

# TLP818

BURNER MOTOR ROTATION DETECTOR FOR OIL FAN  
HEATERS

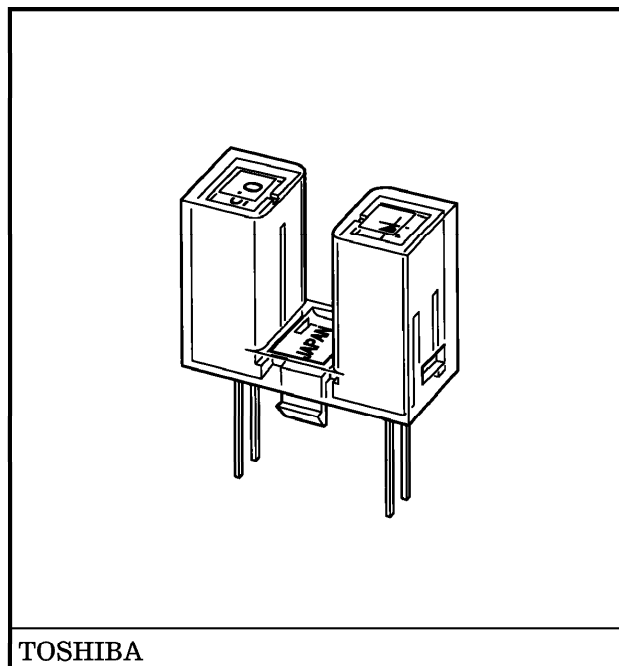
COIN PASS DETECTOR FOR VENDING MACHINES

PAPER PASS DETECTOR FOR TICKET VENDING  
MACHINES

PAPER DETECTOR FOR PRINTERS AND FAX MACHINES

The TLP818 is a photo-interrupter with a dust-proof cover. It is not particularly prone to the adverse effects of dust since dust does not accumulate in the detection.

- Built-in dust-proof cover
- Snap-in mounting type (for 1.6 mm thick of PCBs)
- Gap : 5 mm
- Resolution : Slit width = 0.5 mm
- High current transfer ratio :  $I_C / I_F = 2.5\%$  (min)
- Fast response speed :  $t_r, t_f = 6 \mu s$  (typ.)
- Device is not adversely affected by indoor lighting because detector is made of resin which is impermeable to visible light.
- Package material : Polycarbonate



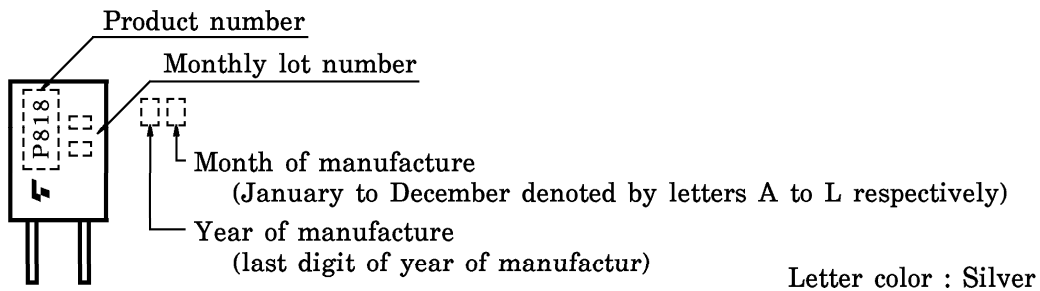
TOSHIBA

Weight : 1.29 g (typ.)

