

Photointerrupter, double-layer mold type

RPI-441C1

The RPI-441C1 is a compact, double-layer mold photointerrupter.

While the gap has a width of 4mm, the body has the compact dimensions of 8mm(w) × 5.2mm(h) × 4.2mm(d).

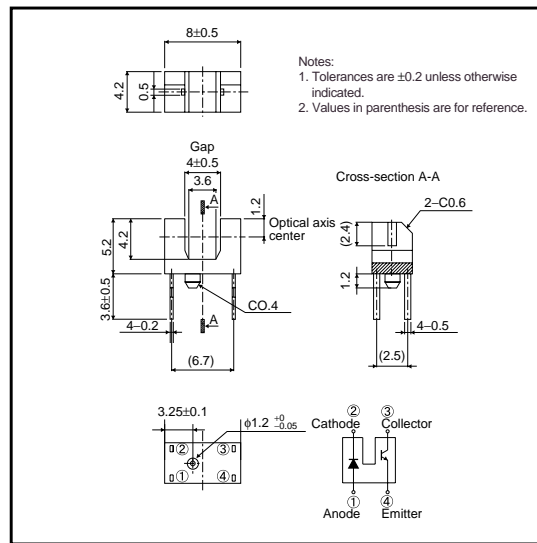
●Applications

Optical control equipment
Facsimiles
Printers

●Features

- 1) Compact with a 4mm gap.
- 2) High precision position detection (slit width of 0.5mm).
- 3) Minimal influence from stray light.
- 4) Low collector-emitter voltage.

●External dimensions (Units : mm)



●Absolute maximum ratings ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

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~+85	$^\circ\text{C}$	
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-30~+85	$^\circ\text{C}$	

Sensors

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

	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Input characteristics	Forward voltage	V_F	-	1.3	1.6	V	$I_F=50\text{mA}$
	Reverse current	I_R	-	-	10	μA	$V_R=5\text{V}$
Output characteristics	Dark current	I_{CE0}	-	-	0.5	μA	$V_{CE}=10\text{V}$
	Peak sensitivity wavelength	λ_P	-	800	-	nm	-
Transfer characteristics	Collector current	I_C	0.2	1.0	-	mA	$V_{CE}=5\text{V}, I_F=20\text{mA}$
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	-	0.4	V	$I_F=20\text{mA}, I_C=0.1\text{mA}$
	Response time	$t_r \cdot t_f$	-	10	-	μs	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}, I_F=20\text{mA}, R_L=100\Omega$

