

TOSHIBA PHOTOREFLECTIVE SENSORS INFRARED LED + PHOTOTRANSISTOR

TLP908, TLP908(LB)

DETECTION OF START AND END MARKS ON VCR AND AUDIO TAPE

DETECTION OF VCR REEL ROTATION

DETECTION OF INDEX WRITE-PROTECT AND PRESENCE OF DISK IN FLOPPY DISK DRIVE

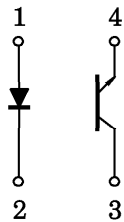
TIMING DETECTION IN ELECTRONIC PRINTERS AND TYPEWRITERS

READING OF CAMERA FILM INFORMATION (DX CODES)

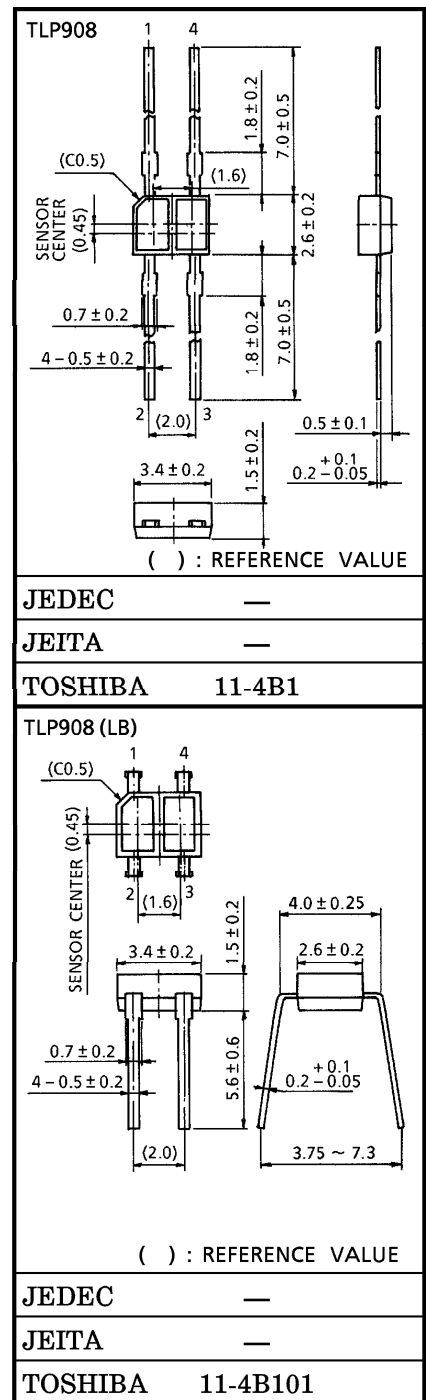
Unit : mm

- Very small package : 2.6×3.4 mm (height 1.5 mm)
 TLP908 : Flat lead type
 TLP908 (LB) : Small DIP type
- Short detection distance : Optimum distance 0.5 mm~1.5 mm
- High sensitivity : $t_r, t_f = 10 \mu s$ (typ.)
- Black mold package impermeable to visible light

PIN CONNECTION



1. ANODE
2. CATHODE
3. COLLECTOR
4. EMITTER



Weight : 0.05g (typ.)