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

| CHARACTERISTIC              |  | SYMBOL                  | RATING  | UNIT    |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| LED                         | Forward Current                                  | $I_F$                   | 50      | mA      |
|                             | Forward Current Derating (Ta > 25°C)             | $\Delta I_F / ^\circ C$ | -0.33   | mA / °C |
|                             | Reverse Voltage                                  | $V_R$                   | 5       | V       |
| DETECTOR                    | Collector-Emitter Voltage                        | $V_{CEO}$               | 35      | V       |
|                             | Emitter Collector Voltage                        | $V_{ECO}$               | 5       | V       |
|                             | Collector Power Dissipation                      | $P_C$                   | 75      | mW      |
|                             | Collector Power Dissipation Derating (Ta > 25°C) | $\Delta P_C / ^\circ C$ | -1      | mW / °C |
|                             | Collector Current                                | $I_C$                   | 50      | mA      |
| Operating Temperature Range |  | $T_{opr}$               | -25~85  | °C      |
| Storage Temperature         |  | $T_{stg}$               | -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 Light Emission Wavelength       | $\lambda_P$     | $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$  | —    | 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          | $\lambda_P$     | —  | —    | 870  | —    | nm            |
| COUPLED        | Current Transfer Ratio               | $I_C / I_F$     | $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$                                | 2.5  | —    | 32   | %             |
|                | Leakage Current                      | $I_{LEAK}$      | $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$<br>Shutter in                  | —    | —    | 10   | $\mu\text{A}$ |
