

# IS471F

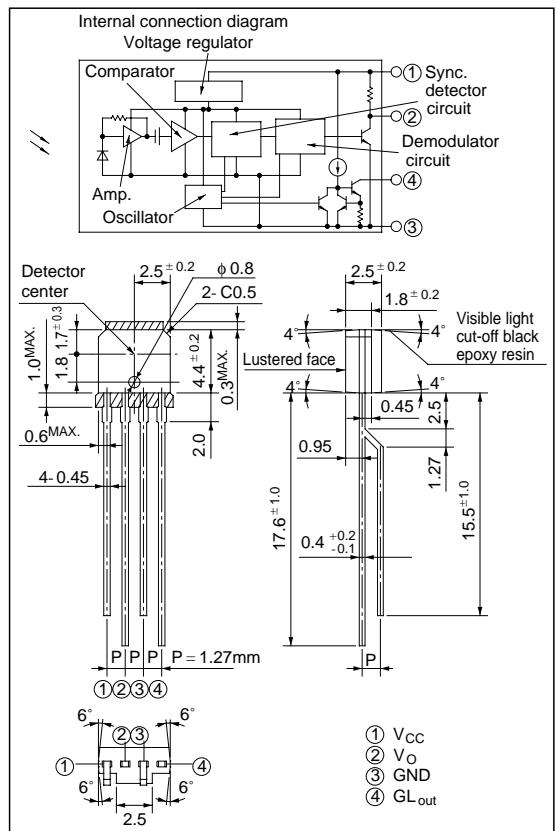
## OPIC Light Detector with Built-in Signal Processing Circuit for Light Modulation System

### ■ Features

1. Impervious to external disturbing lights due to light modulation system
2. Built-in pulse driver circuit and sync. detector circuit on the emitter side
3. A wide range of operating supply voltage (V<sub>cc</sub>: 4.5 to 16V)

### ■ 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.

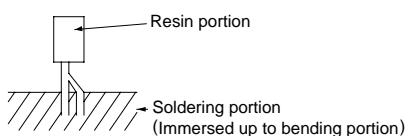
### ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>	-0.5 to 16	V
Output	Output voltage	16	V
	Output current	50	mA
*1 GL output	V <sub>GL</sub>	16	V
Power dissipation	P	250	mW
Operating temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-25 to +60	°C
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +100	°C
*2 Soldering temperature	T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°C

\*1 Applies to G<sub>L</sub><sub>out</sub> terminal

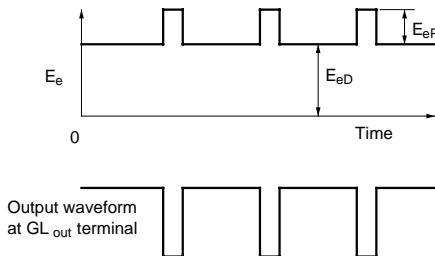
\*2 For 5 seconds at the position shown in the right figure



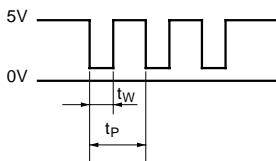
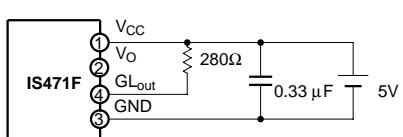
## ■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(V<sub>CC</sub>= 5V, Ta= 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Operating supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	-	4.5	-	16	V
Supply current	I <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>O</sub> , GL <sub>out</sub> terminals shall be opened.	-	3.5	7.0	mA
Output	Low level output voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	I <sub>OL</sub> = 16mA, E <sub>VP</sub> = 500lx, E <sub>VD</sub> = 0 <sup>*3</sup>	-	0.15	0.35
	High level output voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	E <sub>VD</sub> = E <sub>VP</sub> = 0 <sup>*3</sup>	4.97	-	-
	Output short circuit current	I <sub>OS</sub>	E <sub>VP</sub> = E <sub>VD</sub> = 0 <sup>*3</sup>	0.25	0.5	1.0
GL output	Low level output current	I <sub>GL</sub>	V <sub>GL</sub> = 1.2V	40	55	70
	<sup>*4</sup> Pulse cycle	t <sub>P</sub>	-	70	130	220
	<sup>*4</sup> Pulse width	t <sub>W</sub>	-	4.4	8	13.7
<sup>*5</sup> "Low→High" threshold irradiance	E <sub>ePLH</sub>	E <sub>eD</sub> = 0 <sup>*3</sup>	-	0.4	2.66	μW/mm <sup>2</sup>
<sup>*5</sup> "High→Low" threshold irradiance	E <sub>ePHL</sub>	Light emitting diode ( $\lambda$ p= 940nm) <sup>*6</sup>	-	0.7	2.8	μW/mm <sup>2</sup>
Hysteresis	E <sub>ePLH</sub> /E <sub>ePHL</sub>		0.45	0.65	0.95	-
Response time	"High→Low" propagation delay time	t <sub>PHL</sub>	*6	-	400	670
	"Low→High" propagation delay time	t <sub>PLH</sub>	*6	-	400	670
<sup>*7</sup> External disturbing light illuminance	E <sub>VDX</sub>	E <sub>eP</sub> = 7.5 μ W/mm <sup>2</sup> , <sup>*3</sup> λ p= 940nm	2000	7500	-	lx

