## Optical Comparator Array <br> OPR5011

## Features:

- Precise active area location
- Surface mountable
- TTL compatible output
- Wide supply voltage range
- Wide operating temperature range



## Description:

Each OPR5011 device is a hybrid sensor array that consists of three channels of the OPTEK differential optical comparator ('TRI-DOC") IC. The single chip construction ensures very tight dimensional tolerances between active areas.

Specifically designed for high-speed/high-resolution encoder applications, the open collector output switches based on the comparison of the input photodiode's light current levels. Logarithmic amplification of the input signals facilitates operation over a wide range of light levels.

The surface-mountable opaque polyimide package shields the photodiodes from stray light and can withstand multiple exposures to the most demanding soldering conditions, while the gold-plated wraparound contacts provide exceptional storage and wetting characteristics.

See Application Bulletin 237 for handling instructions.
Applications:

- High-speed applications
- High-resolution applications
- Applications requiring a wide range of light

| Ordering Information |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part <br> Number | Sensor | \# of <br> Elements | Icc (mA)Typ / <br> Max | Optical <br> Hysteresis (\%) <br> Typical | Optical <br> Offset (\%) <br> Min / Max | Packaging |  |
| OPR5011 | Differential Optical <br> Comparator | 3 | $9 / 20$ | 40.00 | $-40 /+40$ | Chip Tray |  |
| OPR5011T | Differential Optical <br> Comparator | 3 | $9 / 20$ | 40.00 | $-40 /+40$ | Tape \& Reel |  | levels

Warning: Front Window is pressure sensitive. Do not apply pressure or high vacuum to window.


DIMENSIONS ARE IN: $\begin{aligned} & \text { [MILLIMETERS] } \\ & \text { [NCHES }\end{aligned}$



RoHS


MOISTURE
(Level-4)
(Level-4)

| Pin \# | Description | Pin \# | Description | Pin \# | Description | Pin \# | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | B - Output | 5 | N.C. | 9 | Z + Trim | 13 | B + Trim |
| 2 | B - Vcc | 6 | A - Output | 10 | Z-Trim | 14 | B -Trim |
| 3 | A + Trim | 7 | A - Vcc | 11 | Z-Output |  |  |
| 4 | A -Trim | 8 | Common | 12 | Z - Vcc |  |  |

Application Circuit - OPR5011


Notes:
(1) The 74LS04 is recommended as a means of isolating the "DOC" comparator circuitry from transients induced by inductive and capacitive loads.
(2) It is recommended that a decoupling capacitor be placed as close as possible to the device.

Block Diagram - OPC8332


Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

| Storage and Operating Temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Supply Voltage | 24 V |
| Output Voltage | 24 V |
| Output Current | 14 mA |
| Power Dissipation | 500 mW |
| Solder reflow time within $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ of peak temperature is 20 to 40 seconds ${ }^{(1)}$ | $250^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Electrical Characteristics ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | TEST CONDITIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply Current | - | 9 | 20 | mA | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=24 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OL }}$ | Low Level Output Voltage ${ }^{(2)}$ | - | 0.3 | 0.4 | V | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=14 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | High Level Output Current ${ }^{(3)}$ | - | 0.1 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=20 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| OPT-HYS | Optical Hysteresis ${ }^{(4)(7)}$ | - | 40 | - | \% | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{OL}}=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| OPT-OFF | Optical Offset ${ }^{(4)(7)}$ | -40 | 10 | +40 | \% | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| $\mathrm{f}_{\text {max }}$ | Frequency Response ${ }^{(5)}$ | - | 1 | - | MHz | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{1 \mathrm{~h}}$ | Output Rise Time ${ }^{(6)}$ | - | 1 | - | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |  |
| $t_{h l}$ | Output Fall Time ${ }^{(6)}$ | - | 300 | - | ns |  |

Notes:
(1) Solder time less than 5 seconds at temperature extreme.
(2) $\operatorname{Pin}(+)=100.0 \mathrm{nW}$ and $\operatorname{Pin}(-)=1.0 \mu \mathrm{~W}$.
(3) $\operatorname{Pin}(+)=1.0 \mu \mathrm{~W}$ and $\operatorname{Pin}(-)=100.0 \mathrm{nW}$.
(4) Pin (-) is held at $1.0 \mu \mathrm{~W}$ while $\operatorname{Pin}(+)$ is ramped from $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~W}$ to $1.5 \mu \mathrm{~W}$ and back to $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~W}$.
(5) Pin (+) is modulated from $1.0 \mu \mathrm{~W}$ to $2.0 \mu \mathrm{~W}$. Pin (-) is modulated from $1.0 \mu \mathrm{~W}$ to $2.0 \mu \mathrm{~W}$ with phase shifted $180^{\circ}$ with respect to Pin (+). Use $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ trimpot to set the output signal to $50 \%$ duty cycle for maximum operating frequency.
(6) Measured between $10 \%$ and $90 \%$ points.
(7) Optical Hysteresis and Optical Offset are found by placing $1.0 \mu \mathrm{~W}$ of light on the inverting photodiode and ramping the light intensity of the non-inverting input from $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~W}$ up to $1.5 \mu \mathrm{~W}$ and back down. This will produce two trigger points - an upper trigger point and lower trigger point. These points are used to calculate the optical hysteresis and offset.

These are defined as:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { \% Optical Hysteresis }=100 \times \frac{(\mathrm{P} \text { rise }-\mathrm{P} \text { fall })}{\mathrm{P} \text { in }(-)} \\
& \text { \% Optical Offset }=\frac{100 \times(\mathrm{P} \text { average }-\mathrm{P}(-))}{\mathrm{P} \text { in }(-)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Where:
P in (-) $\quad$ Light level incident upon the " - " photodiode on the IC chip ( $\operatorname{Pin}$ ) ( - ) =1.0 $\mu \mathrm{W}$ ).
Prise $\quad=$ Value of light power level incident upon the " + " photodiode that his required to switch the digital output when the light level is an increasing level (rising edge).
P fall = Value of light power level incident upon the " + " photodiode that is required to switch the digital output when the light level is decreasing level (falling edge).
$P$ average $=(P$ rise $+P$ fall $)$
2

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