|                | Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage | $V_{CE (sat)}$  | $I_F = 20 \text{ mA}, I_C = 0.25 \text{ mA}$                               | —    | 0.15 | 0.4  | V             |
|                | Rise Time                            | $t_r$           | $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, I_C = 2 \text{ mA},$<br>$R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ | —    | 6    | —    | $\mu\text{s}$ |
|                | Fall Time                            | $t_f$           |  | —    | 6    | —    |               |

## PRECAUTIONS

The following points must be borne in mind.

1. Soldering temperature : 260°C max  
Soldering time : 5 s max  
(Soldering must be performed 1.5 mm under the package body.)
2. Clean only the soldered part of the leads. Do not immerse the entire package in the cleaning solvent.
3. 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>

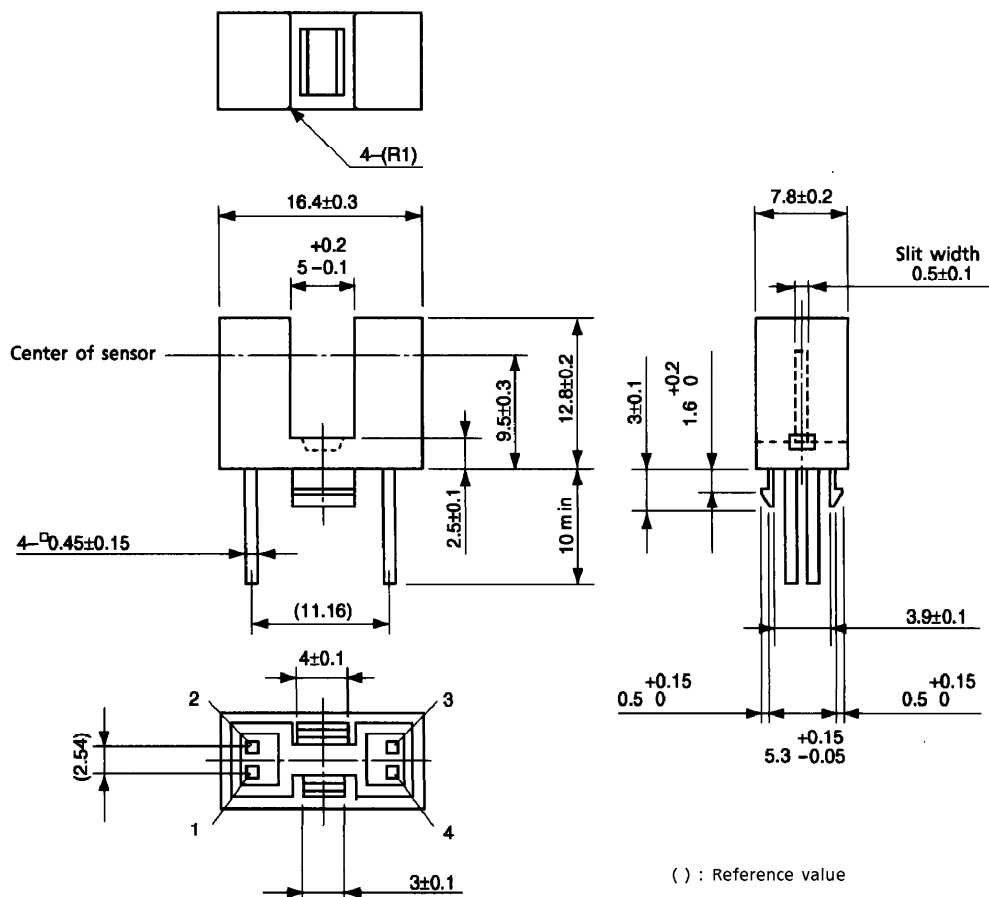
|   | PHENOMENON                        | CHEMICALS   |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| A | Staining and slight deterioration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nitric acid (diluted), hydrogen peroxide, chlorine</li> </ul>  |
| B | Cracking, crazed or swelling      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acetic acid (70% or more)</li> <li>• Gasoline</li> <li>• Methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate</li> <li>• Ethyl methacrylate, ethyl ether, MEK</li> <li>• Acetone, m-amino alcohol, carbon tetrachloride</li> <li>• Carbon disulfide, trichloroethylene, cresol</li> <li>• Thinners, oil of turpentine</li> <li>• Triethanolamine, TCP, TBP</li> </ul> |
| C | Melting<br>{ } : Used as solvent  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concentrated sulfuric acid</li> <li>• Benzene</li> <li>• Styrene, acrylonitrile, vinyl acetate</li> <li>• Ethylenediamine, diethylenediamine</li> <li>• {Chloroform, methyl chloride, tetrachloromethane, dioxane, }<br/>1, 2-dichloroethane</li> </ul>  |
| D | Decomposition                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ammonia water</li> <li>• Other alkalis</li> </ul>  |

