

DATASHEET

Opto Interrupter ITR8402-F



Features

- Fast response time
- High analytic
- Cute-off visible wavelength $\lambda = 940$ nm
- High sensitivity
- Pb free
- This product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version
- Compliance with EU REACH

Description

- The ITR8402-F 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 packaging system is designed to optimize the mechanical resolution, Coupling efficiency and insulates ambient light.
- For additional component information, please refer to IR908-7C and PT908-7C.

Applications

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

Device Selection Guide

Part Category	Chip Material	Lens Color		
IR908-7C	GaAlAs	Water Clear		
PT908-7C	Silicon	Water Clear		

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

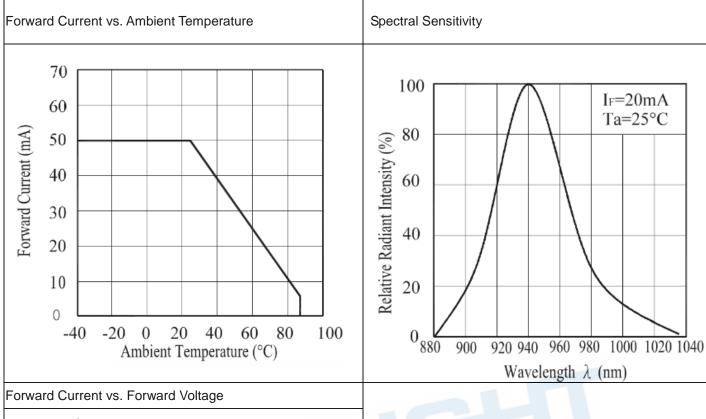
	Parameter		Ratings	Unit	
loout	Power Dissipation at(or below) 25°C Free Air Temperature	Pd	75	mW	
Input	Reverse Voltage	VR	5	V	
	Forward Current	lf	50	mA	
	Collector Power Dissipation	Pc	75	mW	
Output	Collector Current	lc	20	mA	
	Collector-Emitter Voltage	B VCEO	30	V	
	Emitter-Collector Voltage	B Veco	5	V	
Operating Temperature		Topr	-25~+85	°C	
Storage Temperature		Tstg -40~+85		°C	
Lead Soldering Temperature (*1) (3mm from the package)		Tsol	260	°C	

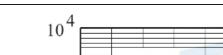
Note: (*1) Soldering time ≤ 5 sec.

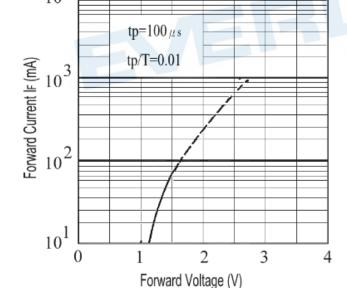
Electro-Optical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
	Forward Voltage	VF		1.2	1.5	V	IF=20mA
Input	Reverse Current	IR			10	μΑ	VR=5V
	Peak Wavelength	λP		940		nm	IF=20mA
	Dark Current	Iceo			100	nΑ	Vce=20V,Ee=0mW/cm ²
Output	C-E Saturation Voltage	VCE(sat)			0.4	V	Ic=0.5mA, IF=20mA
Transfer Characteristics	Collect Current	Ic(on)	0.5			mA	VCE=5V IF=20mA
	Rise time	tr		15		µsec	Vce=5V
	Fall time	tf		15		µsec	Ic=1mA RL=1KΩ

Typical Electrical/Optical/Characteristics Curves for IR

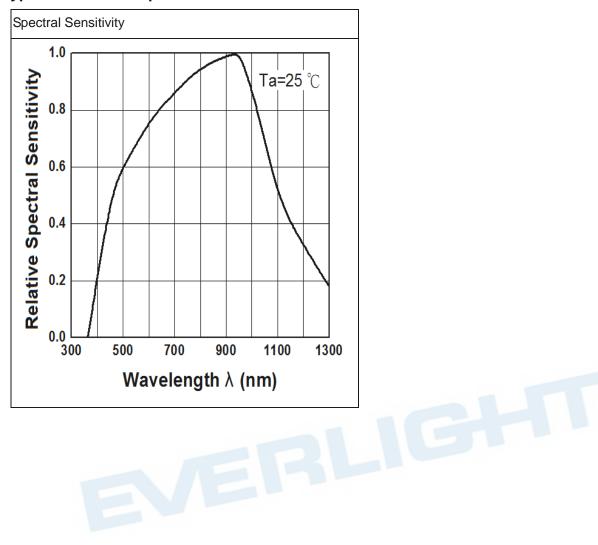




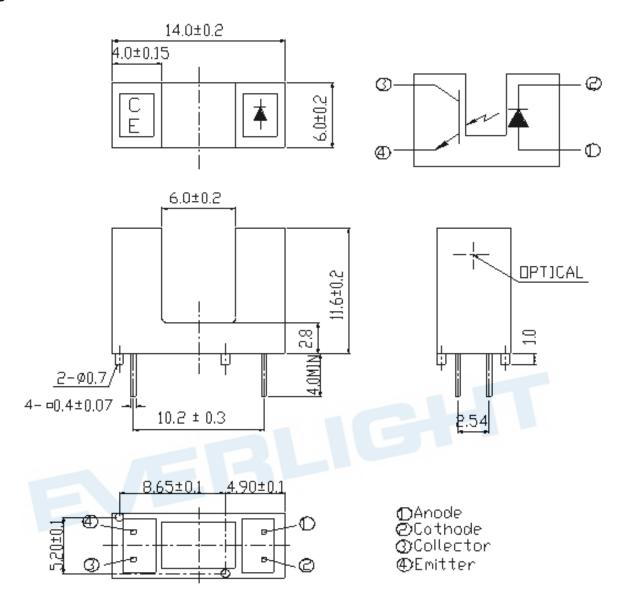




Typical Electrical/Optical/Characteristics Curves for PT



Package Dimension



Notes:

