

EVERLIGHTEVERLIGHT
EVERLIGHT**DATASHEET**

Opto Interrupter ITR20001/T24 (RG)

Features

- Fast response time
- High analytic
- Cut-off visible wavelength $\lambda_p=940\text{nm}$
- High sensitivity
- Pb free
- This product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version

Description

- The ITR20001/T24(RG) consist of an infrared emitting diode and an NPN silicon phototransistor, encased side-by-side on converging optical axis in a black thermoplastic housing. The phototransistor receives radiation from the IR only . This is the normal situation. But when an reflecting object close to ITR, phototransistor receives the reflecting radiation .For additional component information, please refer to IR and PT.

Applications

- Mouse Copier
- Switch Scanner
- Floppy disk driver
- Non-contact Switching
- For Direct Board

Device Selection Guide

Device No.	Chip Materials	Lens Color
IR	GaAlAs	Water clear
PT	Silicon	Black

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Input	Power Dissipation at(or below) 25°C Free Air Temperature	Pd	75	mW
	Reverse Voltage	V _R	5	V
	Forward Current	I _F	50	mA
	Peak Forward Current (*1) Pulse width ≤ 100μs, Duty cycle=1%	I _{FP}	1	A
Output	Collector Power Dissipation	Pd	75	mW
	Collector Current	I _C	20	mA
	Collector-Emitter Voltage	B V _{CEO}	30	V
	Emitter-Collector Voltage	B V _{ECO}	5	V
Operating Temperature		Topr	-25~+85	°C
Storage Temperature		Tstg	-40~+85	°C
Lead Soldering Temperature (*2) (1/16 inch form body for 5 seconds)		Tsol	260	°C

(*1) tw=100 μsec. , T=10 msec. (*2) t=5 Sec

Electro-Optical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Input	Forward Voltage	V_F	---	1.2	1.5	V	$I_F=20mA$
			---	1.4	1.8		$I_F=100mA, tp=100\mu s, tp/T=0.01$
			---	2.6	4.0		$I_F=1A, tp=100\mu s, tp/T=0.01$
	Reverse Current	I_R	---	---	10	μA	$V_R=5V$
	Peak Wavelength	λ_P	---	940	---	nm	$I_F=20mA$
Output	Dark Current	I_{CEO}	---	---	100	nA	$V_{CE}=5V, E_e=0mW/cm^2$
	C-E Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	---	---	0.4	V	$I_C=2mA$ $E_e=1mW/cm^2$
Transfer Characteristics	Collect Current	$I_C(ON)$	600	---	---	μA	$V_{CE}=2V$ $I_F=10mA$
	Rise time	t_r	---	25	---	μsec	$V_{CE}=5V, I_C=100\mu A$ $R_L=100\Omega$
	Fall time	t_f	---	25	---	μsec	