4. Mount the device on a level surface.
5. This product has a dust-proof cover over the detection slit but does not have one on the underside.
6. Conversion efficiency falls over time due to the 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.

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

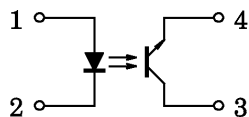
## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

Unit : mm

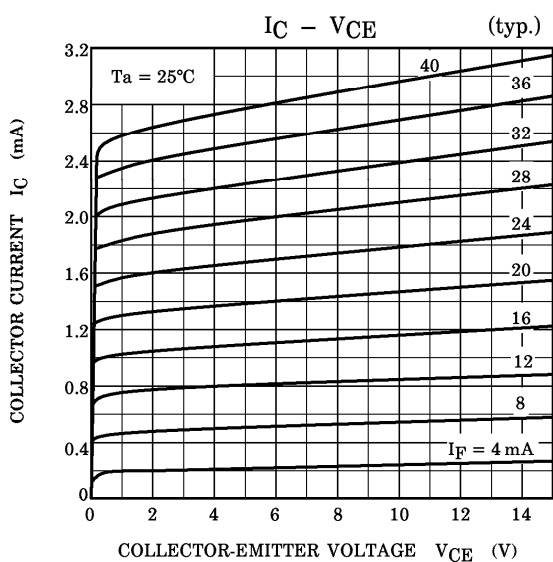
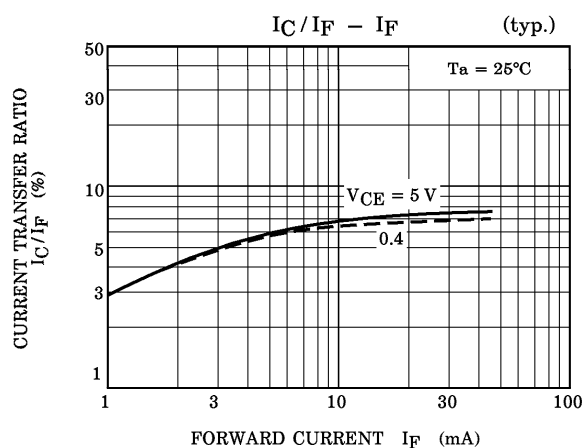
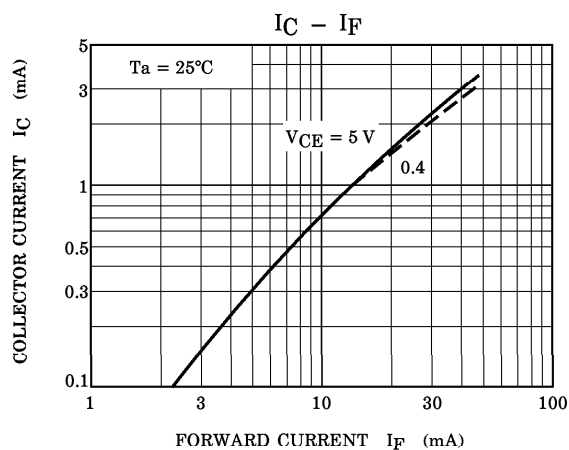
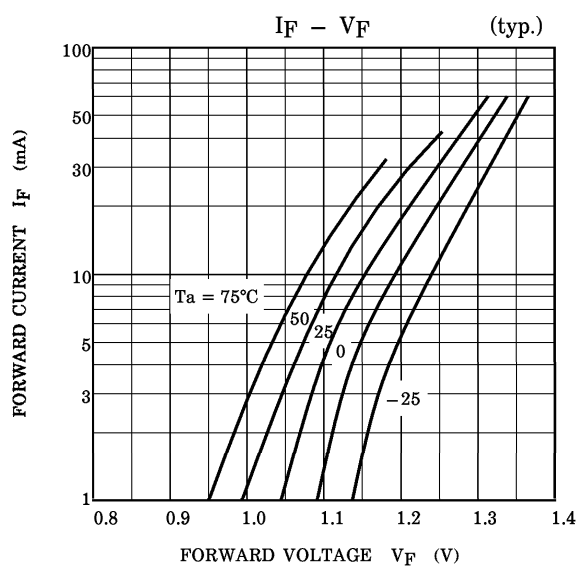
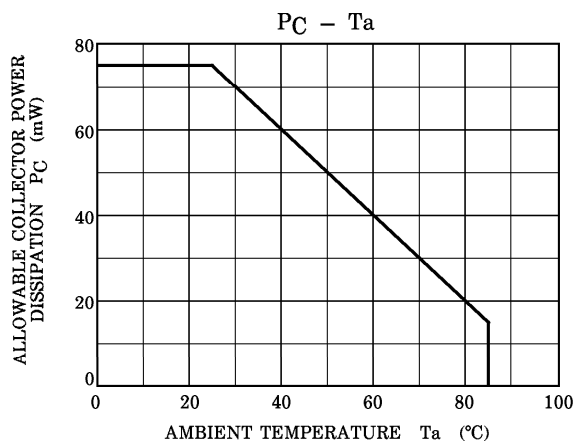
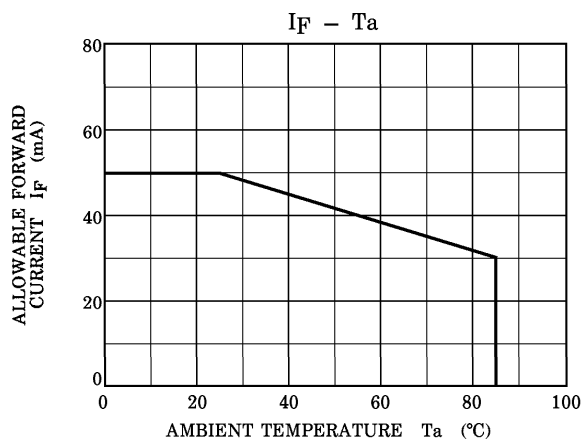


