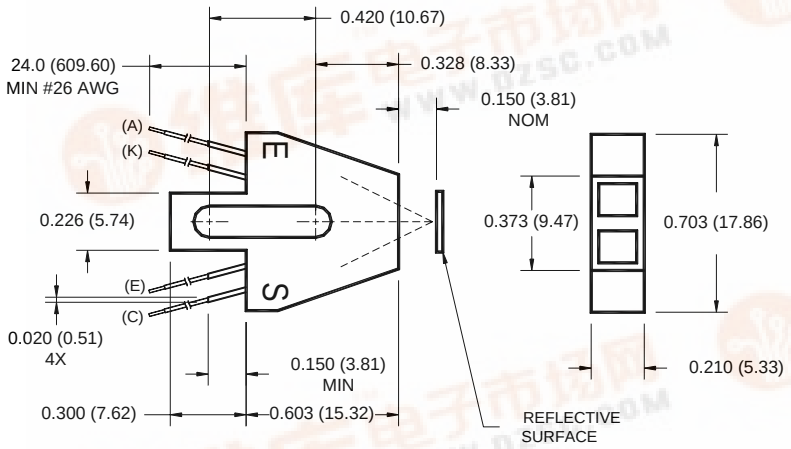
FAIRCHILD
SEMICONDUCTOR®

PHOTOTRANSISTOR REFLECTIVE OBJECT SENSORS

QRB1133 QRB1134

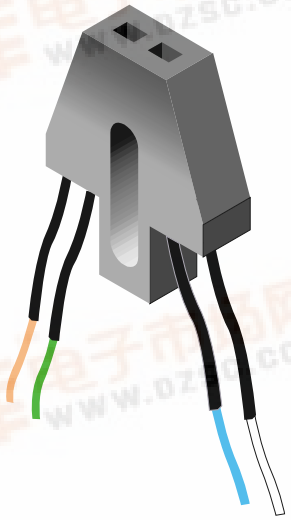
PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



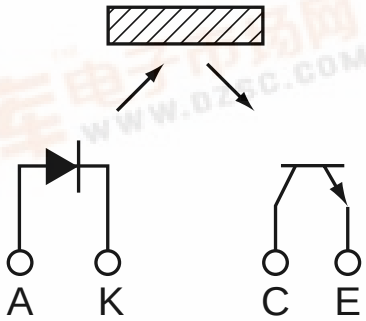
FUNCTION	WIRE COLOR
(C) COLLECTOR	WHITE
(E) EMITTER	BLUE
(K) CATHODE	GREEN
(A) ANODE	ORANGE

NOTES:

1. Dimensions for all drawings are in inches (mm).
2. Tolerance of ± .010 (.25) on all non-nominal dimensions unless otherwise specified.



SCHEMATIC



DESCRIPTION

The QRB1133/1134 consists of an infrared emitting diode and an NPN silicon phototransistor mounted side by side on a converging optical axis in a black plastic housing. The phototransistor responds to radiation from the emitting diode only when a reflective object passes within its field of view. The area of the optimum response approximates a circle .200” in diameter.

FEATURES

- Phototransistor output
- High Sensitivity
- Low cost plastic housing
- #26 AWG, 24 inch PVC wire termination
- Infrared transparent plastic covers for dust protection

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Operating Temperature	T_{OPR}	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-40 to +85	°C
Soldering Temperature (Iron)(2,3,4)	T_{SOL-I}	240 for 5 sec	°C
Soldering Temperature (Flow)(2,3)	T_{SOL-F}	260 for 10 sec	°C
EMITTER			
Continuous Forward Current	I_F	50	mA
Reverse Voltage	V_R	5	V
Power Dissipation(1)	P_D	100	mW
SENSOR			
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	30	V
Emitter-Collector Voltage	V_{ECO}	50	V
Collector Current	I_C	20	mA
Power Dissipation(1)	P_D	100	mW

NOTES
1. Derate power dissipation linearly 1.67 mW/°C above 25°C.
2. RMA flux is recommended.
3. Methanol or isopropyl alcohols are recommended as cleaning agents.
4. Soldering iron 1/16" (1.6mm) minimum from housing.
5. D is the distance from the assembly face to the reflective surface.
6. Measured using an Eastman Kodak neutral test card with 90% diffused reflecting surface.
7. Cross talk is the photo current measured with current to the input diode and no reflecting surface.