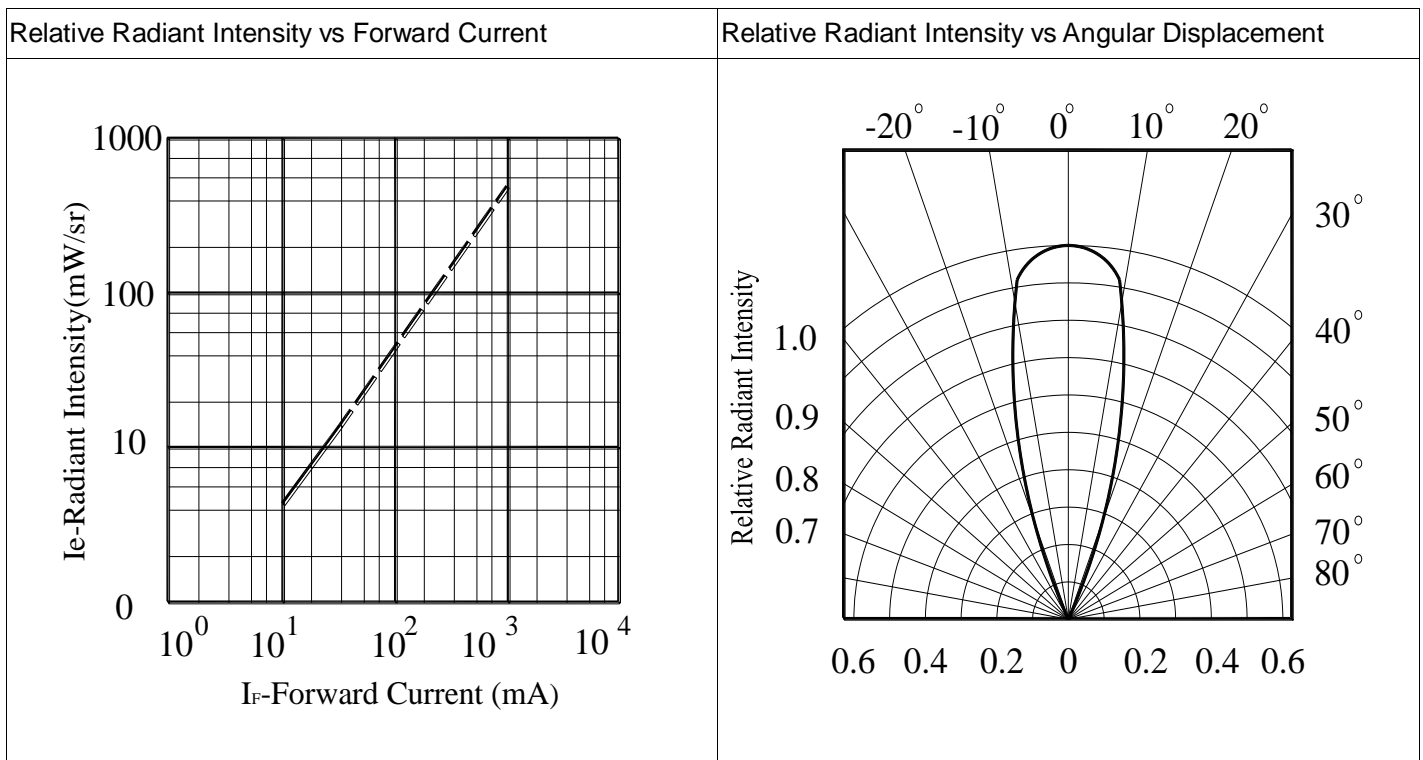