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

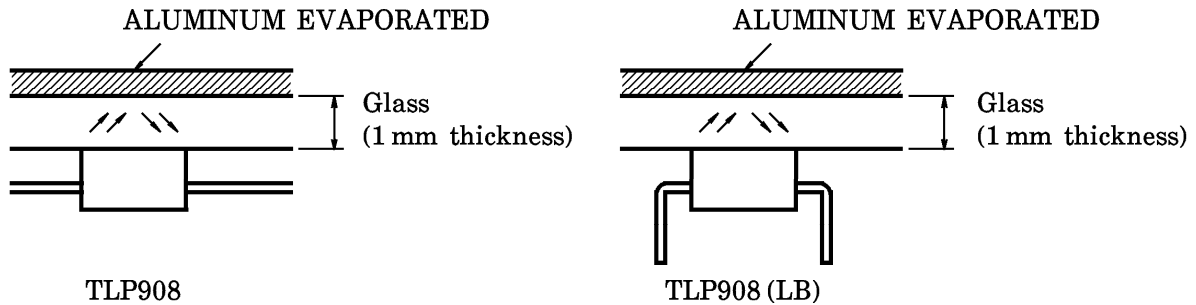
CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
LED	Forward Current	I_F	50	mA
	Forward Current Derating (Ta > 25°C)	$\Delta I_F / ^\circ\text{C}$	-0.67	mA / °C
	Pulse Forward Current (Note 1)	I_{FP}	400	mA
	Reverse Voltage	V_R	5	V
DETECTOR	Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30	V
	Emitter-Collector Voltage	V_{ECO}	5	V
	Collector Power Dissipation	P_C	50	mW
	Collector Power Dissipation Derating (Ta > 25°C)	$\Delta P_C / ^\circ\text{C}$	-0.67	mW / °C
	Collector Current	I_C	20	mA
Operating Temperature Range		T_{opr}	-25~85	°C
Storage Temperature Range		T_{stg}	-30~100	°C

(Note 1) : Pulse width $\leq 100 \mu\text{s}$, Repetitive frequency = 100 Hz

OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25°C)

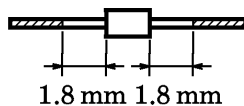
CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	Min	Typ.	Max	UNIT
LED	Forward Voltage	V_F	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$	1.00	1.15	1.30	V
	Reverse Current	I_R	$V_R = 5 \text{ V}$	—	—	10	μA
	Peak Emission Wavelength	λ_P	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$	—	940	—	nm
DETECTOR	Dark Current	$I_D (I_{CEO})$	$V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}, I_F = 0$	—	—	0.1	μA
	Peak Sensitivity Wavelength	λ_P	—	—	900	—	nm
COUPLED	Current Current	I_C	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$	TLP908	50	—	750
				TLP908 (R)	50	—	150
				TLP908 (O)	110	—	330
				TLP908 (LB)	50	—	750
				TLP908 (R, LB)	50	—	150
				TLP908 (O, LB)	110	—	330
	Leakage Current	I_{LEAK}	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$ No reflecting substance exists.	—	—	0.1	μA
	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}, I_C = 25 \mu\text{A}$	—	0.15	0.4	V
	Rise Time	t_r	$V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}, I_C = 1 \text{ mA}, R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	—	10	—	μs
	Fall Time	t_f		—	10	—	