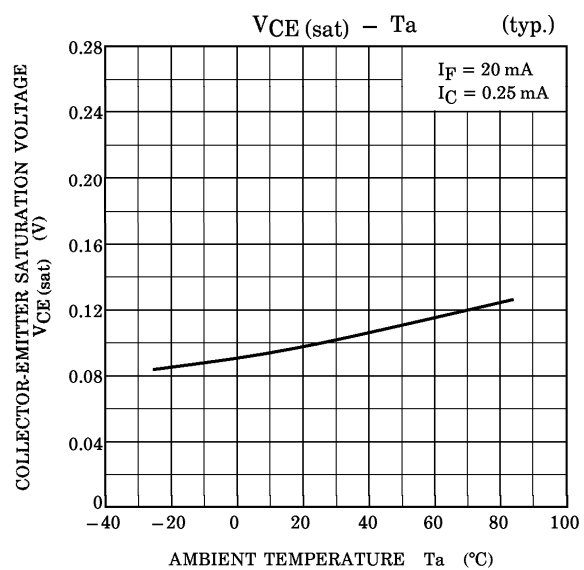
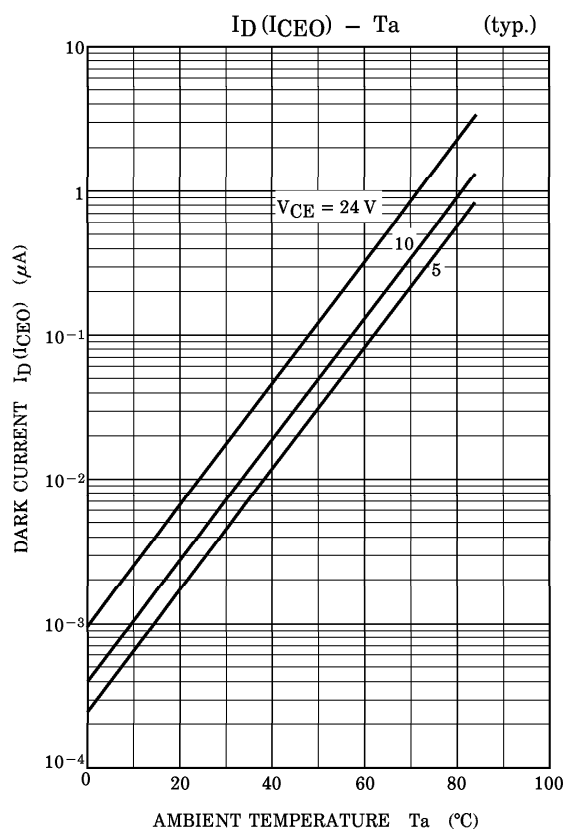
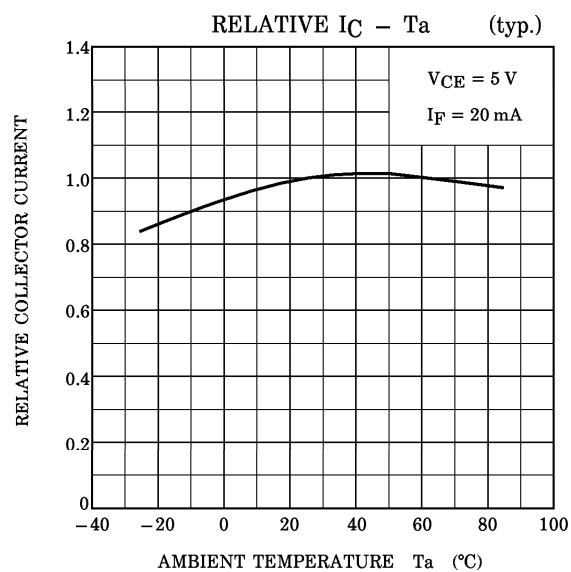
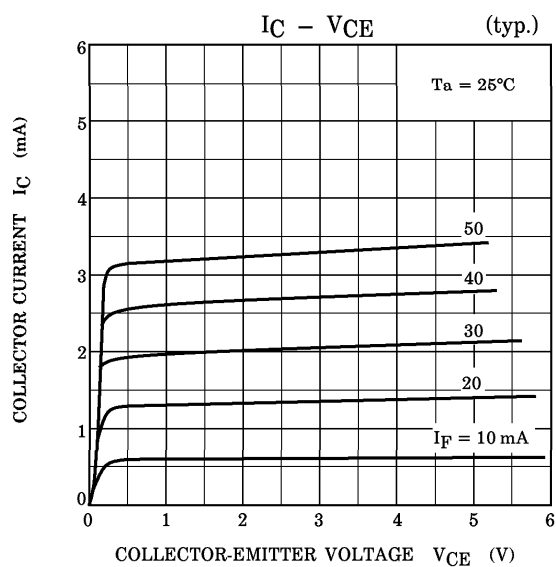
