Photointerrupter, double-layer mold type
RPI-246

The RPI-246 is a compact, double-layer mold photointer-rupter.
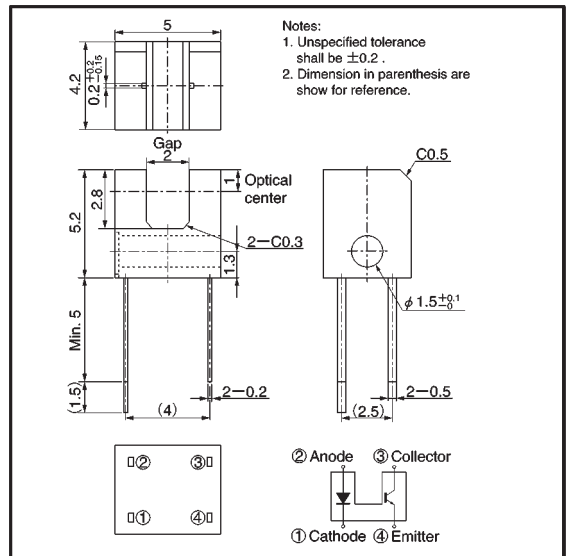
●Applications
Floppy disk drives
Movie equipment
Cameras
Printers

●Features
1) Compact package based on the double-mold.
2) Method High resolution (slit width = 0.2 mm).
3) Gap between emitter and detector = 2.0 mm.

●External dimensions (Units: mm)

Notes:
1. Unspecified tolerance shall be ±0.2 .
2. Dimension in parenthesis are show for reference.

② Anode   ③ Collector
① Cathode   ④ Emitter

●Absolute maximum ratings

	Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Input(LED)	Forward current	I_F	50	mA
	Reverse voltage	V_R	5	V
	Power dissipation	P_D	80	mW
Output (photo-transistor)	Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CEO}	30	V
	Emitter-collector voltage	V_{ECO}	4.5	V
	Collector current	I_C	30	mA
	Collector power dissipation	P_C	80	mW
Operating temperature		T_{opr}	$-25\sim+85$	℃
Storage temperature		T_{stg}	$-30\sim+85$	℃

ROHM

●Electrical and optical characteristics (Tc = 25°C)

	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Input characteristics	Forward voltage	V_F	—	1.3	1.6	V	I_F=50mA
	Reverse current	I_R	—	—	10	μA	V_R=5V
Output characteristics	Dark current	I_{CEO}	—	—	0.5	μA	V_{CE}=10V
	Peak sensitivity wavelength	λ_P	—	800	—	nm	—
Transfer characteristics	Collector current	I_C	0.35	—	1.2	mA	V_{CE}=5V, I_F=20mA
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	—	—	0.4	V	I_F=20mA, I_C=0.2mA
	Response time	tr・tf	—	10	—	μs	V_{CC}=5V, I_F=20mA, R_L=100Ω

●Electrical and optical characteristic curves

Fig.1 Power dissipation / collector power
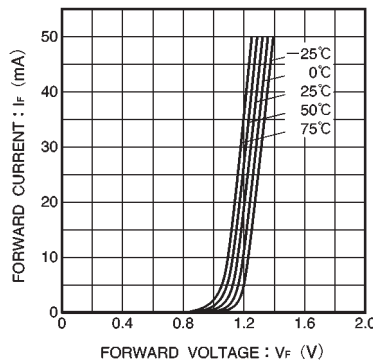dissipation vs. ambient temperature
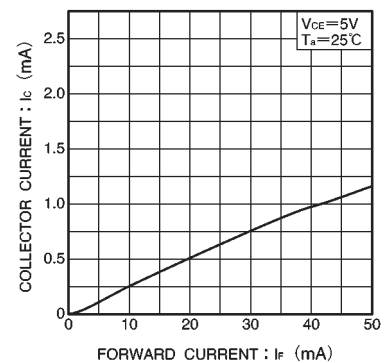

Fig.2 Forward current vs. forward voltage

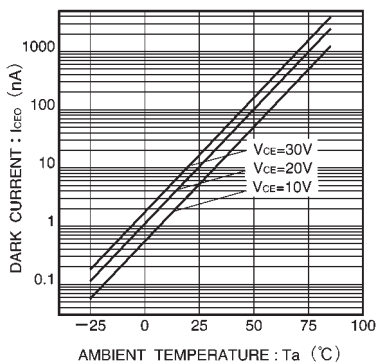Fig.3 Collector current vs. forward current
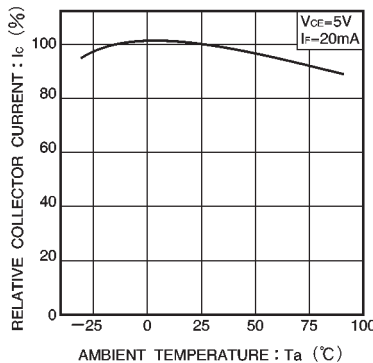

Fig.4 Dark current vs. ambient
temperature

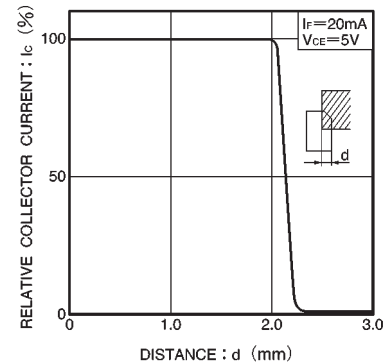Fig.5 Relative output vs. ambient
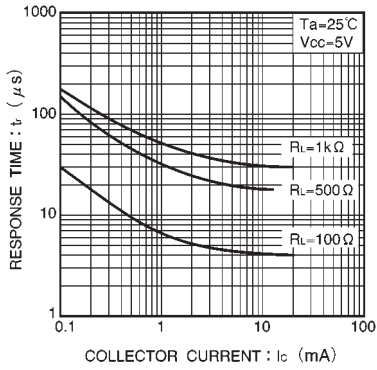temperature

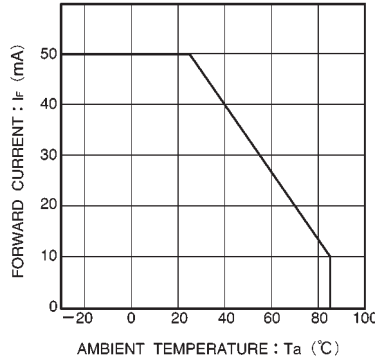Fig.6 Relative output vs. distance

Fig.7 Response time
vs. output current

Fig.8 Forward current falloff
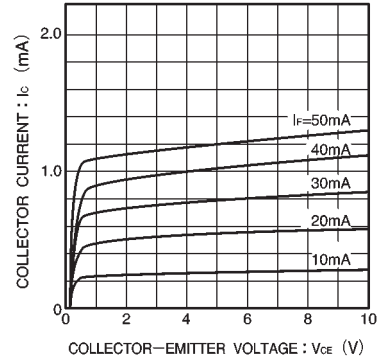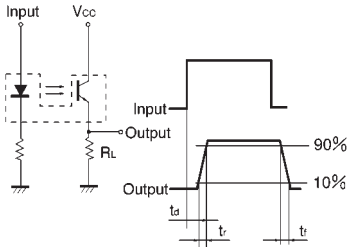
Fig.9 Output characteristics

ta: Delay time
tr: Rise time (time for output current to rise
 from 10% to 90% of peak current)
tf: Fall time (time for output current to fall
 from 90% to 10% of peak current)

Fig.10 Response time measurement circuit