(Note 2) : Collector current test method

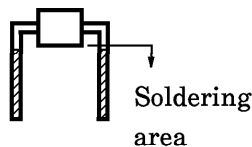


PRECAUTIONS

- Soldering temperature : 260°C max Soldering time : 3 s max



TLP908

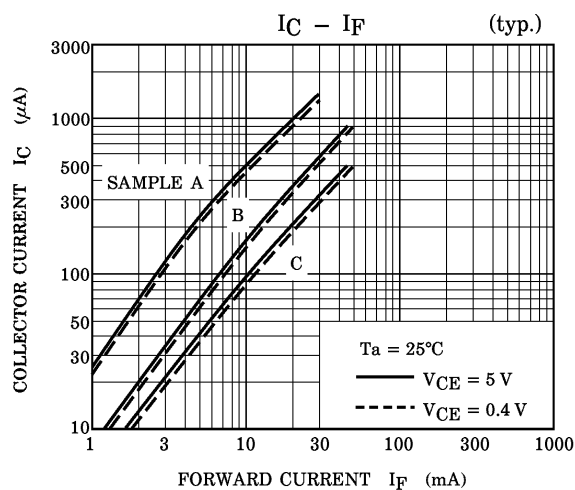
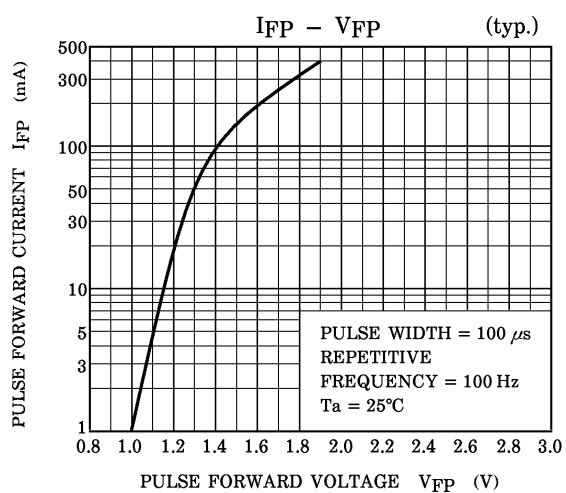
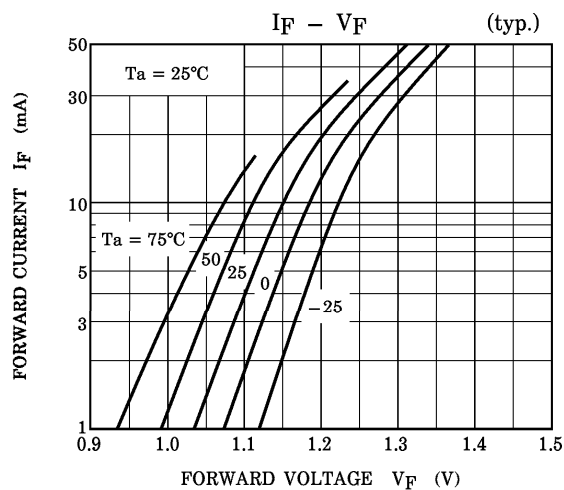
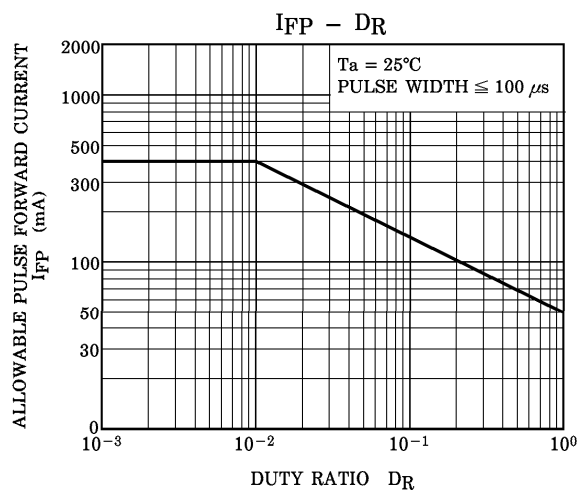
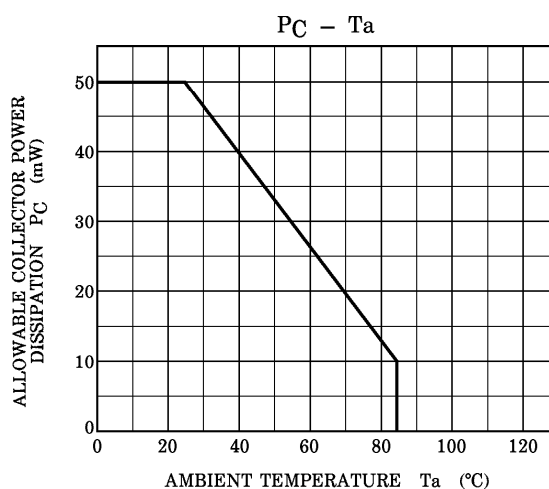
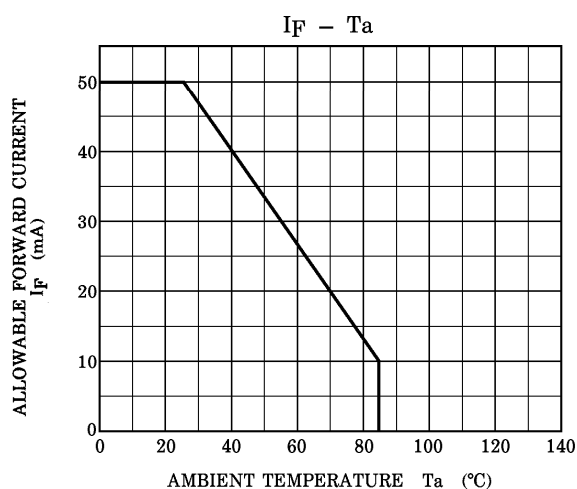