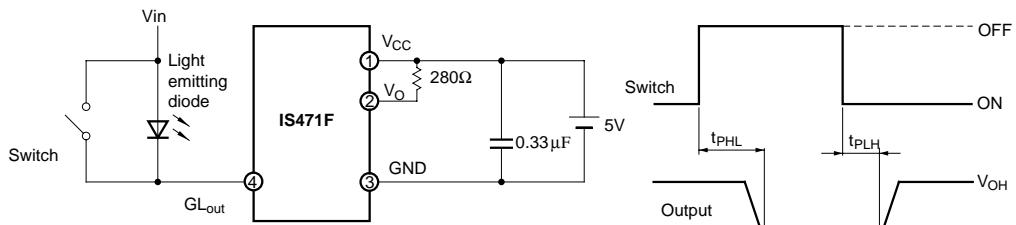
<sup>\*3</sup> E<sub>eP</sub> represents illuminance of signal light in sync with the low level timing of output at GL<sub>out</sub> terminal.E<sub>eD</sub> represents illuminance of DC light. For detail, see Fig. 1.Light source: Infrared light emitting diode ( $\lambda$  p= 940nm )E<sub>VP</sub> represents illuminance of signal light in sync with the low level timing of output at GL<sub>out</sub> terminal.E<sub>VD</sub> represents illuminance of DC light. Note that the light source is CIE standard light source A.**Fig.1**

(Note) Fig. 1 shows the output waveform at GL<sub>out</sub> terminal with IS471F connected as shown in Fig. 3.

**Fig.2****Fig.3**<sup>\*5</sup> Defined as E<sub>eP</sub> that causes the output to go " Low to High" (or " High to Low" ).

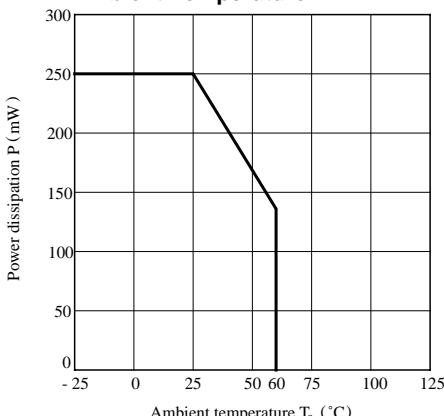
\*6 Test circuit for response time, threshold irradiance is shown in Fig. 4.

**Fig. 4**

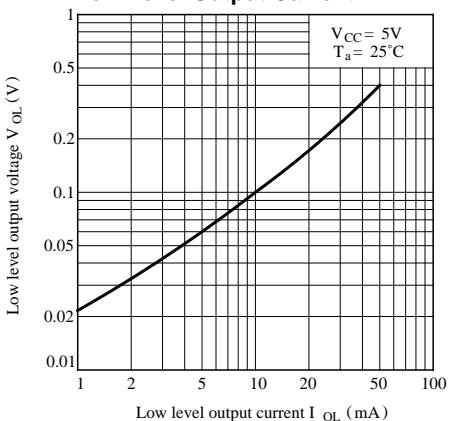


\*7  $E_{VDX}$  : Defined as the  $E_{VD}$  at the limit of normal operation range.

