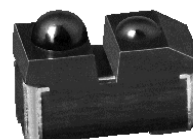


Reflective Sensor for Touchless Switch

Description

The TCND3000 is a reflective optical sensor for applications using the HALIOS® (High Ambient Light Independent Optical System) principle. It consists of an infrared emitter and a photodetector forming the optical sensing path. According to the HALIOS principle a second infrared emitter is used for compensation of disturbing ambient light. Optoelectronic parameters of the sensor are matched to the corresponding integrated circuit E909.01, manufactured by ELMOS Semiconductor AG (www.elmos.de).



Features

- Touch distance: 1 cm, proximity distance 2 cm (measured with Kodak grey card, 20 % diffuse reflection)
- Operates under high ambient light conditions: sunlight: 200klx, standard light A: 100klx
- Small size, package height < 3 mm
- SMD
- Pb-free component
- Component in accordance to ELV 2000/53/EC, RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEE 2002/96/EC

Applications

- Touchless switch for e.g. Automotive and Cell Phone applications
- Proximity detection

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Sensor

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power dissipation	$T_{amb} \leq 25\text{ °C}$	P_V	180	mW
Storage temperature range		T_{stg}	- 40 to + 105	°C
Operating temperature range		T_{amb}	- 40 to + 85	°C
Thermal resistance junction/ambient		R_{thJA}	450	K/W
Soldering temperature		T_{sd}	260*)	°C

*) see attached solder profiles

IR Emitter LEDS (Transmitter)

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage		V_{RS}	5	V
Forward current		I_{FS}	50	mA
Peak forward current	$T_s = 8 \mu s$ $t_{ps} = 4 \mu s$	I_{FS}	100	mA
Junction temperature		T_{js}	105	°C

IR Emitter LEDC (Compensation)

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage		V_{RC}	5	V
Forward current		I_{FC}	50	mA
Peak forward current	$T_s = 8 \mu s$ $t_{pc} = 4 \mu s$	I_{FC}	100	mA
Junction temperature		T_{js}	105	°C

Detector

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage		V_{RD}	5	V
Junction temperature		T_{jd}	105	°C

Basic Characteristics

($T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Sensor

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Light current	Kodak Grey Card 20 % diffuse reflection distance: 1 cm $I_{FS} = 10 \text{ mA}$	I_{CA}		1.2		μA
Optical crosstalk sensing path	no reflective medium $I_{FS} = 10 \text{ mA}$	I_{CA}		0.9		μA
Compensation current	$I_{FC} = 2 \text{ mA}$	I_{CR}		5		μA

IR Emitter LEDS (Transmitter)

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Forward voltage	$I_{FS} = 10 \text{ mA}$ $t_p = 20 \text{ ms}$	V_{FS}		1.3		V
Reverse voltage	$I_{RS} = 10 \mu A$	V_{RS}	5			V
Junction capacitance		C_{js}		50		pF
Radiant intensity	$I_{FS} = 10 \text{ mA}$ $t_p = 20 \text{ ms}$	I_e		2		mW/sr
Angle of half intensity		φ_s		± 20		deg
Peak wavelength	$I_{FS} = 10 \text{ mA}$	λ_{ps}		885		nm
Spectral bandwidth	$I_{FS} = 10 \text{ mA}$	$\Delta\lambda_s$		42		nm

IR Emitter LEDC (Compensation)

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Forward voltage	$I_{FC} = 10 \text{ mA}$ $t_{pC} = 20 \text{ ms}$	V_{FC}		1.3		V
Reverse voltage	$I_{RC} = 10 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$	V_{RC}	5			V
Junction capacitance		C_{JC}		50		pF
Peak wavelength	$I_{FC} = 10 \text{ mA}$	λ_{pC}		885		nm
Spectral bandwidth	$I_{FC} = 10 \text{ mA}$	$\Delta\lambda_C$		42		nm

Detector

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Forward voltage	$I_{FD} = 50 \text{ mA}$	V_{FD}		1.0	1.3	V
Breakdown voltage	$I_{RD} = 100 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$ $E = 0$	$V_{(BR)}$	5			V
Reverse dark current	$V_{RD} = 10 \text{ V}, E = 0$	I_{r0}		1	10	nA
Reverse light current	$E_e = 1 \text{ mW / cm}^2$ $\lambda = 870 \text{ nm}$ $V_{RD} = 5 \text{ V}$	I_{ra}		5.6		μA
Temp. coefficient of I_{ra}	$V_{RD} = 5 \text{ V}$ $\lambda = 870 \text{ nm}$	TK_{Ira}		0.2		%/K
Angle of half sensitivity		ϕ_D		± 20		deg
Wavelength of peak sensitivity		λ_p		910		nm
Range of spectral bandwidth		$\lambda_{0.5}$		790...1020		nm