●Electrical and optical characteristic curves

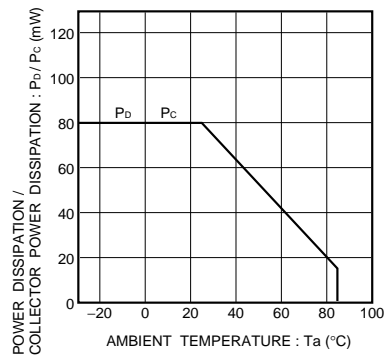


Fig.1 Power dissipation and collector power dissipation vs. ambient temperature

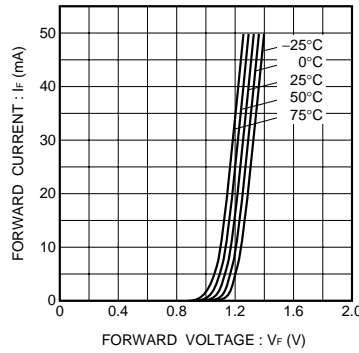


Fig.2 Forward current vs. forward voltage

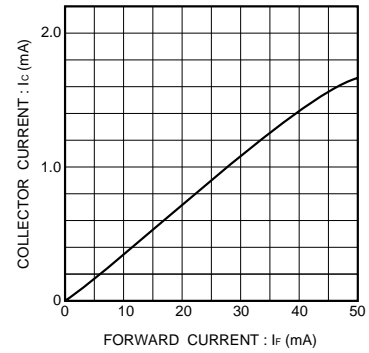


Fig.3 Collector current vs. forward current

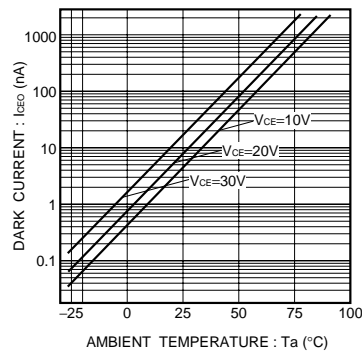


Fig.4 Dark current vs. ambient temperature

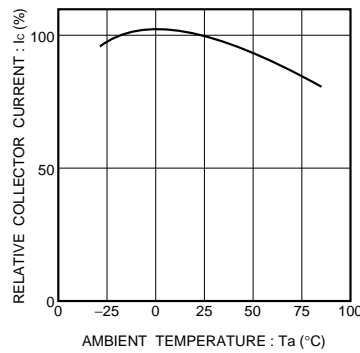


Fig.5 Relative output vs. ambient temperature

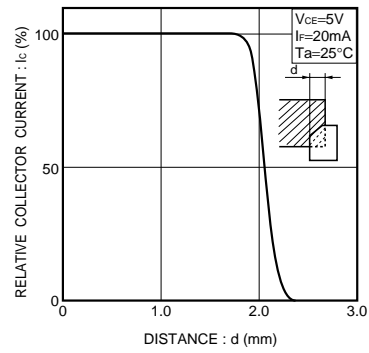


Fig.6 Relative output vs. distance (l)

Sensors

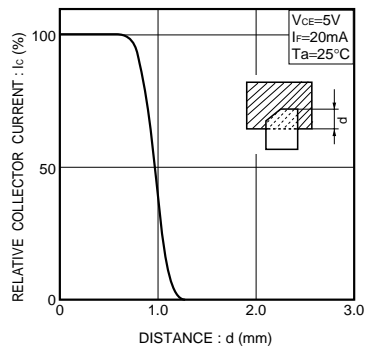


Fig.7 Relative output vs. distance (II)

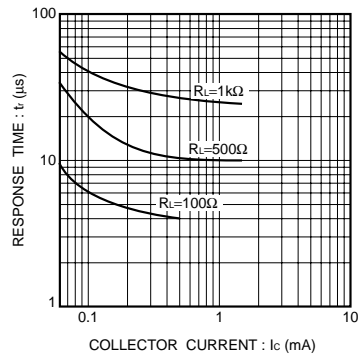


Fig.8 Response time vs. collector current

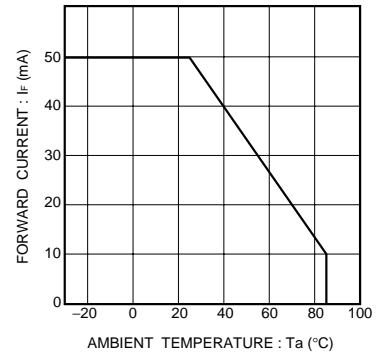


Fig.9 Forward current vs. ambient temperature

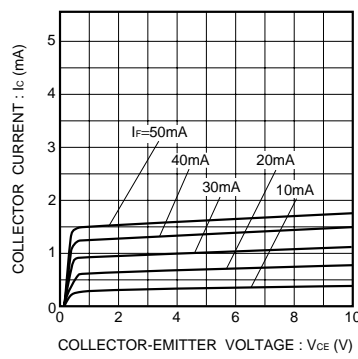
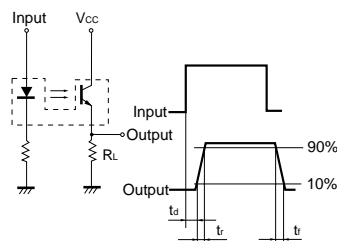


Fig.10 Output characteristics



t_d : Delay time
 t_r : Rise time (time for output current to rise from 10% to 90% of peak current)
 t_f : Fall time (time for output current to fall from 90% to 10% of peak current)

Fig.11 Response time measurement circuit