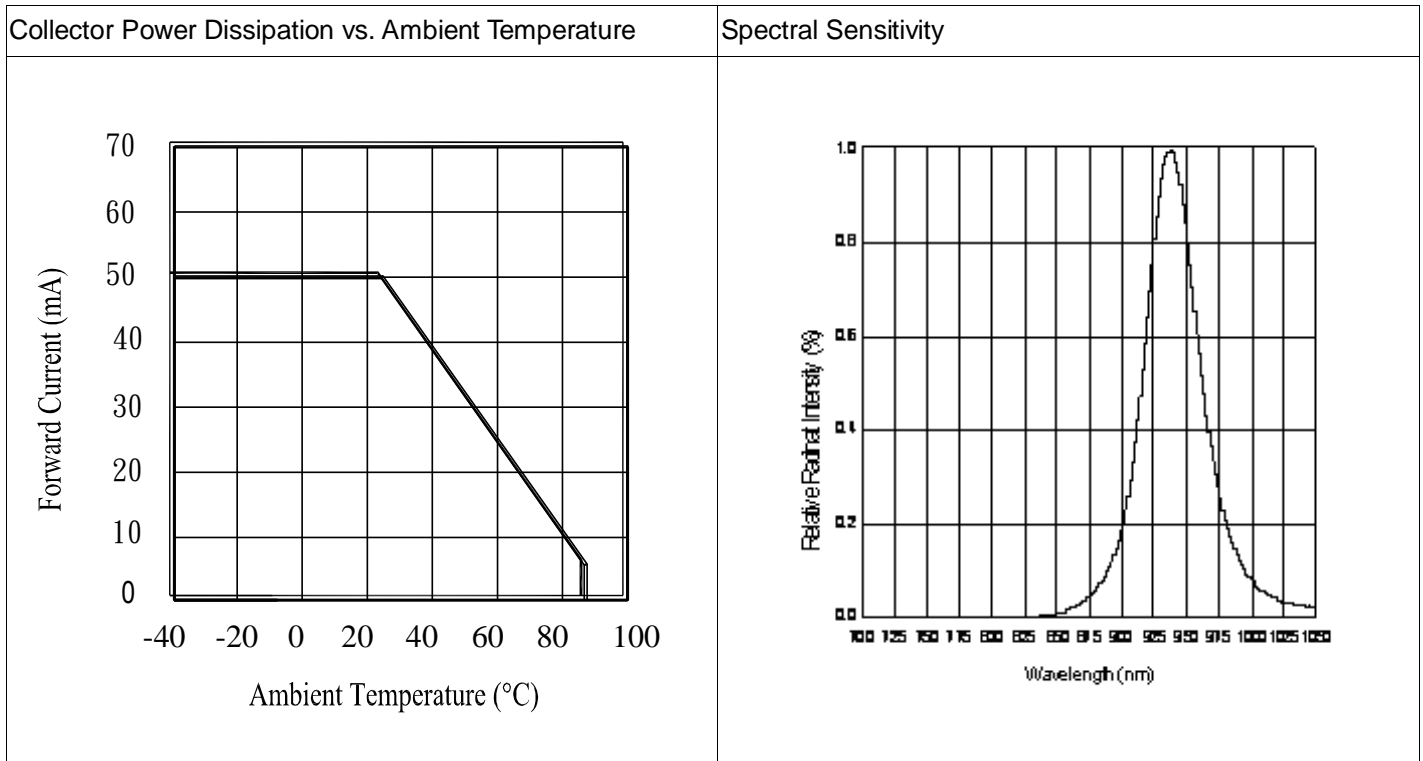
Rank