Typical Characteristics

($T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

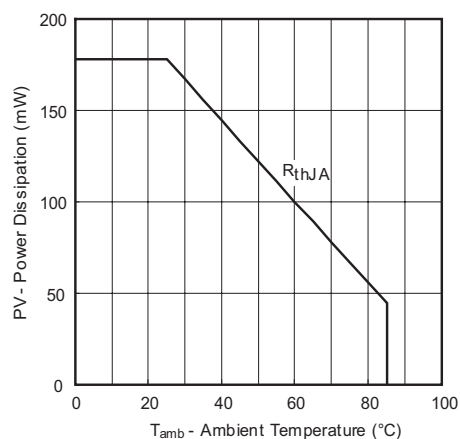


Figure 1. Total Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

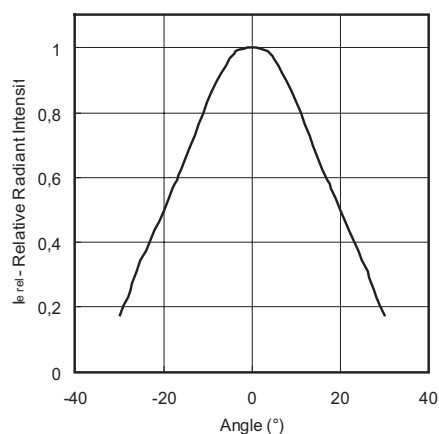


Figure 2. Relative Radiant Intensity vs. Angular Displacement

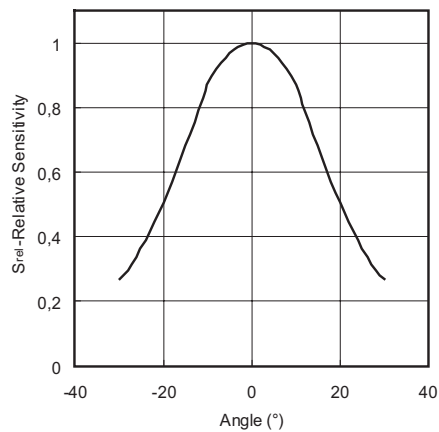


Figure 3. Relative Radiant Sensitivity vs. Angular Displacement

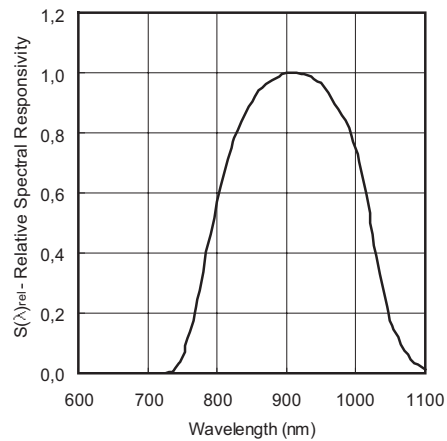


Figure 4. Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength

