# GP1S37

## Subminiature Photointerrupter

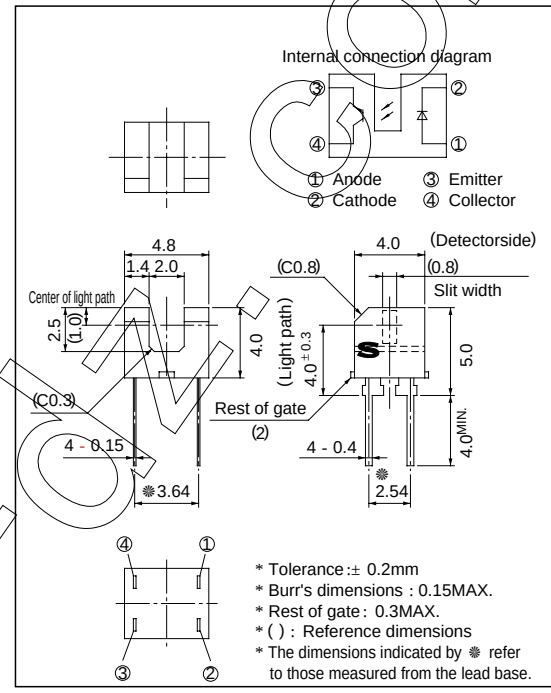
### ■ Features

1. Ultra-compact
2. PWB mounting type package

### ■ Applications

1. Cameras
2. Auto-focus cameras

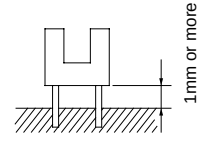
### ■ Outline Dimensions (Unit : mm)




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

| Parameter | | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Input | Forward current | $I_F$ | 50 | mA |
| | Reverse voltage | $V_R$ | 6 | V |
| | Power dissipation | P | 75 | mW |
| Output | Collector-emitter voltage | $V_{CEO}$ | 35 | V |
| | Emitter-collector voltage | $V_{ECO}$ | 6 | V |
| | Collector current | $I_C$ | 20 | mA |
| | Collector power dissipation | $P_C$ | 75 | mW |
| | Total power dissipation | $P_{tot}$ | 100 | mW |
| | Operating temperature | $T_{opr}$ | - 25 to + 85 | ˚C |
| | Storage temperature | $T_{stg}$ | - 40 to + 100 | ˚C |
| | *1Soldering temperature | $T_{sol}$ | 260 | ˚C |

*1 For 5 seconds



## ■ Electro-optical Characteristics

(Ta= 25˚C)

| Parameter | | | Symbol | Conditions | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Input | Forward voltage | | $V_F$ | $I_F$= 20mA | - | 1.2 | 1.4 | V |
| | Reverse current | | $I_R$ | $V_R$= 3V | - | - | 10 | μA |
| Output | Collector dark current | | $I_{CEO}$ | $V_{CE}$= 20V | - | - | 1 x $10^{-7}$ | A |
| Transfer characteristics | Collector Current | | Ic | $V_{CE}$= 5V, $I_F$= 3mA | 30 | - | 300 | μA |
| | Collector-emitter saturation voltage | | $V_{CE(sat)}$ | $I_F$= 6mA, $I_C$= 15μA | - | 0.08 | 0.4 | V |
| | Response time | Rise time | $t_r$ | $R_L$= 1kΩ | - | 50 | 150 | μs |
| | | Fall time | $t_f$ | $V_{CE}$= 5V, $I_C$= 100μA | - | 50 | 150 | μs |