ELECTRICAL / OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
EMITTER Forward Voltage	I_F = 40 mA	V_F	—	—	1.7	V
Reverse Current	V_R = 2.0 V	I_R	—	—	100	µA
Peak Emission Wavelength	I_F = 20 mA	λ_{PE}	—	940	—	nm
SENSOR Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	I_C = 1 mA	BV_{CEO}	30	—	—	V
Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage	I_E = 0.1 mA	BV_{ECO}	5	—	—	V
Collector-Emitter Dark Current	V_{CE} = 10 V, I_F = 0 mA	I_{CEO}	—	—	100	nA
COUPLED On-state Collector Current QRB1133	I_F = 40 mA, V_{CE} = 5 V D = .150"(5,6)	$I_{C(ON)}$	0.20	—	—	mA
QRB1134			0.60	—		
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	I_F = 20 mA, I_C = 0.5 mA	$V_{CE\ (SAT)}$	—	—	0.4	V
Rise Time	V_{CE} = 5 V, R_L = 100 Ω	t_r	—	8	—	µs
Fall Time	$I_{C(ON)}$ = 5 mA	t_f	—	8	—	
Cross Talk	I_F = 40 mA, V_{CE} = 5 V(7)	I_{CX}	—	—	1.00	µA

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TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

Fig. 1 Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

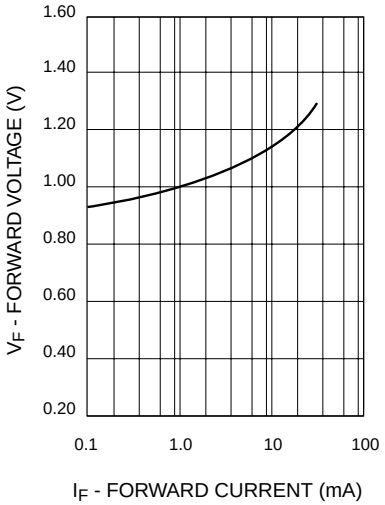


Fig. 2 Normalized Collector Current vs. Forward Current

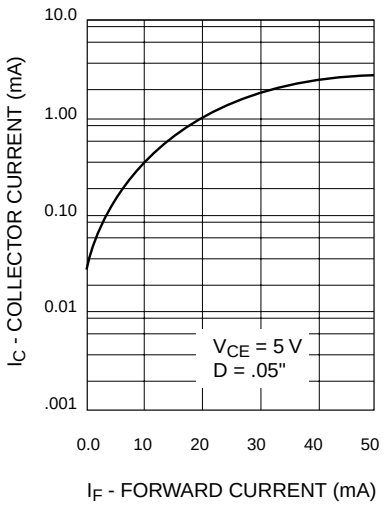


Fig. 3 Normalized Collector Current vs. Temperature

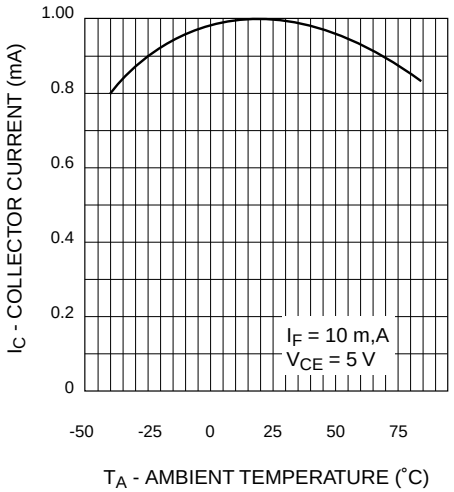


Fig. 4 Normalized Collector Dark Current vs. Temperature

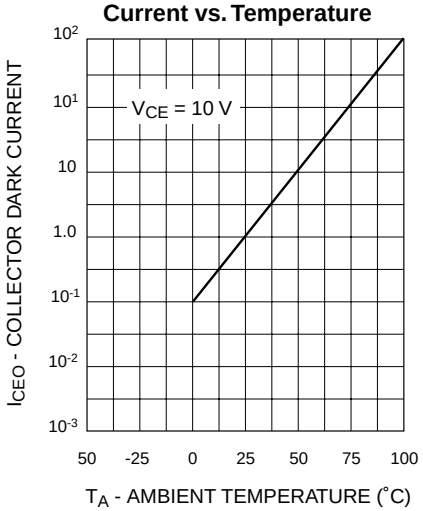
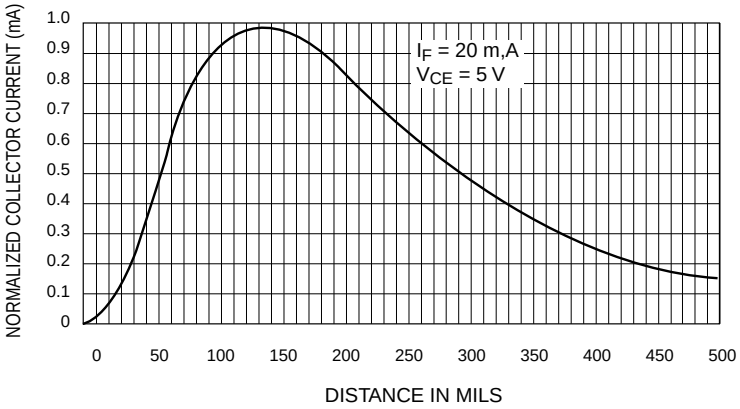


Fig. 5 Normalized Collector Current vs. Distance



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2. A critical component in any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.