

# GP1S36

## Photointerrupter for Detecting Tilt Direction

### ■ Features

1. Subminiature (4.0×4.2×3.8mm)  
(with built-in super compact ball for detecting tilt direction)
2. 2-phase output type
3. Able to detect the tilt direction of both side ( $\pm 90^\circ$ ) by the position of rolling ball.
4. High reliability due to non-contact structure

### ■ Applications

1. Digital cameras
2. Camcoders

### ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

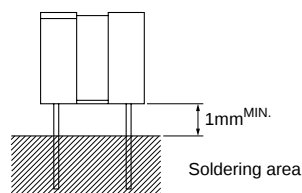
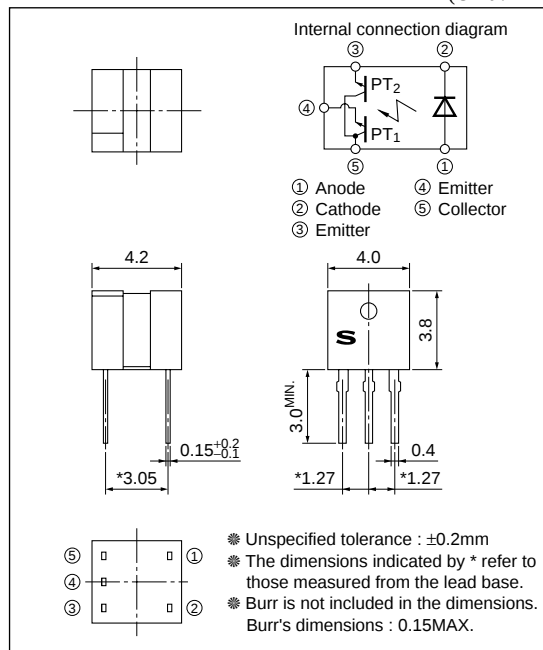
| Parameter | Symbol                      | Rating            | Unit        |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Input     | Forward current             | I <sub>F</sub>    | 50          |
|           | Reverse voltage             | V <sub>R</sub>    | 6           |
|           | Power dissipation           | P                 | 75          |
| Output    | Collector-emitter voltage   | V <sub>CE1O</sub> | 35          |
|           |                             | V <sub>CE2O</sub> |             |
|           | Emitter-collector voltage   | V <sub>E1CO</sub> | 6           |
|           |                             | V <sub>E2CO</sub> |             |
|           | Collector current           | I <sub>C</sub>    | 20          |
|           | Collector Power dissipation | P <sub>C</sub>    | 75          |
|           | Total power dissipation     | P <sub>tot</sub>  | 100         |
|           | Operating temperature       | T <sub>opr</sub>  | -25 to +85  |
|           | Storage temperature         | T <sub>stg</sub>  | -40 to +100 |
|           | *1 Soldering temperature 1  | T <sub>sol</sub>  | 260         |
|           | *2 Soldering temperature 2  | T <sub>sol</sub>  | 320         |

\*1 For MAX. 5s

\*2 For MAX. 2s at the position of 0.8mm from the bottom face of resin package by hand soldering.

### ■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



## ■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(Ta=25°C)

|                             | Parameter                            | Symbol          | Conditions                                                      | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | Unit          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|---------------|
| Input                       | Forward voltage                      | $V_F$           | $I_F=20\text{mA}$                                               | —    | 1.2  | 1.4  | V             |
|                             | Reverse current                      | $I_R$           | $V_R=3\text{V}$                                                 | —    | —    | 10   | $\mu\text{A}$ |
| *3 Output                   | Collector dark current               | $I_{CEO}$       | $V_{CE}=20\text{V}$                                             | —    | —    | 100  | nA            |
| *3 Coupling Characteristics | Collector current                    | $I_C$           | $V_{CE}=5\text{V}$ , $I_F=5\text{mA}$                           | 60   | —    | 360  | $\mu\text{A}$ |
|                             | *4 Leak current                      | $I_{LEAK}$      | $V_{CE}=5\text{V}$ , $I_F=5\text{mA}$                           | —    | —    | 15   | $\mu\text{A}$ |
|                             | Response time                        | Rise time $t_r$ | $V_{CE}=5\text{V}$ , $I_C=100\mu\text{A}$<br>$R_L=1\ 000\Omega$ | —    | 50   | 150  | $\mu\text{s}$ |
|                             |                                      | Fall time $t_f$ |                                                                 | —    | 50   | 150  | $\mu\text{s}$ |
|                             | Collector-emitter saturation voltage | $V_{CE(sat)}$   | $I_F=10\text{mA}$ , $I_C=60\mu\text{A}$                         | —    | —    | 0.4  | V             |

\*3 Output and coupling characteristics are common to the both phototransistors.

\*4 Characteristics except leak current is measured at  $\theta=0^\circ$ ,  $\phi=0^\circ$ .

