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DATA SHEET

PART NO. : PA-ITRLT7054

REV : A / 0

CUSTOMER'S APPROVAL : _____

DCC : _____

DRAWING NO. : DS-81P-22-0024

DATE : 2022-08-01

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LD-R/E020



INFRARED REMOTE CONTROL RECEIVER MODULE

PA-ITRLT7054

REV:A / 0

Descriptions

The PA-ITRLT7054 is a photointerrupter high-performance standard type, combines high-output GaAlAs IRED with high sensitive phototransistor.

Features

Wide gap 3.0mm

Slit 0.45mm

PWB mounting type package

Pb free

This product itself will

Applications

Printers

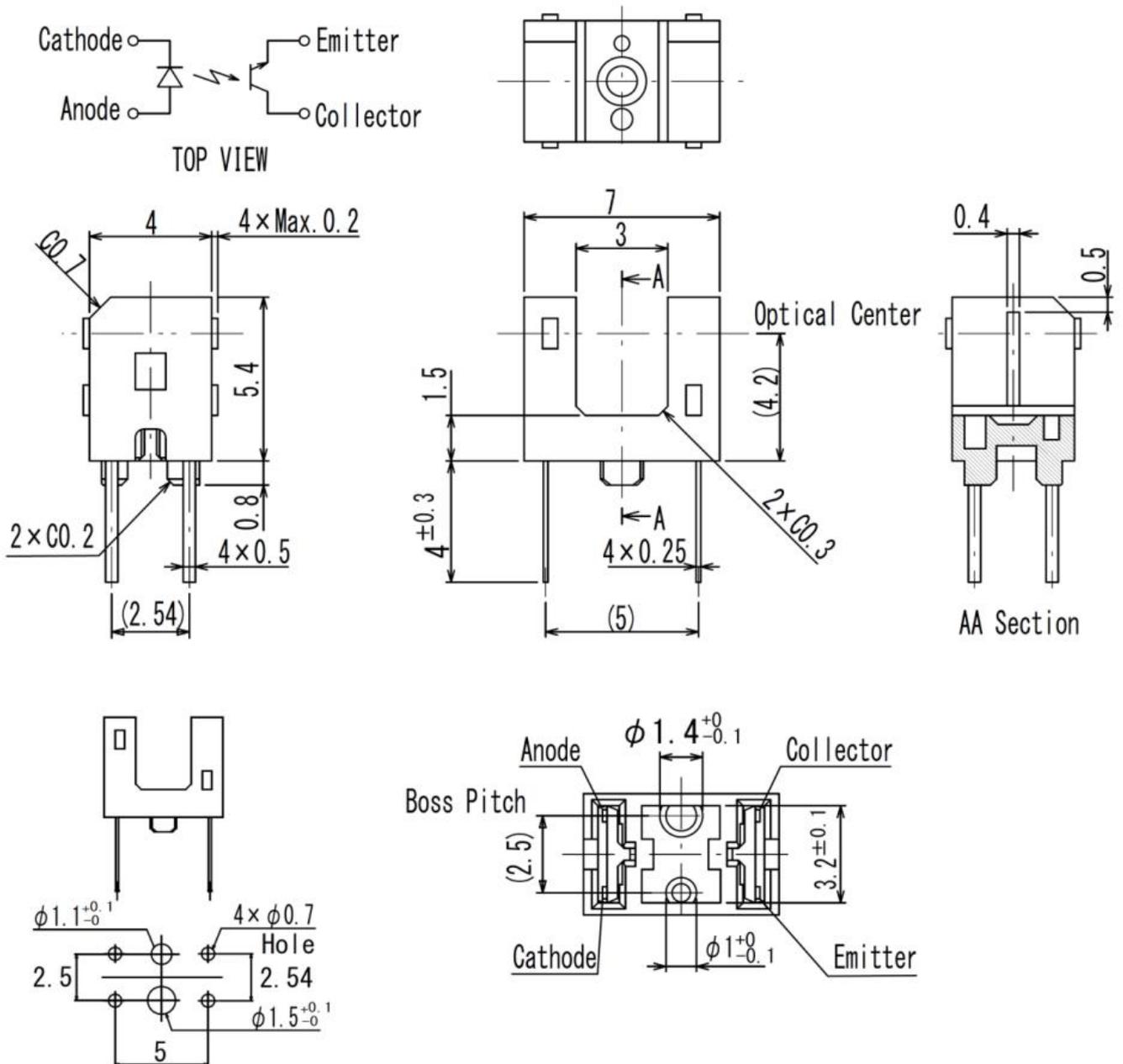
FAX

Copiers

Scanners

Amusement machines

Package Dimension



Note:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters.
2. Tolerances unless dimensions ± 0.3 mm.
3. Lead spacing is measured where the lead emerge from the package