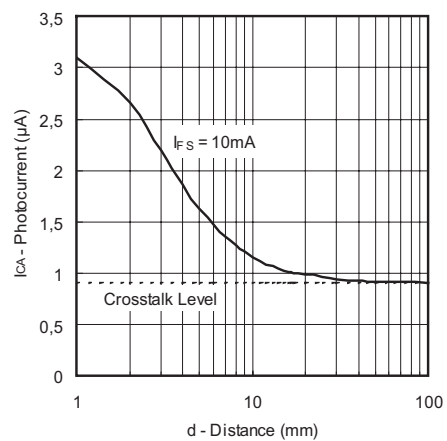
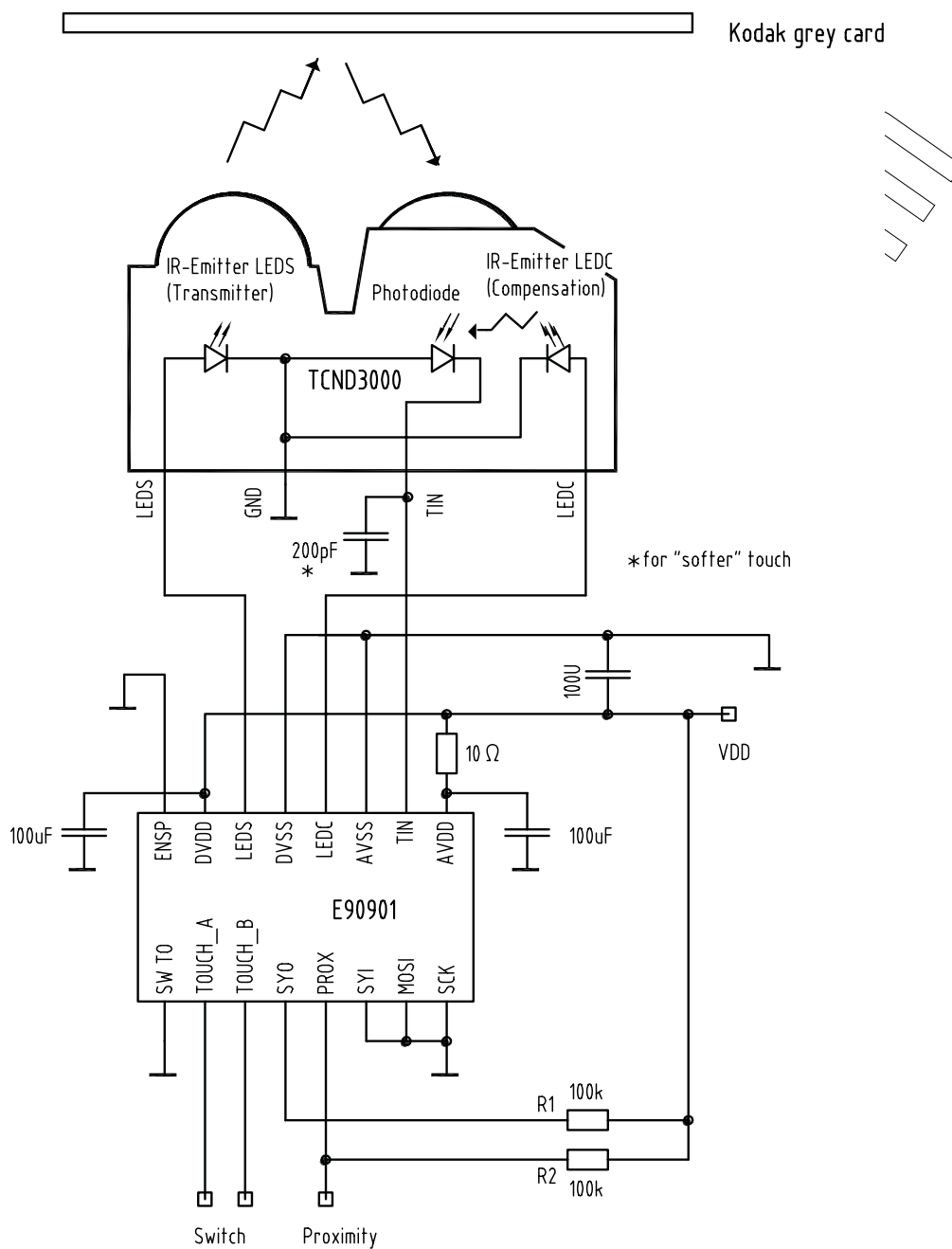


Figure 5. Photocurrent vs. Distance

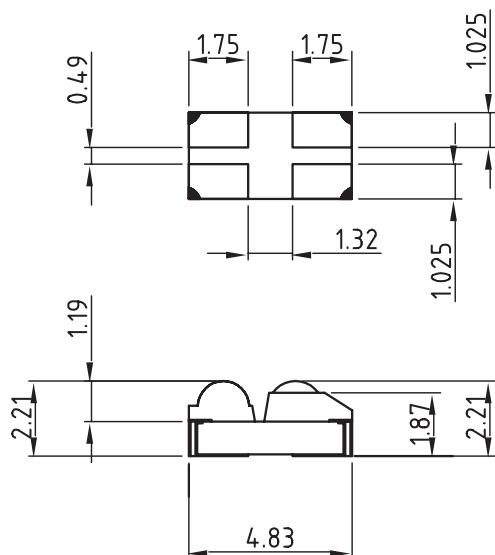
Application Circuit



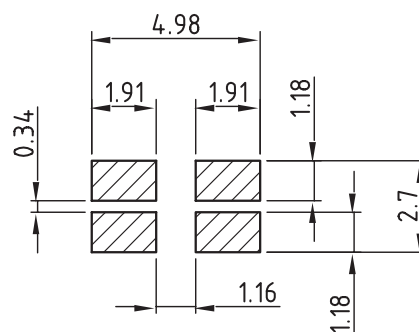
~~Figure 6. Test circuit~~

Dimensions in mm

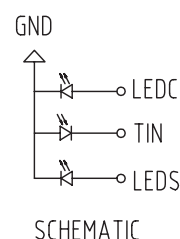
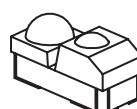
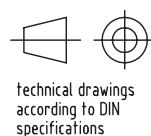
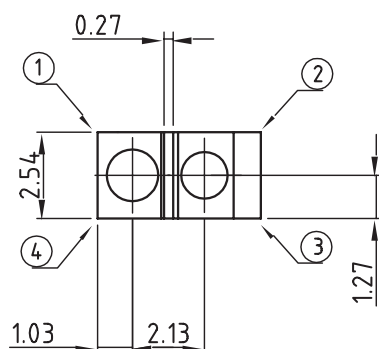
Backside Contact Metalization