Leak current is the output current of transistor when  $\theta=\pm 90^\circ$ ,  $\phi=0^\circ$  and  $I_C=\text{OFF}$ .

## ■ Detecting Angle Characteristics

| $\theta$ | $-90^\circ$ | $\leftrightarrow$ | $-75^\circ$ | $\leftrightarrow$ | $-15^\circ$ | $\leftrightarrow$ | $+15^\circ$ | $\leftrightarrow$ | $+75^\circ$ | $\leftrightarrow$ | $+90^\circ$ |
|----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Ic1      | ON          |                   |             |                   |             |                   |             | *5                | OFF         |                   |             |
| Ic2      | OFF         |                   | *5          | ON                |             |                   |             |                   |             |                   |             |

※ Conditions :  $I_F=5\text{mA}$ ,  $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$ ,  $\phi=\pm 5^\circ$

\*5 Indefinite

$I_{C1}$  : Output current of phototransistors PT1

$I_{C2}$  : Output current of phototransistors PT2

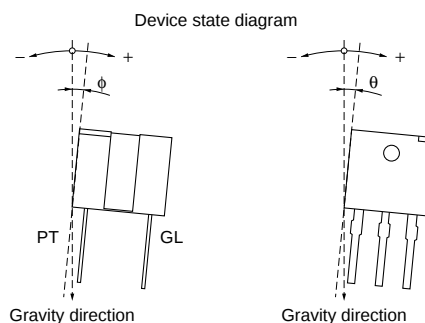
$\theta$  : Device condition : Refer to the figure

$\phi$  : Device condition : Refer to the figure

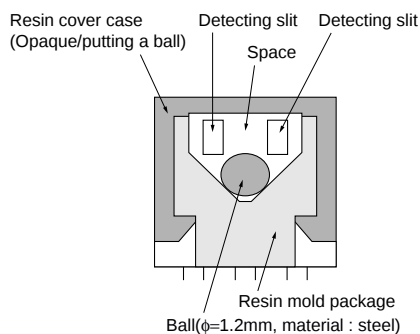
ON : Output current of phototransistors :  $60\mu\text{A}$  or more

OFF : Output current of phototransistors :  $15\mu\text{A}$  or less

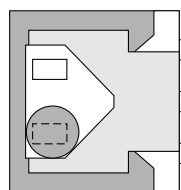
※ Output current of ON/OFF is output when device is at a standstill



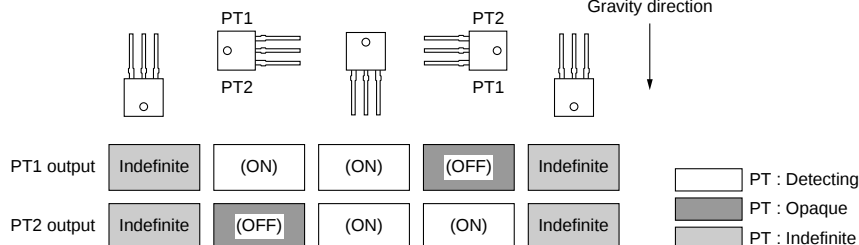
## ■ Supplement



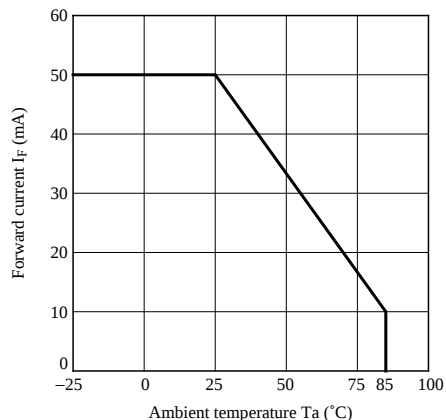
<90°rotation>



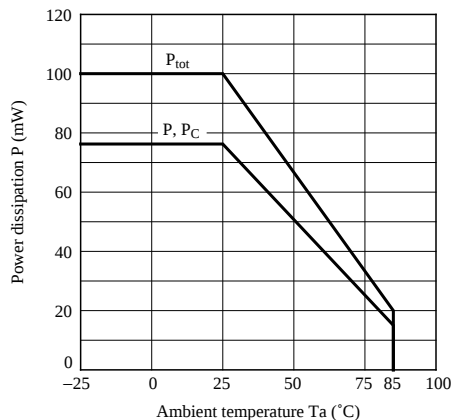
<Viewing from detecting side>



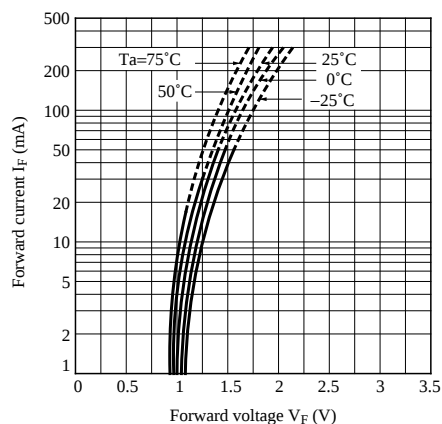
**Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



