August 2012

QSE256, QSE257, QSE258, QSE259
Plastic Silicon OPTOLOGIC® Photosensor

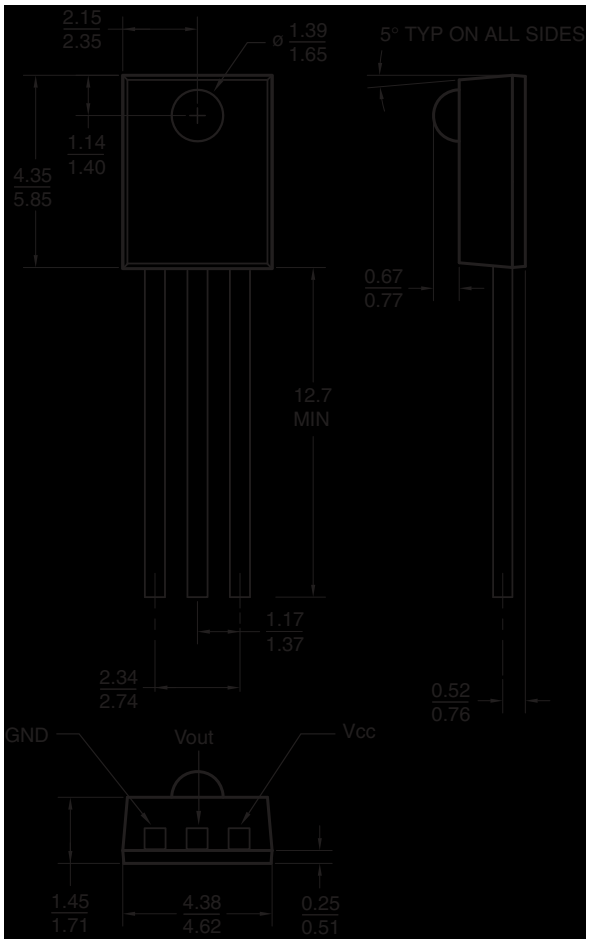
Features

- Bipolar silicon IC
- Package type: Sidelooker
- Medium wide reception angle, 50°
- Package material and color: black epoxy
- Daylight filter
- High sensitivity
- Direct TTL/LSTTL interface

Description

The QSE25x family are OPTOLOGIC® ICs which feature a Schmitt trigger at output which provides hysteresis for noise immunity and pulse shaping. The basic building block of this IC consists of a photodiode, a linear amplifier, voltage regulator, Schmitt trigger and four output options. The TTL/LSTTL compatible output can drive up to ten TTL loads over supply currents from 4.5 to 16.0 Volts. The devices are marked with a color stripe for easy identification.

Package Dimensions

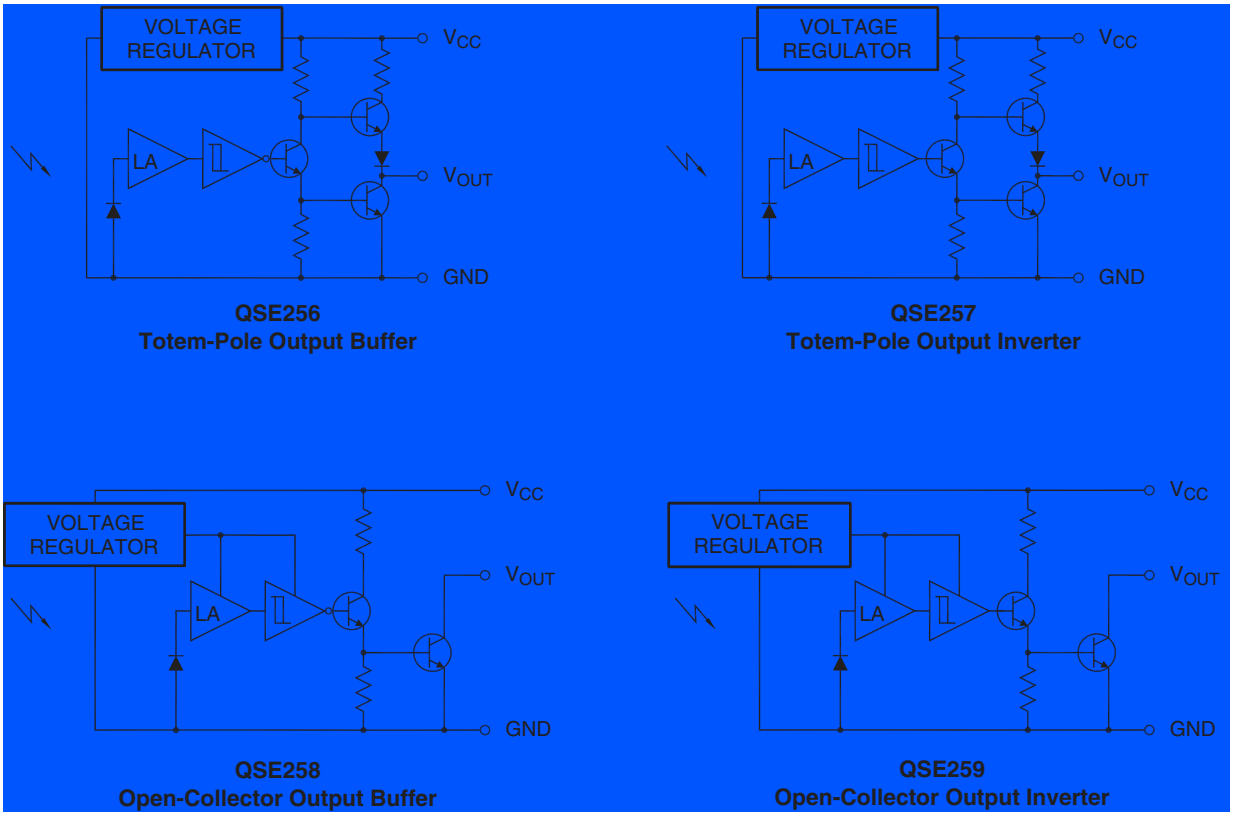


Part Number Definitions		Color Code
QSE256	Totem-Pole, buffer output	Red
QSE257	Totem-Pole, inverter output	Yellow
QSE258	Open-collector, buffer output	Green
QSE259	Open-collector, inverter output	Blue