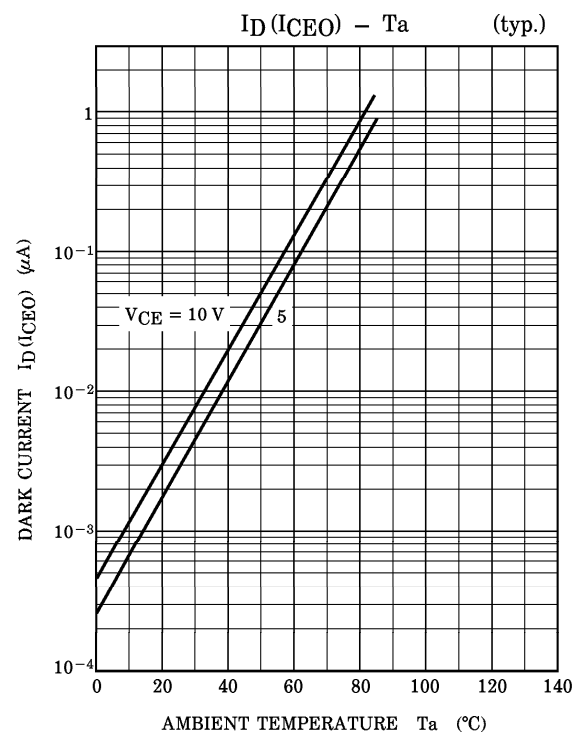
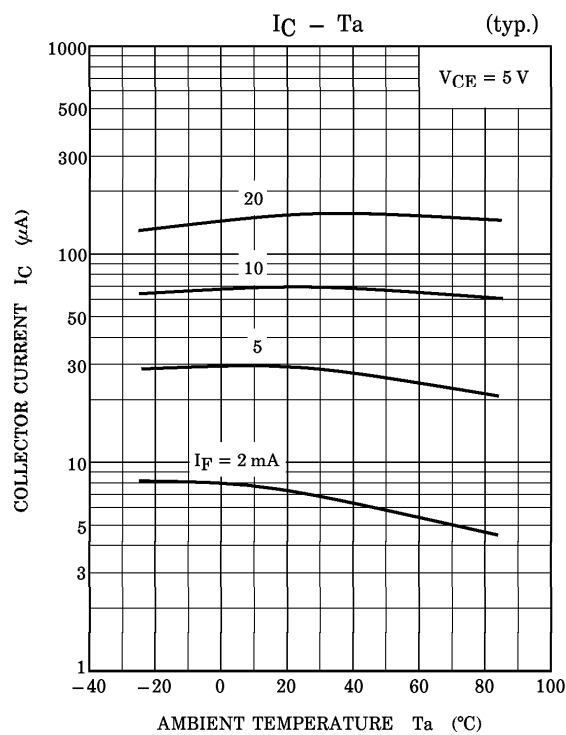
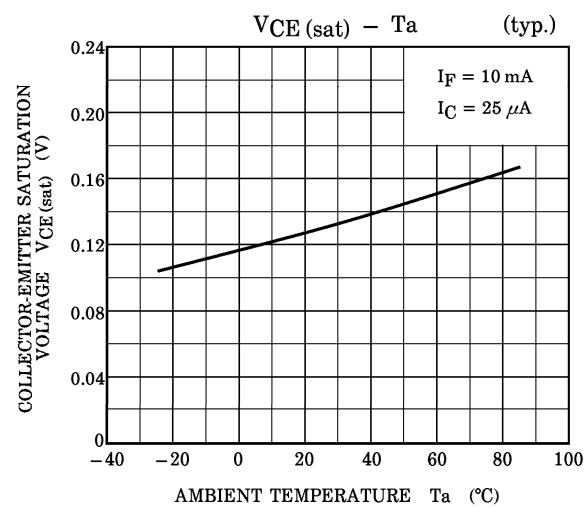
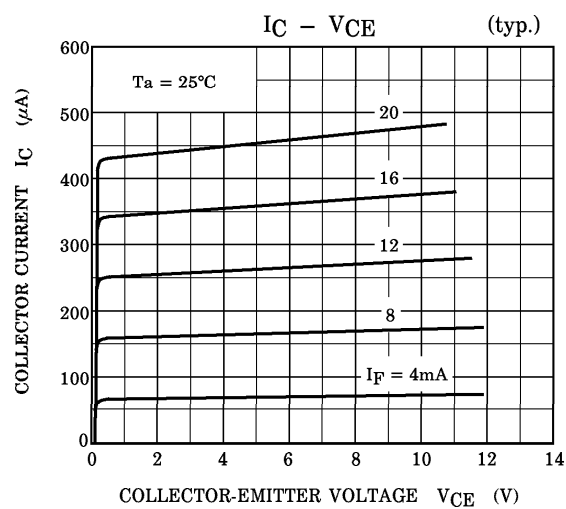
TLP908 (LB)