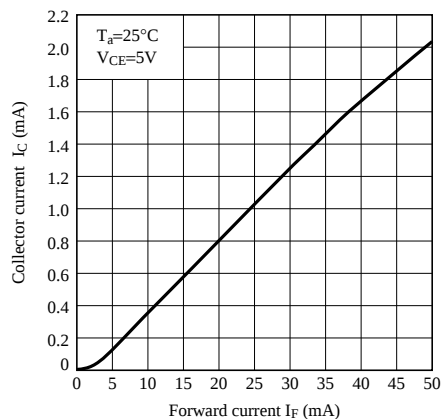
**Fig.2 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



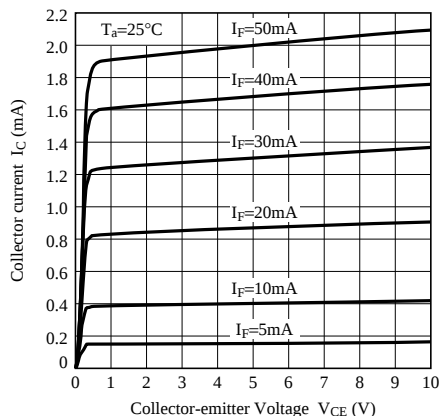
**Fig.3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**



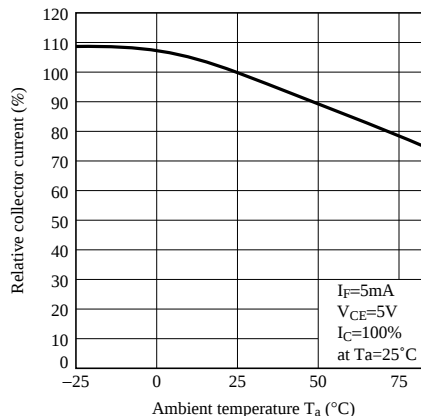
**Fig.4 Collector Current vs. Forward Current**



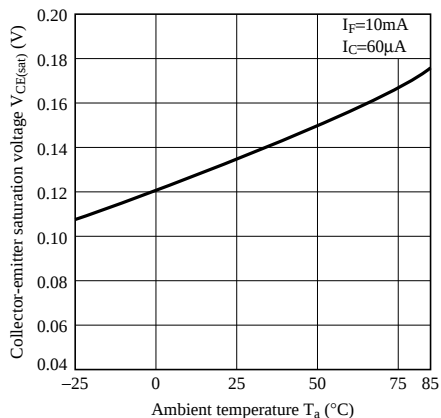
**Fig.5 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage**



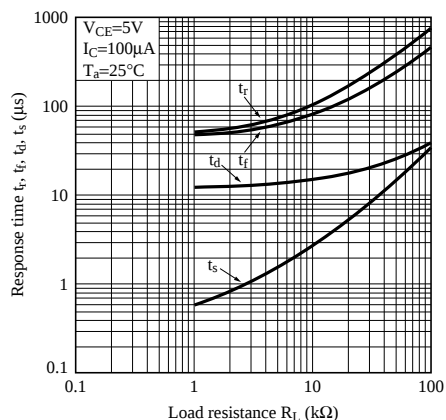
**Fig.6 Relative Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



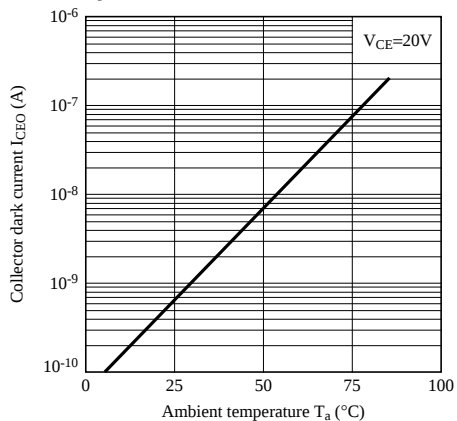
**Fig.7 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**



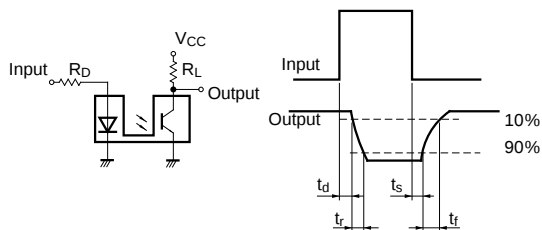
**Fig.8 Response Time vs. Load Resistance**



**Fig.9 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Fig.10 Test Circuit for Response Time**



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