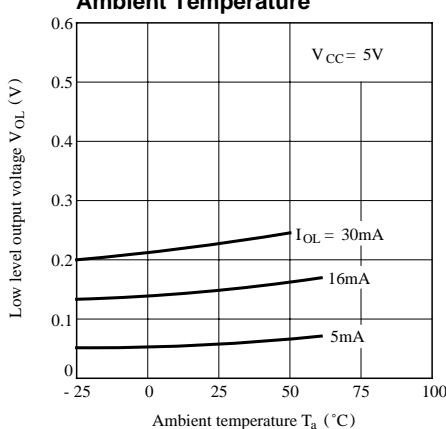
**Fig. 5 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



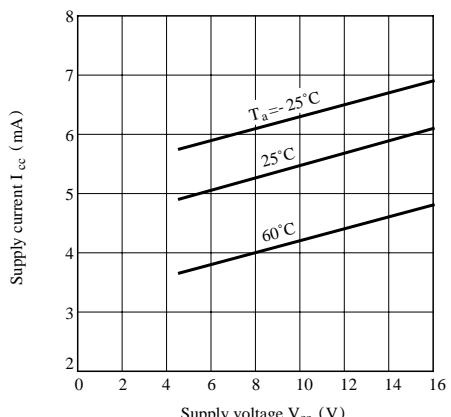
**Fig. 6 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Low Level Output Current**



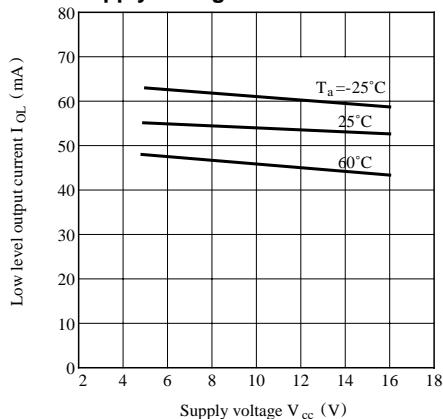
**Fig. 7 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**



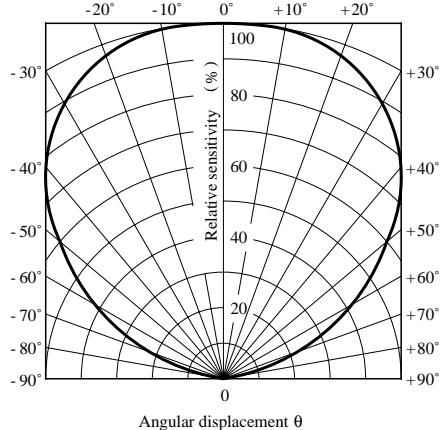
**Fig. 8 Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage**



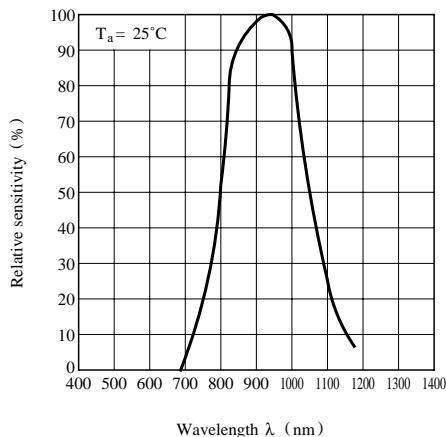
**Fig. 9 Low Level Output Current vs. Supply Voltage**



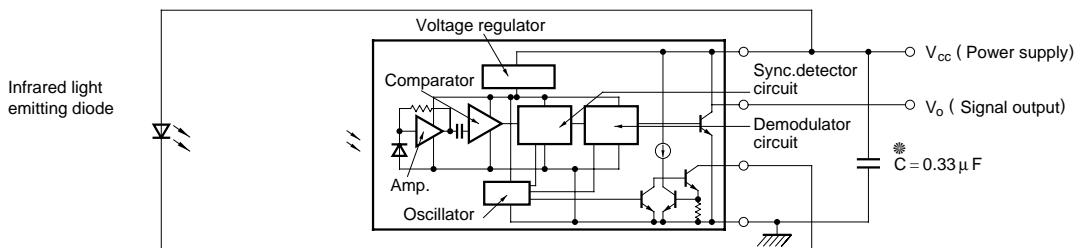
**Fig.10 Sensitivity Diagram (T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C)**



**Fig.11 Spectral Sensitivity**



## ■ Basic Circuit



※ In order to stabilize power supply line, connect a by-pass capacitor of  $0.33\mu F$  or more between V<sub>cc</sub> and GND near the device.

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

This datasheet has been download from:

[www.datasheetcatalog.com](http://www.datasheetcatalog.com)

Datasheets for electronics components.