

Information on sensor products

●Features

From production of the detector element to assembly of the final product, ROHM handles all stages of our photo-sensor manufacturing process. This allows precise control of sensitivity, output power, and other characteristics. ROHM infrared LEDs and phototransistors are available in a wide variety of packages to meet the diverse needs of our customers. We apply a silicon coating to all of our infrared LED chips to ensure long term reliability.

ROHM is a pioneer in the development of double-layer molding photointerrupters. The use of single chip molded technology in place of the conventional casing method has allowed us to attain an ultra-small package. These photointerrupters will undoubtedly make a significant contribution to the development of increasingly light-weight and compact devices.

●Explanation of symbols

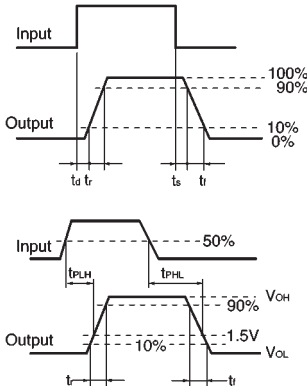
(1) General symbols

Term	Symbol	Explanation
Absolute maximum rating		A limiting value which must not be exceeded even instantaneously.
Ambient temperature	T _a	Temperature of the environment of a semiconductor element.
Operating temperature	T _{opr}	Ambient temperature when a semiconductor element is operating.
Storage temperature	T _{stg}	Temperature at which a semiconductor element should be stored.
Soldering temperature	T _{sol}	Temperature at which designated parts of a terminal can be soldered.

(2) Symbols related to infrared LEDs, photointerrupters and photoreflectors

Term	Symbol	Explanation
Power dissipation	P _D	Maximum allowable power dissipation of infrared LEDs.
Forward current	I _F	Direct current flowing forward through infrared LEDs.
Peak forward current	I _{FP}	Maximum instantaneous value of forward current.
Forward voltage	V _F	Voltage drop between anode and cathode due to forward current.
Peak forward voltage	V _{FP}	Maximum instantaneous value of voltage drop between anode and cathode due to peak forward current.
Reverse current	I _R	Current flowing in reverse direction between anode and cathode.
Reverse voltage	V _R	Voltage applied in reverse direction between anode and cathode.
Capacitance between terminals	C _t	Capacitance between anode and cathode terminals.
Peak light emitting wavelength	λ _P	Wavelength of maximum radiant intensity.
Spectral line half width	Δλ	Spectral bandwidth in which radiant intensity is 50% or more of peak value.
Half-viewing angle	θ _{1/2}	Angle at which radiant intensity is 50% of the peak value.

(3) Symbols related to, phototransistors, photo IC's, photointerrupters and photoreflectors

Term	Symbol	Explanation
Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CEO}	DC voltage from collector to emitter when base terminal is open.
Emitter-collector voltage	V_{ECO}	DC voltage from emitter to collector when base terminal is open.
Collector-base voltage	V_{CBO}	DC voltage from collector to base when emitter terminal is open.
Emitter-base voltage	V_{EBO}	DC voltage from emitter to base when collector terminal is open.
Reverse voltage	V_R	DC voltage applied in reverse direction between anode and cathode.
Collector power dissipation	P_C	Maximum power dissipation of collector.
Power dissipation	P_D	Maximum allowable power dissipation between anode and cathode.
Collector current	I_C	Direct current flowing to collector terminal.
Dark current	I_{CEO}	Collector current which flows when base terminal is open and reverse voltage is applied between collector and emitter.
	I_d	Current which flows when reverse voltage is applied to diode when shielded from light.
Illuminance	E_v	Incident luminous flux per unit area.
Irradiance	E_e	Incident radiation flux per unit area.
Threshold irradiance	E_{VLH} or E_{VHL}	The amount of irradiance when the output goes from low to high, or from high to low.
Direct current amplification	h_{FE}	The direct current amplification when the emitter is grounded.
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	DC voltage from collector to emitter under specified saturation conditions.
Capacitance between terminals	C_t	Electrostatic capacitance between anode and cathode terminals.
Peak sensitivity wavelength	λ_P	Wavelength of incident light at which sensitivity is greatest.
Half angle	$\theta_{1/2}$	Angle at which sensitivity is 50% of peak value.
Cutoff frequency	f_c	When the frequency of the constant-amplitude sine wave component of the input parameter is changed, this is the frequency which causes a 3 dB drop in the amplitude of the base AC wave of the corresponding output parameter.
Response time	t_r t_f	<p>Time required for output to respond to input. Rise time : t_r Delay time : t_d Fall time : t_f Store time : t_s Turn-on time : $t_{on} = t_d + t_r$ Turn-off time : $t_{off} = t_s + t_f$ Low-to-high propagation time : t_{PLH} High-to-low propagation time : t_{PHL}</p> 
Threshold input current	I_{FLH} or I_{FHL}	Input current when output level goes from low to high, or high to low.

Term	Symbol	Explanation
Output low level voltage	V _{OL}	Output voltage when a designated low level output current is applied to output terminal.
Output high level voltage	V _{OH}	Output voltage when a designated high level output current is applied to output terminal.
Output low level current	I _{OL}	Output voltage when a designated low level output voltage is applied to output terminal.
High level output current	I _{OH}	Output voltage when a designated high level output voltage is applied to output terminal.
Low level power supply current	I _{CC} L	Supply current which flows when output level is low.
High level power supply current	I _{CC} H	Supply current which flows when output level is high.
Hysteresis	I _{FLH} / I _{FHL} or I _{FHL} / I _{FLH}	The ratio of the threshold input current when the output level goes from low to high to the threshold input current when the output goes from high to low.

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