Condition : $I_F=20mA$

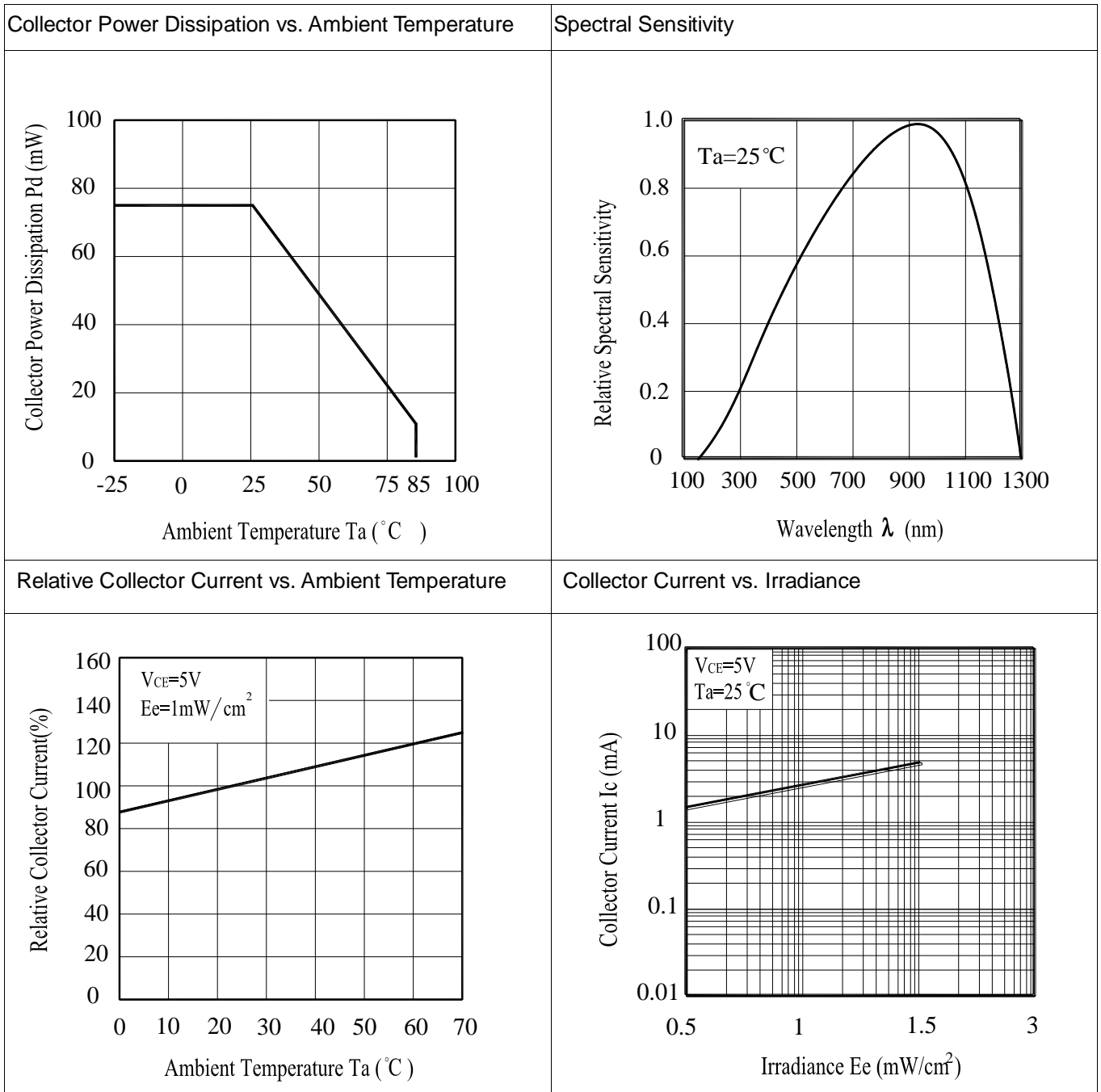
Unit : mW/sr

Bin Number	L	K	J	H
Min	600	800	1600	3600
Max	900	1800	3600	---

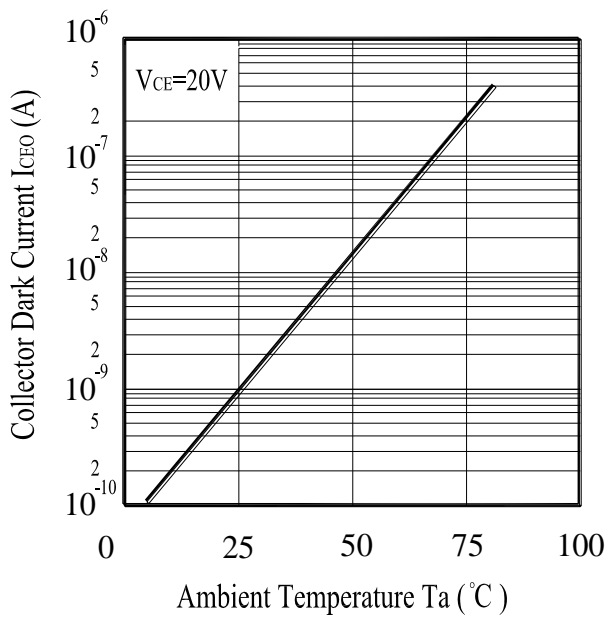
Typical Electrical/Optical/Characteristics Curves for IR



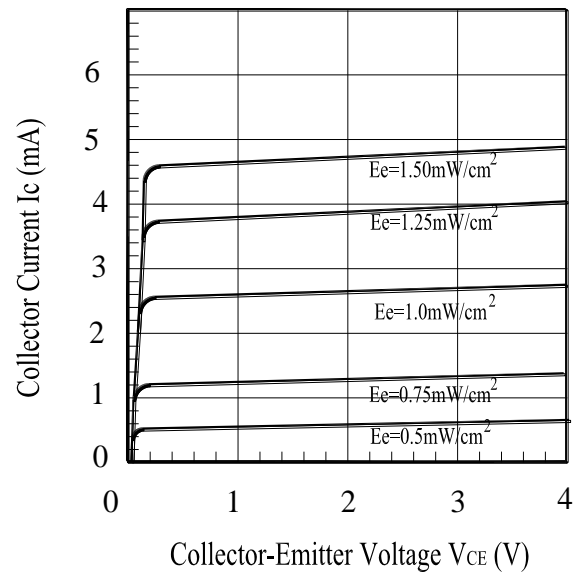
Typical Electrical/Optical/Characteristics Curves for PT