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

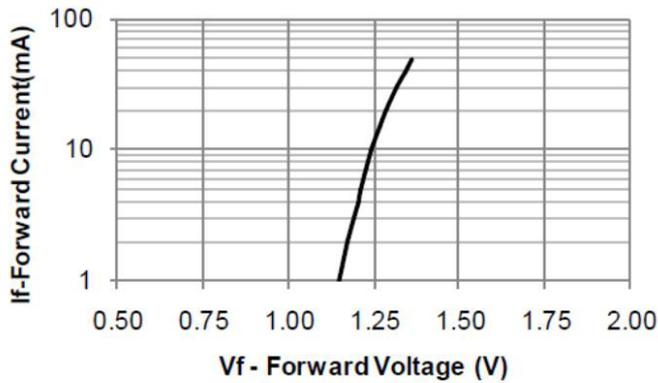
Parameter		Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Input	Power Dissipation at(or below) 25°C Free Air Temperature	Pd	75	mW
	Reverse Voltage	V _R	5	V
	Forward Current	I _F	50	mA
	Peak Forward Current Pulse width ≤100μs, Duty cycle=1%	I _{FP}	1	A
Output	Collector Power Dissipation	P _C	75	mW
	Collector Current	I _C	20	mA
	Collector-Emitter Voltage	V _{CEO}	30	V
	Emitter-Collector Voltage	V _{ECO}	5	V
Operating Temperature		T _{opr}	-25~+85	°C
Storage Temperature		T _{stg}	-40~+100	°C
Lead Soldering Temperature (2mm form body for 5 seconds)		T _{sol}	260	°C

Electro-Optical Characteristics

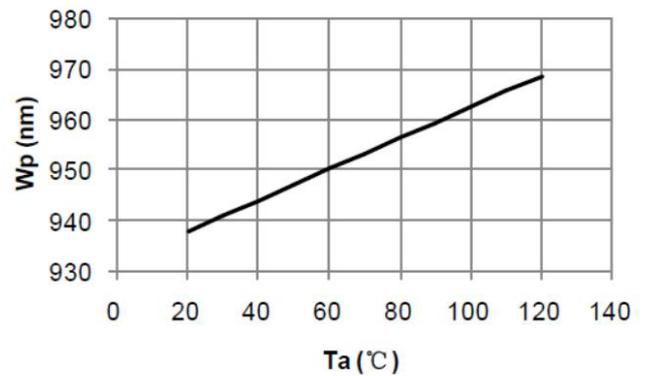
Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Input (Emitter)	Forward Voltage	V _F	---	1.27	1.6	V	I _F =20mA
	Reverse Current	I _R	---	---	10	μA	V _R =5V
	Peak Wavelength	λ _P	---	940	---	nm	I _F =20mA
Output (Detector)	Dark Current	I _{CEO}	---	---	100	nA	V _{CE} =20V, E _e =0mW/cm ²
	C-E Saturation Voltage	V _{CE(sat)}	---	---	0.4	V	I _C =2mA , E _e =1mW/cm ²
Transfer Characteristics	Collect Current	I _{C(ON)}	0.2	---	5.0	mA	V _{CE} =5V I _F =20mA
	Rise time	t _r	---	15	---	μs	V _{CE} =5V I _C =1mA R _L =1KΩ
	Fall time	t _f	---	15	---	μs	

Typical Electrical/Optical/Characteristics Curves for IR

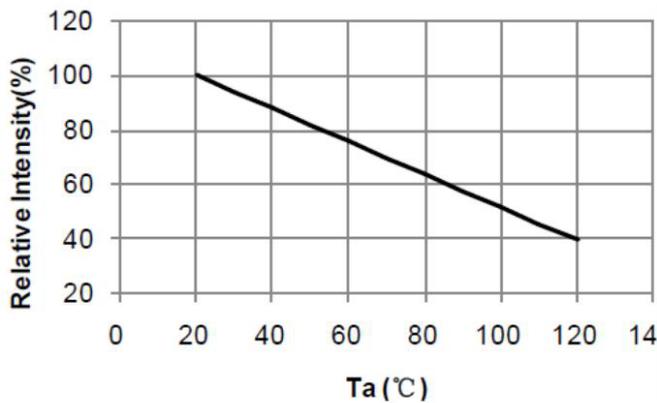
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