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

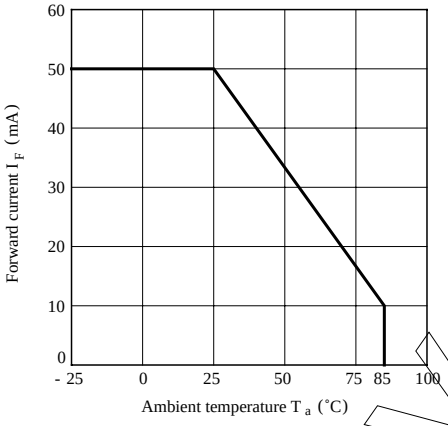



**Fig. 2 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**

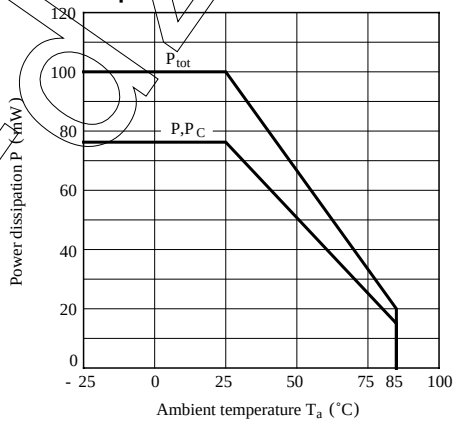



**Fig. 3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**

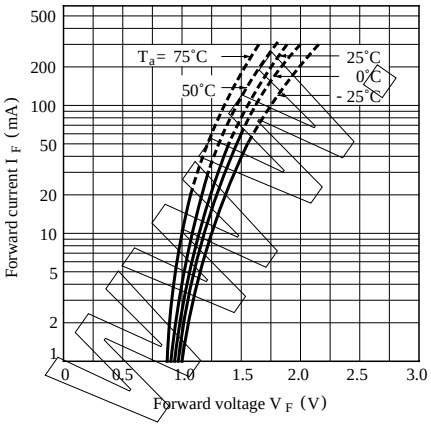



**Fig. 4 Collector Current vs. Forward Current**

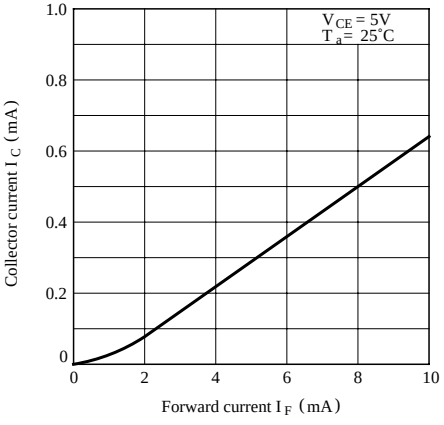


**Fig. 5 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage**

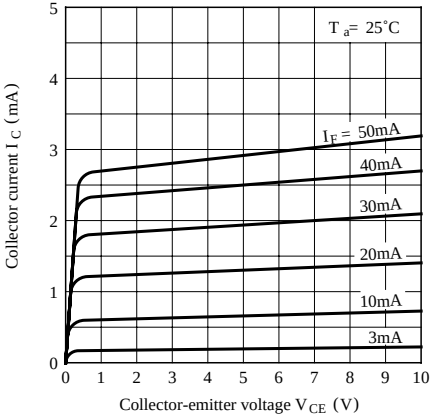



**Fig. 6 Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature**

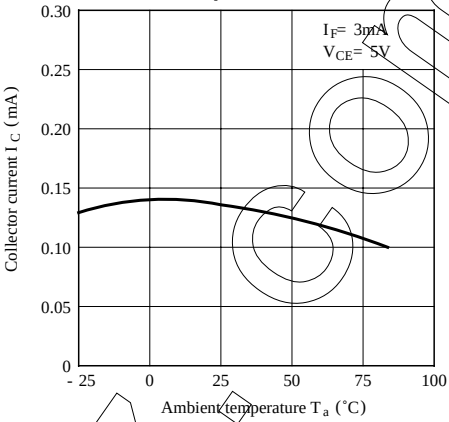



**Fig. 7 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**

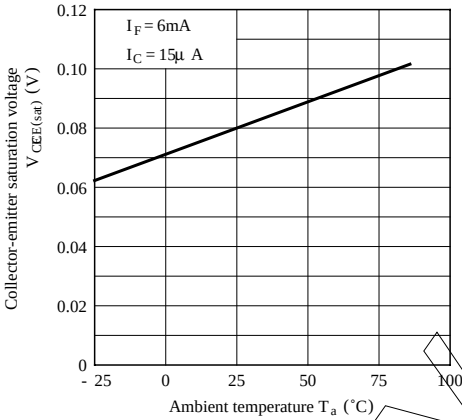



**Fig. 8 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature**

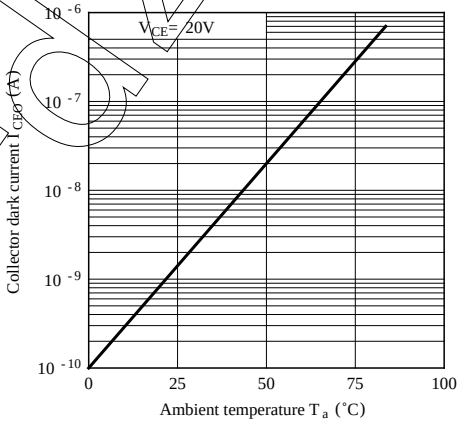
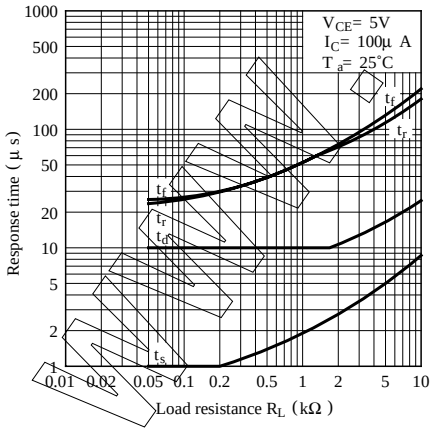