Recommended PCB Footprint



PIN	ID	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION
1	①	LEDS	Transmit LED
2	②	TIN	Receiver Output
3	③	LEDC	Compensation LED
4	④	GND	Ground



SCHEMATIC

Dimensions in mm

Not indicated tolerances ± 0.2

Drawing refers to following types: TCND 3000

Drawing-No.: 6.550-5265.01-4

Issue: 2; 25.10.04



Reflow Solder Profiles

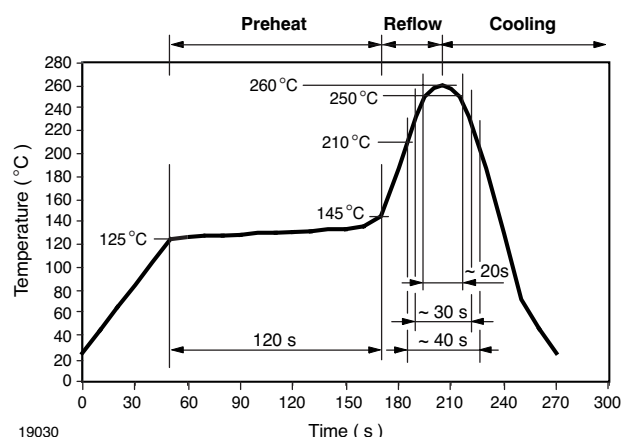


Figure 7. Lead-Free (Sn) Reflow Solder Profile

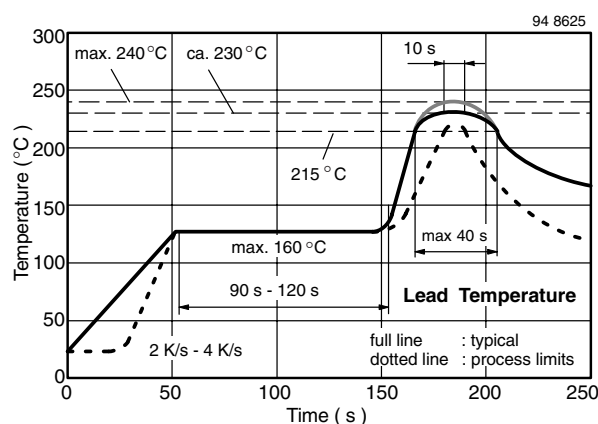


Figure 8. Lead Tin (SnPb) Reflow Solder Profile

Drying

In case of moisture absorption devices should be baked before soldering. Conditions see J-STD-020 or label. Devices taped on reel dry using recommended conditions 192 h at 40 °C (± 5 °C), RH < 5 % or 96 h at 65 °C (± 5 °C), RH < 5 %.

Drypack

Devices are packed in moisture barrier bags (MBB) to prevent products from moisture absorption during transportation and storage. Each bag contains a desiccant.

Floor Life

Floor life (time between soldering and removing from MBB) must not exceed the time indicated in J-STD-020. TCND3000 is released for: Moisture Sensitivity Level 4, according to JEDEC, J-STD-020.

Floor Life: 72 h

Conditions: $T_{amb} < 30$ °C, RH < 60 %

Ozone Depleting Substances Policy Statement

It is the policy of Vishay Semiconductor GmbH to

1. Meet all present and future national and international statutory requirements.
2. Regularly and continuously improve the performance of our products, processes, distribution and operating systems with respect to their impact on the health and safety of our employees and the public, as well as their impact on the environment.

It is particular concern to control or eliminate releases of those substances into the atmosphere which are known as ozone depleting substances (ODSs).

The Montreal Protocol (1987) and its London Amendments (1990) intend to severely restrict the use of ODSs and forbid their use within the next ten years. Various national and international initiatives are pressing for an earlier ban on these substances.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH has been able to use its policy of continuous improvements to eliminate the use of ODSs listed in the following documents.

1. Annex A, B and list of transitional substances of the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendments respectively
2. Class I and II ozone depleting substances in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA
3. Council Decision 88/540/EEC and 91/690/EEC Annex A, B and C (transitional substances) respectively.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH can certify that our semiconductors are not manufactured with ozone depleting substances and do not contain such substances.

We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design
and may do so without further notice.

Parameters can vary in different applications. All operating parameters must be validated for each customer application by the customer. Should the buyer use Vishay Semiconductors products for any unintended or unauthorized application, the buyer shall indemnify Vishay Semiconductors against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal damage, injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use.

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