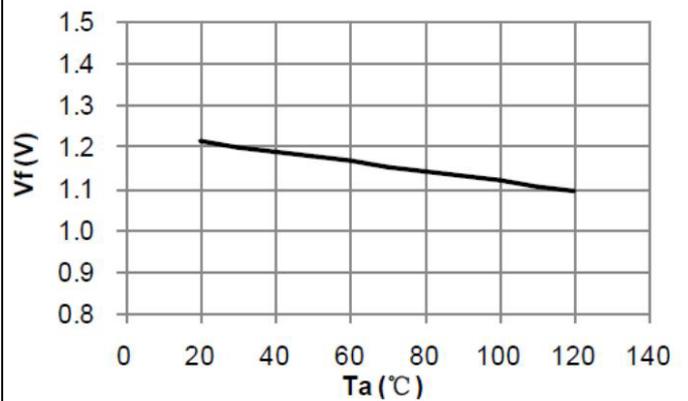
Peak Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature



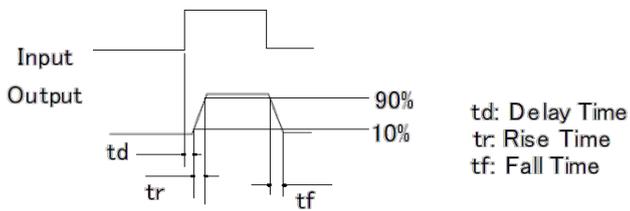
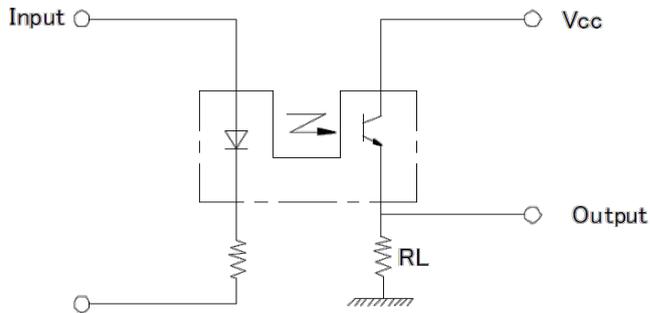
Relative Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature



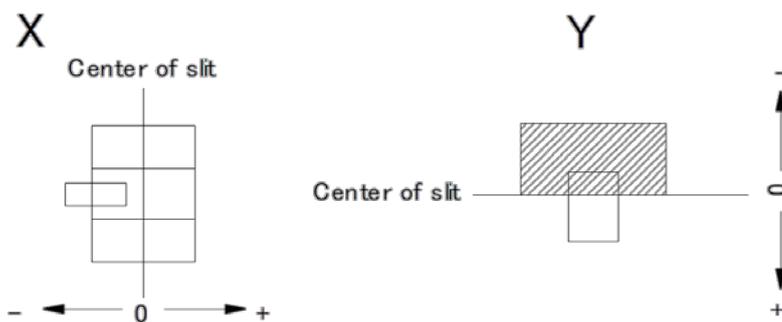
Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