**Fig. 9 Response Time vs. Load Resistance**




**Test Circuit for Response Time**

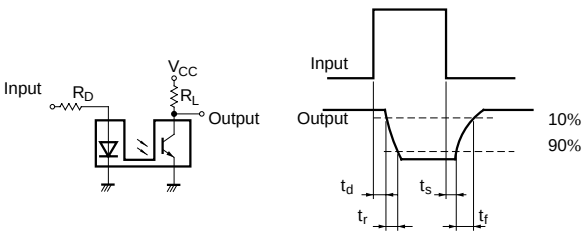


**Fig.10 Relative Collector Current vs. Shield Distance (1)**

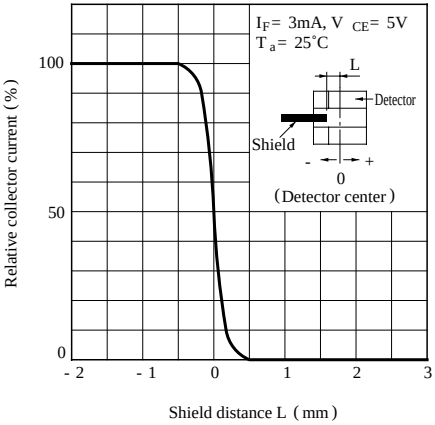
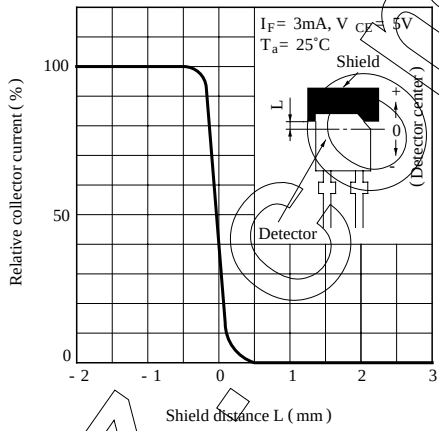



**Fig.11 Relative Collector Current vs. Shield Distance (2)**




- Please refer to the chapter " Precautions for Use ".

## NOTICE

- The circuit application examples in this publication are provided to explain representative applications of SHARP devices and are not intended to guarantee any circuit design or license any intellectual property rights. SHARP takes no responsibility for any problems related to any intellectual property right of a third party resulting from the use of SHARP's devices.
- Contact SHARP in order to obtain the latest device specification sheets before using any SHARP device. SHARP reserves the right to make changes in the specifications, characteristics, data, materials, structure, and other contents described herein at any time without notice in order to improve design or reliability. Manufacturing locations are also subject to change without notice.
- Observe the following points when using any devices in this publication. SHARP takes no responsibility for damage caused by improper use of the devices which does not meet the conditions and absolute maximum ratings to be used specified in the relevant specification sheet nor meet the following conditions:

(i) The devices in this publication are designed for use in general electronic equipment designs such as:
- Personal computers
- Office automation equipment
- Telecommunication equipment [terminal]
- Test and measurement equipment
- Industrial control
- Audio visual equipment
- Consumer electronics

(ii) Measures such as fail-safe function and redundant design should be taken to ensure reliability and safety when SHARP devices are used for or in connection with equipment that requires higher reliability such as:
- Transportation control and safety equipment (i.e., aircraft, trains, automobiles, etc.)
- Traffic signals
- Gas leakage sensor breakers
- Alarm equipment
- Various safety devices, etc.

(iii) SHARP devices shall not be used for or in connection with equipment that requires an extremely high level of reliability and safety such as:
- Space applications
- Telecommunication equipment [trunk lines]
- Nuclear power control equipment
- Medical and other life support equipment (e.g., scuba).

- Contact a SHARP representative in advance when intending to use SHARP devices for any "specific" applications other than those recommended by SHARP or when it is unclear which category mentioned above controls the intended use.
- If the SHARP devices listed in this publication fall within the scope of strategic products described in the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law of Japan, it is necessary to obtain approval to export such SHARP devices.
- 
- Contact and consult with a SHARP representative if there are any questions about the contents of this publication.