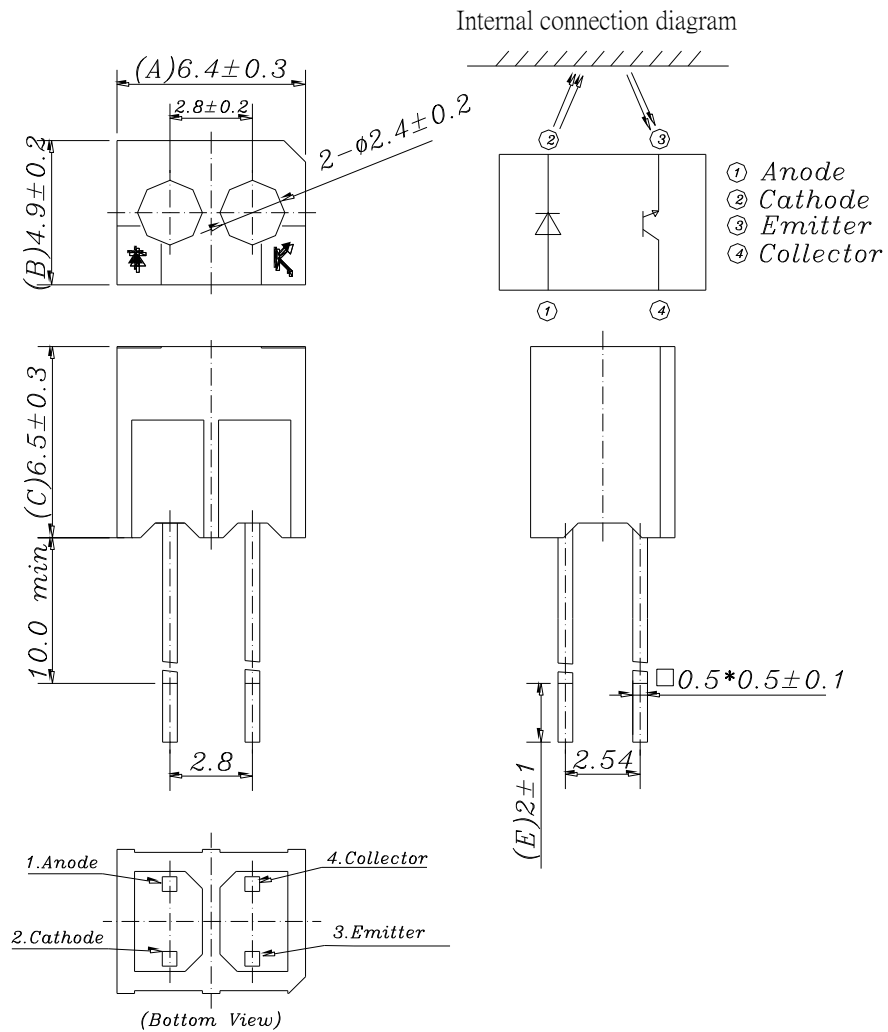
Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Collector Current vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage






Package Dimension



Note: Tolerances unless dimensions ± 0.25 mm

Label Form Specification

(Pb)	EVERLIGHT	(X)
CPN: P/N:		
	RoHS	
ITR20001/T24(RG)		
QTY:	CAT:	
	HUE:	
LOT NO:	REF:	
		
Reference		
		

- CPN: Customer's Product Number
- P/N: Product Number
- QTY: Packing Quantity
- CAT: Luminous Intensity Rank
- HUE: Dom. Wavelength Rank
- REF: Forward Voltage Rank
- LOT No: Lot Number
- X: Month
- Reference: Identify Label Number

Packing Quantity Specification

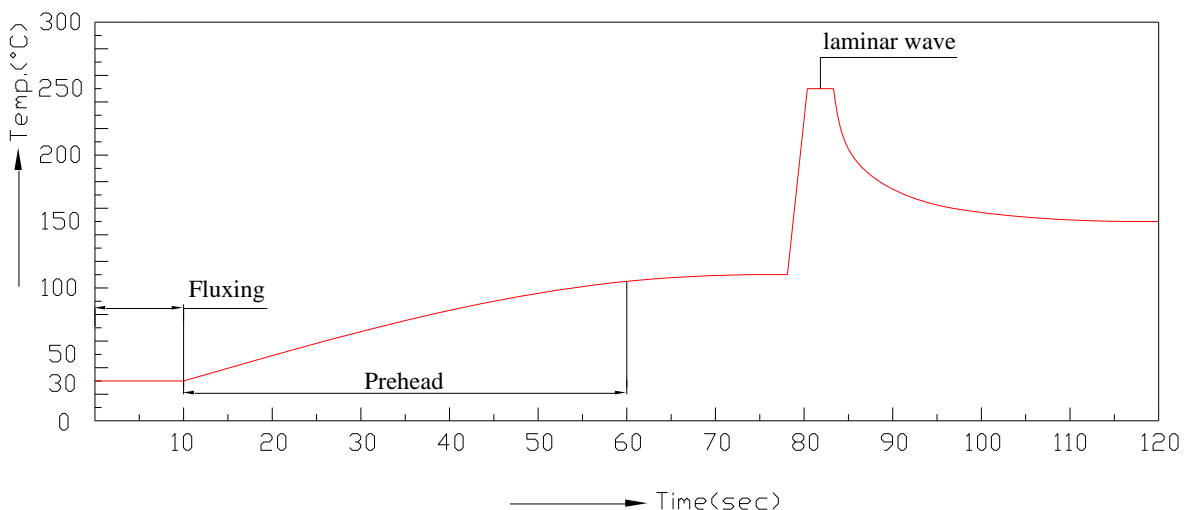
- 1.200PCS/1Bag, 6Bags/1Box
- 2.10Boxes/1Carton