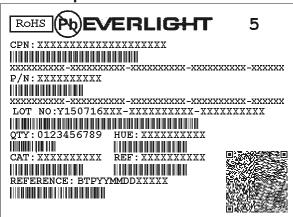
- 1.All dimensions are in millimeters
- 2. Tolerances unless dimensions ± 0.3 mm
- 3.Lead spacing is measured where the lead emerge from the package



Packing Quantity Specification

- 1. 120PCS/1Plate, 5Plates/1Box
- 2. 10Boxes/1Carton

Label Form Specification



• CPN: Customer's Product Number

P/N: Product NumberQTY: Packing Quantity

CAT: Luminous Intensity RankHUE: Dom. Wavelength RankREF: Forward Voltage Rank

• LOT No: Lot Number

• X: Month

Reference: Identify Label Number

Notes

Lead Forming

1. During lead frame bending, the lead frame should be bent at a distance more than 3mm from bottom of the epoxy.

Note: Must fix lead frame and do not touch epoxy before bending to avoid Photo Interrupter broken.

- 2. Lead forming should be done before soldering.
- 3. Avoid stressing the Photo Interrupter package during leads forming. The stress to the base may damage the characteristics of Photo Interrupter, or it may break the Photo Interrupter.
- 4. Cut the Photo Interrupter lead frame at room temperature. Cutting the lead frame at high temperatures may cause failure of the Photo Interrupter.
- 5. When mounting the Photo Interrupter onto a PCB, the PCB holes must be aligned exactly with the lead position of the Photo Interrupter. If the Photo Interrupter are mounted with stress at the leads, it causes deterioration of the epoxy resin and this will degrade the Photo Interrupter.

Storage

- 1. The Photo Interrupter should be stored at 10~30°C and 70%RH or less after being shipped from Everlight and the storage life limits are 3 months. If the Photo Interrupter are stored for 3 months or more, they can be stored at 10°C~25°C and 20%RH~60%RH for a year in a sealed container with a nitrogen atmosphere. After opening the package, the devices must be stored at 10°C~25°C and 20%RH~60%RH, and suggested to be used within 24 hours or as soon as possible. Besides, suggest that the remaining devices seal in the package bag as soon as possible please.
- 2. Please avoid rapid transitions in ambient temperature, especially in high humidity environments where condensation can occur.



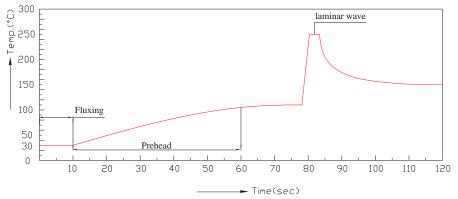
Soldering

1. Careful attention should be paid during soldering. When soldering, leave more than 3mm from solder joint to epoxy bulb, and soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended.

2. 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



- 4. Avoiding applying any stress to the lead frame while the Photo Interrupter are at high temperature particularly when soldering.
- 5. Dip and hand soldering should not be done more than one time
- 6. After soldering the Photo Interrupter, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the Photo Interrupter return to room temperature.
- 7. A rapid-rate process is not recommended for cooling the Photo Interrupter down from the peak temperature.
- 8. Although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the above table, dip or hand soldering at the lowest possible temperature is desirable for the Photo Interrupter.
- 9. Wave soldering parameter must be set and maintain according to recommended temperature and dwell time in the solder wave.

Cleaning

Do not clean the Photo Interrupter by the ultrasonic.

Heat Management

- 1. Heat management of Photo Interrupter must be taken into consideration during the design stage of Photo Interrupter application. The current should be de-rated appropriately by referring to the de-rating curve found in each product specification.
- 2. The temperature surrounding the Photo Interrupter in the application should be controlled.



ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)

- 1. The products are sensitive to static electricity or surge voltage. ESD can damage a die and its reliability.
- 2. When handling the products, the following measures against electrostatic discharge are strongly recommended:

Eliminating the charge

Grounded wrist strap, ESD footwear, clothes and floors

Grounded workstation equipment and tools

ESD table/shelf mat made of conductive materials

- 3. Proper grounding is required for all devices, equipment, and machinery used in product assembly. Surge protection should be considered when designing of commercial products.
- 4. If tools or equipment contain insulating materials such as glass or plastic, the following measures against electrostatic discharge are strongly recommended:

Dissipating static charge with conductive materials

Preventing charge generation with moisture

Neutralizing the charge with ionizers

DISCLAIMER

- 1. EVERLIGHT reserves the right(s) on the adjustment of product material mix for the specification.
- 2. The product meets EVERLIGHT published specification for a period of twelve (12) months from date of shipment.
- 3. The graphs shown in this datasheet are representing typical data only and do not show guaranteed values.
- 4. When using this product, please observe the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions for using outlined in these specification sheets. EVERLIGHT assumes no responsibility for any damage resulting from the use of the product which does not comply with the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions included in these specification sheets.
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