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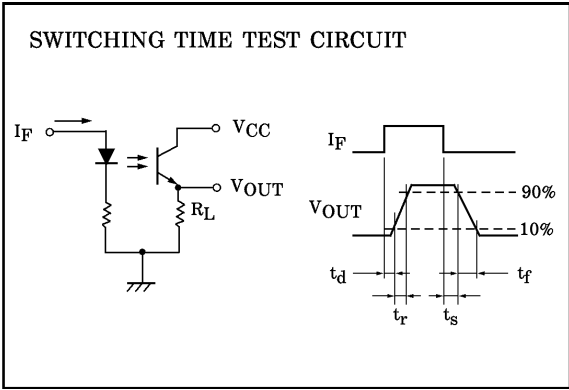
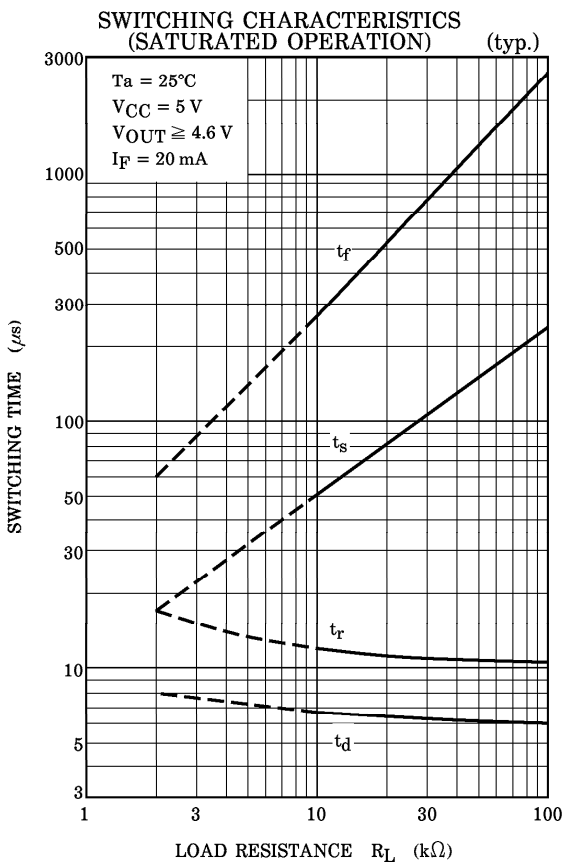
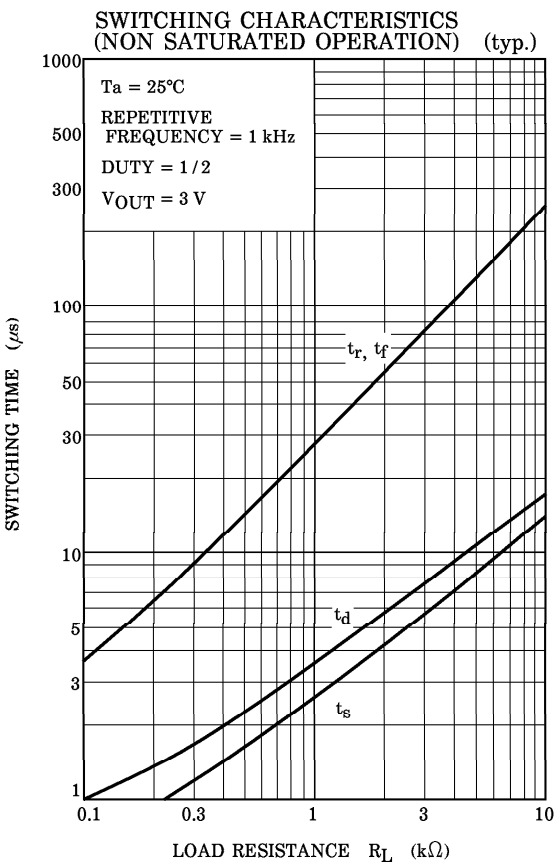
## PIN CONNECTION