Notes

1. Above specification may be changed without notice. EVERLIGHT will reserve authority on material change for above specification.
2. When using this product, please observe the absolute maximum ratings and the instruction for using outlined in these specification sheets. EVERLIGHT assumes no responsibility for any damage resulting from use of the product which does not comply with the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions included in these specification sheets.
3. These specification sheets include materials protected under copyright of EVERLIGHT corporation. Please don't reproduce or cause anyone to reproduce them without EVERLIGHT's consent.
4. Lead Forming
 - During lead formation, the leads should be bent at a point at least 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.
 - Lead forming should be done before soldering.
 - Avoid stressing the LED package during leads forming. The stress to the base may damage the LED's characteristics or it may break the LEDs.
 - Cut the LED lead frames at room temperature. Cutting the lead frames at high temperatures may cause failure of the LEDs.
 - When mounting the LEDs onto a PCB, the PCB holes must be aligned exactly with the lead position of the LED. If the LEDs are mounted with stress at the leads, it causes deterioration of the epoxy resin and this will degrade the LEDs.
5. Storage
 - The LEDs should be stored at 30°C or less and 70%RH or less after being shipped from Everlight and the storage life limits are 3 months. If the LEDs are stored for 3 months or more, they can be stored for a year in a sealed container with a nitrogen atmosphere and moisture absorbent material.
 - Please avoid rapid transitions in ambient temperature, especially, in high humidity environments where condensation can occur.
6. Soldering
 - Careful attention should be paid during soldering. When soldering, leave more then 3mm from solder joint to epoxy bulb, and soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended.
 - Recommended soldering conditions:

Hand Soldering		DIP Soldering	
Temp. at tip of iron	300°C Max. (30W Max.)	Preheat temp.	100°C Max. (60 sec Max.)
Soldering time	3 sec Max.	Bath temp. & time	260 Max., 5 sec Max
Distance	3mm Min.(From solder joint to epoxy bulb)	Distance	3mm Min. (From solder joint to epoxy bulb)

- Recommended soldering profile



Notes

- Avoiding applying any stress to the lead frame while the LEDs are at high temperature particularly when soldering.
 - Dip and hand soldering should not be done more than one time

 - After soldering the LEDs, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the LEDs return to room temperature.
 - A rapid-rate process is not recommended for cooling the LEDs down from the peak temperature.
Although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the above table, dip or hand soldering at the lowest possible temperature is desirable for the LEDs.

 - Wave soldering parameter must be set and maintain according to recommended temperature and dwell time in the solder wave.
7. Cleaning
- When necessary, cleaning should occur only with isopropyl alcohol at room temperature for a duration of no more than one minute. Dry at room temperature before use.
 - Do not clean the LEDs by the ultrasonic. When it is absolutely necessary, the influence of ultrasonic cleaning on the LEDs depends on factors such as ultrasonic power and the assembled condition. Ultrasonic cleaning shall be pre-qualified to ensure this will not cause damage to the LED
8. Heat Management
- Heat management of LEDs must be taken into consideration during the design stage of LED application. The current should be de-rated appropriately by referring to the de-rating curve found in each product specification.
 - The temperature surrounding the LED in the application should be controlled. Please refer to the data sheet de-rating curve.
9. ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)
- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) or surge current (EOS) can damage LEDs.
 - An ESD wrist strap, ESD shoe strap or antistatic gloves must be worn whenever handling LEDs.
 - All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.
 - Use ion blower to neutralize the static charge which might have built up on surface of the LEDs plastic lens as a result of friction between LEDs during storage and handling.
10. Other
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