*1 Switching time measurement circuit



*2 Method of measuring position detection characteristic

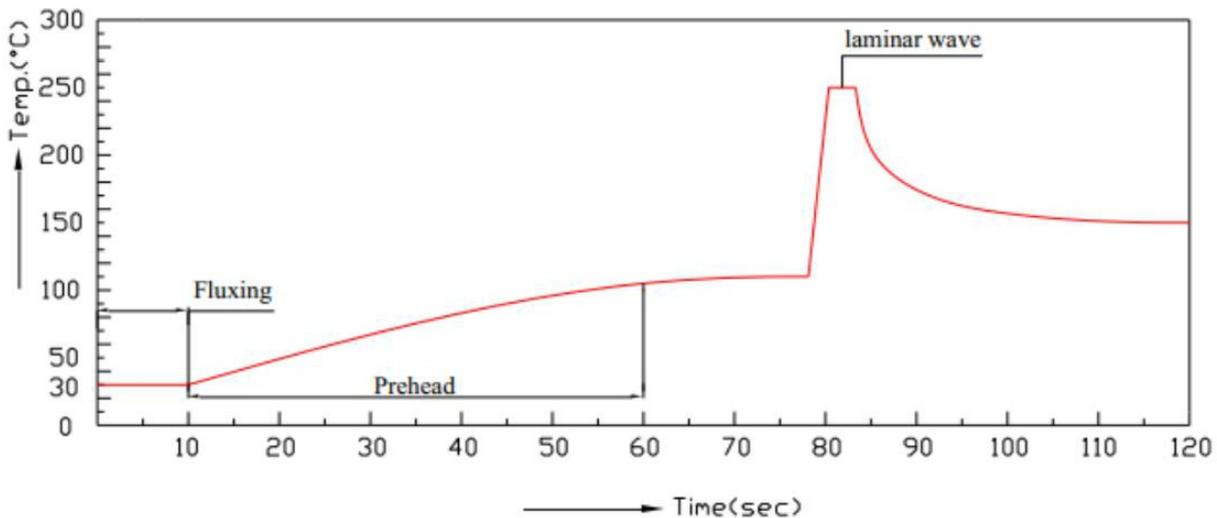


Welding and Precautions

- Careful attention should be paid during soldering. When soldering, leave more than 3mm from solder joint to epoxy bulb, and soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended.
- Recommended soldering conditions:

Hand Soldering		DIP Soldering	
Temp. at tip of iron	300°C Max. (30W Max.)	Preheat temp.	100°C Max. (60 sec Max.)
Soldering time	3 sec Max.	Bath temp. & time	260 Max., 5 sec Max
Distance	3mm Min.(From solder joint	Distance	3mm Min. (From solder joint to

3. Recommended soldering profile



- Avoiding applying any stress to the lead frame while the Photo Interrupter are at high temperature particularly when soldering.
- Dip and hand soldering should not be done more than one time
- After soldering the Photo Interrupter, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the Photo Interrupter return to room temperature.
- A rapid-rate process is not recommended for cooling the Photo Interrupter down from the peak temperature.
- Although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the above table, dip or hand soldering at the lowest possible temperature is desirable for the Photo Interrupter.
- Wave soldering parameter must be set and maintain according to recommended temperature and dwell time in the solder wave.

Notes

Lead Forming

1. During lead frame bending, the lead frame should be bent at a distance more than 3mm from bottom of the epoxy.

Note: Must fix lead frame and do not touch epoxy before bending to avoid Photo Interrupter broken.

2. Lead forming should be done before soldering.

3. Avoid stressing the Photo Interrupter package during leads forming. The stress to the base may damage the characteristics of Photo Interrupter, or it may break the Photo Interrupter.

4. Cut the Photo Interrupter lead frame at room temperature. Cutting the lead frame at high temperatures may cause failure of the Photo Interrupter.

5. When mounting the Photo Interrupter onto a PCB, the PCB holes must be aligned exactly with the lead position of the Photo Interrupter. If the Photo Interrupter are mounted with stress at the leads, it causes deterioration of the epoxy resin and this will degrade the Photo Interrupter.

Cleaning

Do not clean the Photo Interrupter by the ultrasonic.

Heat Management

1. Heat management of Photo Interrupter must be taken into consideration during the design stage of Photo Interrupter application. The current should be de-rated appropriately by referring to the de-rating curve found in each product specification.

2. The temperature surrounding the Photo Interrupter in the application should be controlled.

Storage

1. The Photo Interrupter should be stored at 10~30°C and 70%RH or less after being shipped from Edison and the storage life limits are 3 months. If the Photo Interrupter are stored for 3 months or more, they can be stored at 10°C~25°C and 20%RH~60%RH for a year in a sealed container with a nitrogen atmosphere. After opening the package, the devices must be stored at 10°C~25°C and 20%RH~60%RH, and suggested to be used within 24 hours or as soon as possible. Besides, suggest keeping devices sealed in the package bag.

2. Please avoid rapid transitions in ambient temperature, especially in high humidity environments where condensation can occur.

ESD

1. The products are sensitive to static electricity or surge voltage. ESD can damage a die and its reliability.

2. When handling the products, the following measures against electrostatic discharge are strongly recommended:

Eliminating the charge

Grounded wrist strap, ESD footwear, clothes and floors Grounded workstation equipment and tools ESD table/shelf mat made of conductive materials

3. Proper grounding is required for all devices, equipment, and machinery used in product assembly. Surge protection should be considered when designing of commercial products.

4. If tools or equipment contain insulating materials such as glass or plastic, the following measures against electrostatic discharge are strongly recommended:

Dissipating static charge with conductive materials and preventing charge generation with moisture. Neutralizing the charge with ionizers.