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

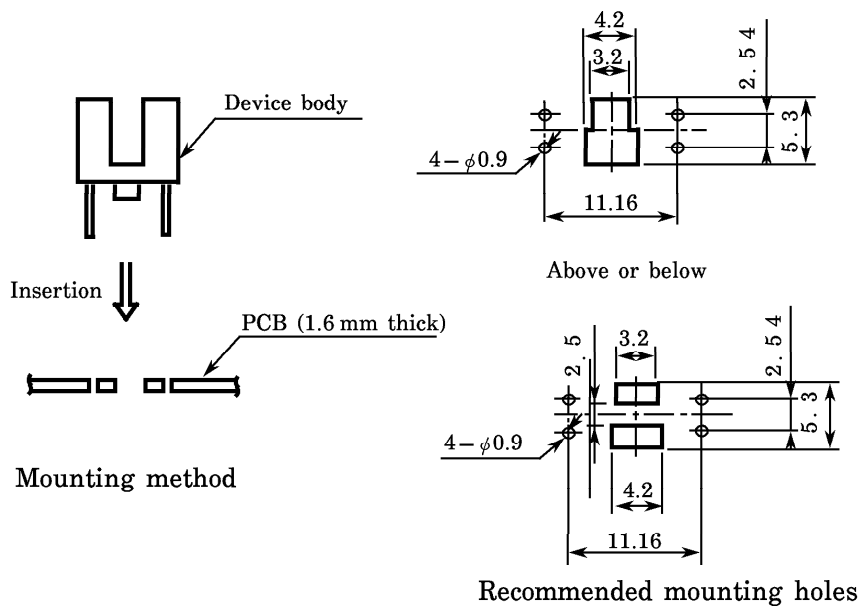






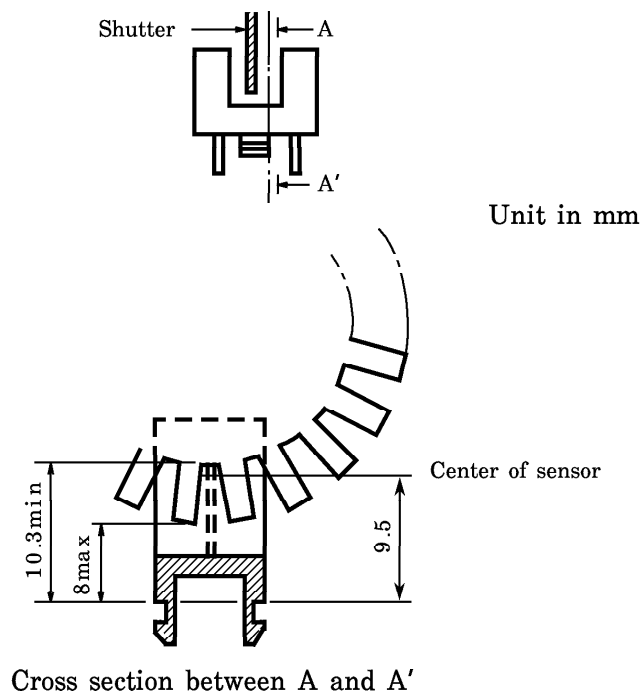
## RECOMMENDED MOUNTING HOLES

Unit : mm



## 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.





**RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCT USE**

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