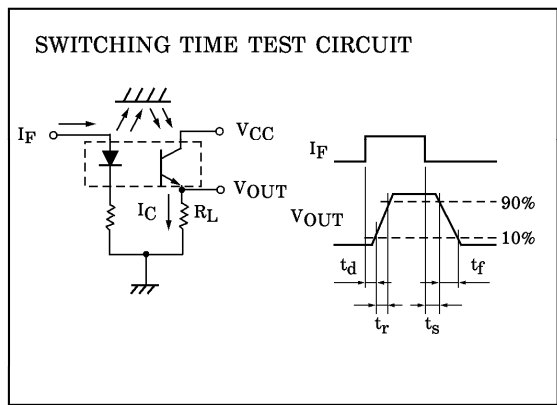
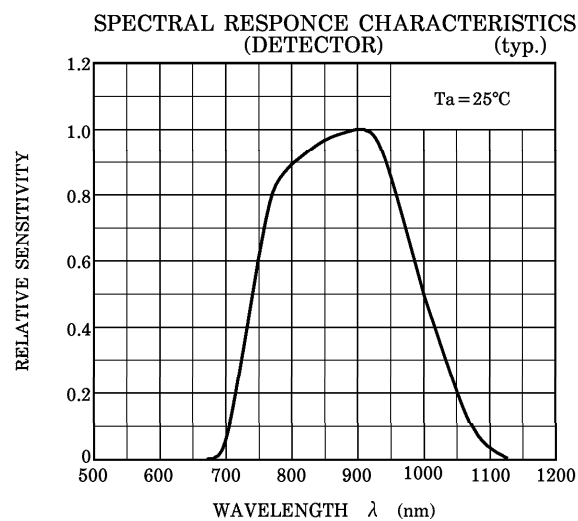
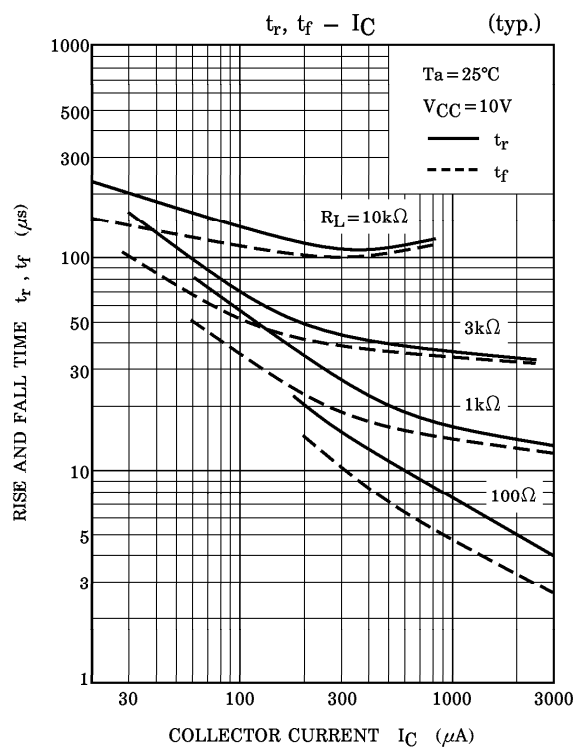
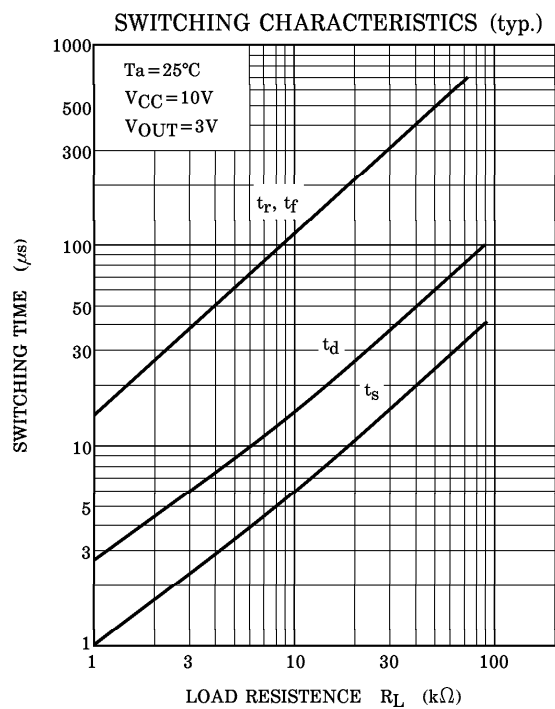
The diagonally shaded part in the diagrams on the left represent the soldering area.

