CNZ1120

Photo Interrupter

For contactless SW, object detection

Overview

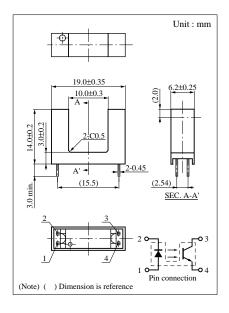
CNZ1120 is a photocoupler in which a high efficiency GaAs infrared light emitting diode is used as the light emitting element, and a high sensitivity phototransistor is used as the light detecting element. The two elements are arranged so as to face each other, and objects passing between them are detected.

Features

- Wide gap between emitting and detecting elements, suitable for thick plate detection Gap: 10mm
- Fast response : t_r , $t_f = 6 \mu s$ (typ.)
- The external case is molded using visible light cutoff resin. The case has no openings, so the photosensor is not easily susceptible to output attenuation resulting from dust or particles

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

ı	Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
I (J. 1)	Reverse voltage (DC)	V_R	3	V
Input (Light emitting diode)	Forward current (DC)	I_F	50	mA
	Power dissipation	P_D^{*1}	75	mW
	Collector current	I_{C}	20	mA
Output (Photo transistor)	Collector to emitter voltage	V_{CEO}	20	V
	Emitter to collector voltage	V _{ECO}	5	V
	Collector power dissipation	P _C *2	100	mW
Tommonotuno	Operating ambient temperature	Topr	-5 to +60	°C
Temperature	Storage temperature	T _{stg}	-15 to +65	°C

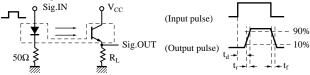


Electrical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Input	Forward voltage (DC)	V_F	$I_F = 50 \text{mA}$		1.2	1.5	V
characteristics	Reverse current (DC)	I _R	$V_R = 3V$			10	μΑ
Output characteristics	Collector cutoff current	I _{CEO}	$V_{CE} = 10V, I_F = 0mA, I_D = 0mA^{*1}$			200	nA
	Collector to emitter capacitance	C_{C}	$V_{CE} = 10V$, $f = 1MHz$		5		pF
Transfer characteristics	Collector current	I_{C}	$V_{CE} = 10V, I_F = 20mA, R_L = 100\Omega$	1.0			mA
	Response time	t_r, t_f^{*2}	$V_{CC} = 10V, I_C = 1mA, R_L = 100\Omega$		6		μs
	Collector to emitter saturation voltage	V _{CE(sat)}	$I_F = 50 \text{mA}, I_C = 0.1 \text{mA}$			0.4	V

^{*1} ID: Leakage current due to scattered light

^{*2} Switching time measurement circuit



- t_d: Delay time
- t_r: Rise time (Time required for the collector current to increase from 10% to 90% of its final value)
- $t_{\rm f}$: Fall time (Time required for the collector current to decrease from 90% to 10% of its initial value)

^{*1} Input power derating ratio is $1.0 \text{ mW/}^{\circ}\text{C}$ at $\text{Ta} \ge 25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

^{*2} Output power derating ratio is 1.33 mW/°C at $\text{Ta} \ge 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$.