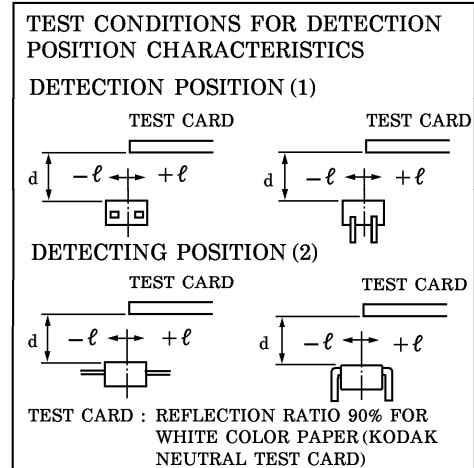
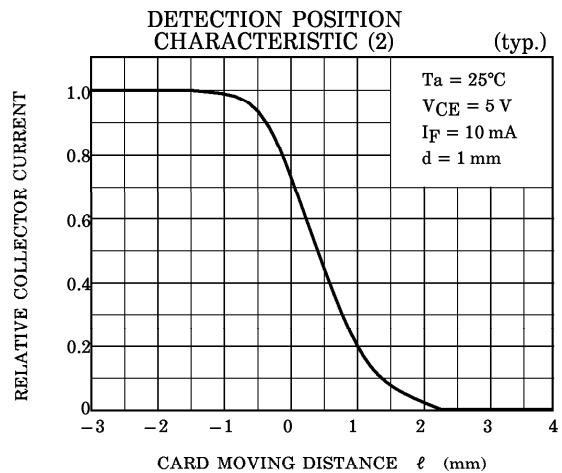
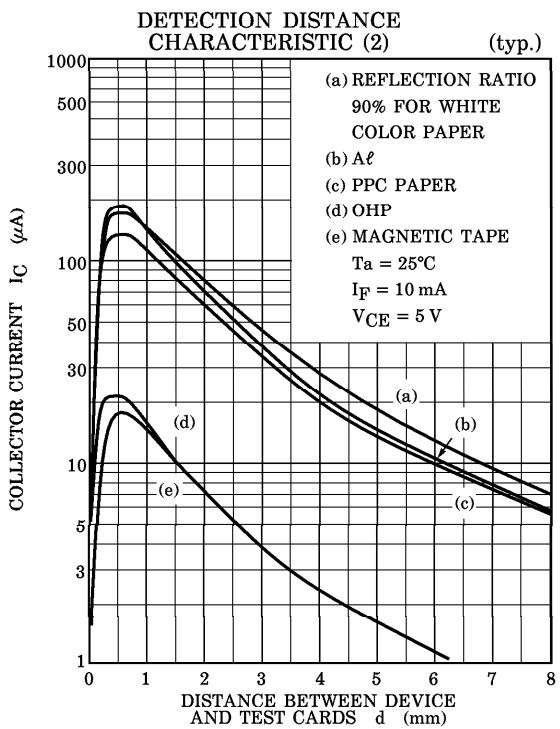
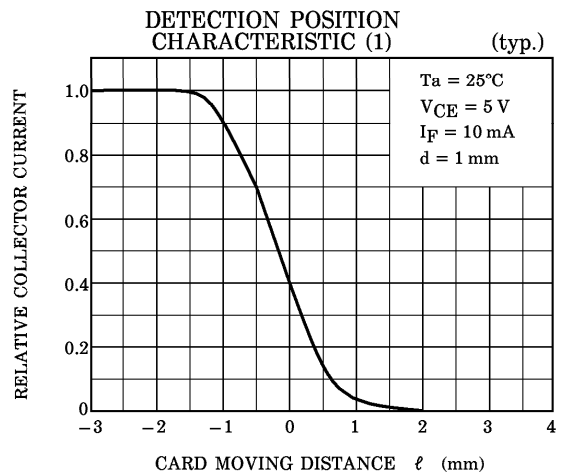
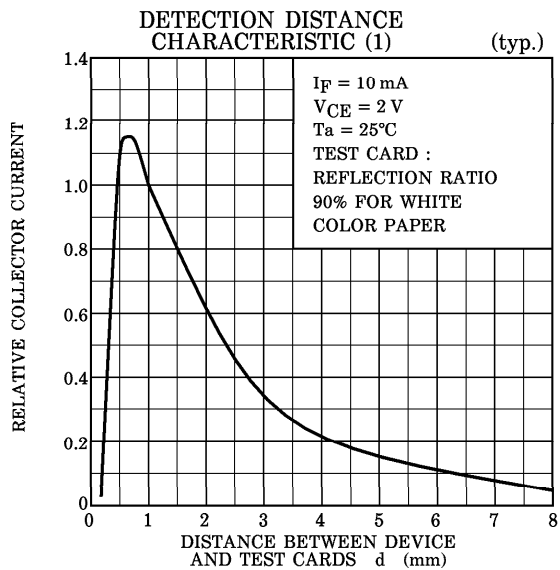
- When forming the leads, be careful not to apply stress to the main body of the device (the resin part). Soldering must be performed after the leads have been formed.
- The collector current increases over time due to current flowing in the infrared LED. The design of circuits which incorporate the device must take into account the change in collector current over time. The change in collector current is equal to the reciprocal of the change in LED infrared optical output.

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









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