Input/Output Table		
Part Number	**Light**	**Output**
QSE256	On	HIGH
	Off	LOW
QSE257	On	LOW
	Off	HIGH
QSE258	On	HIGH
	Off	LOW
QSE259	On	LOW
	Off	HIGH

Note:
1. Dimensions for all drawings are in millimeters.

Block Diagrams



Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
T_{OPR}	Operating Temperature	-40 to +85	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	-40 to +100	°C
T_{SOL-I}	Soldering Temperature (Iron)[2,3,4]	240 for 5 sec	°C
T_{SOL-F}	Soldering Temperature (Flow)[2,3]	260 for 10 sec	°C
I_O	Output Current	50	mA
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage	4.0 to 16	V
V_O	Output Voltage	35	V
P_D	Power Dissipation[1]	100	mW

Notes:

1. Derate power dissipation linearly 2.50mW/°C above 25°C.
2. RMA flux is recommended.
3. Methanol or isopropyl alcohols are recommended as cleaning agents.
4. Soldering iron tip 1/16" (1.6mm) minimum from housing.

Electrical Characteristics (T_A = -40°C to +85°C, V_{CC} = 4.5V to 5.5V)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Ee(+)	Positive Going Threshold Irradiance(5)	T_A = 25°C	0.025		0.250	mW/cm^2
Ee(+)/Ee(-)	Hysteresis Ratio		1.10		2.00	
I_{CC}	Supply Current(5)	Ee = 0 or 0.3mW/cm^2			5.0	mA
	Peak to Peak Ripple which will Cause False Triggering	f = DC to 50MHz			2.00	V
QSE256 (Buffer Totem Pole)						
V_{OH}	High Level Output Voltage(5)	Ee = 0.3mW/cm^2, I_{OH} = -10mA	2.4			V
V_{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage	Ee = 0, I_{OL} = 16mA			0.40	V
QSE257 (Inverter Totem Pole)						
V_{OH}	High Level Output Voltage	Ee = 0, I_{OH} = -10mA	2.4			V
V_{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage(5)	Ee = 0.3mW/cm^2, I_{OL} = 16mA			0.40	V
QSE258 (Buffer Open Collector)						
I_{OH}	High Level Output Current(5)	Ee = 0.3mW/cm^2, V_{OH} = 30V			100	µA
V_{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage	Ee = 0, I_{OL} = 16mA			0.40	V
QSE259 (Inverter Open Collector)						
I_{OH}	High Level Output Current	Ee = 0, V_{OH} = 30V			100	µA
V_{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage(5)	Ee = 0.3mW/cm^2, I_{OL} = 16mA			0.40	V
QSE256, QSE257						
t_R, t_F	Output Rise, Fall Times	Ee = 0 or 0.3mW/cm^2, f = 10kHz, DC = 50%, R_L = 360Ω(5)			70	nS
t_{PHL}, t_{PLH}	Propagation Delay			6.0		µS
QSE258, QSE259						
t_R, t_F	Output Rise, Fall Times	Ee = 0 or 0.3mW/cm^2, f = 10kHz, DC = 50%, R_L = 360Ω(5)			100	nS
t_{PHL}, t_{PLH}	Propagation Delay			6.0		µS

Note:

5. λ = 880nm (AlGaAs).

Typical Performance Curves (Sensor Coupled to QEE113 Emitter)

Fig. 1 Output Voltage vs. Input Current (Inverters)

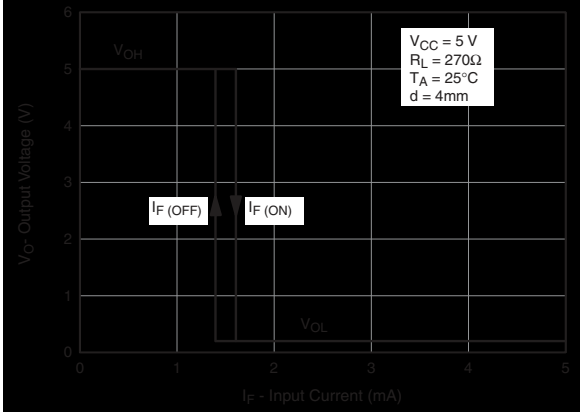


Fig. 2 Output Voltage vs. Input Current (Buffers)

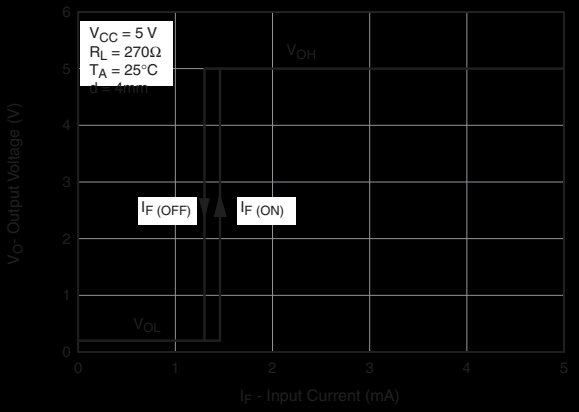


Fig. 3 Threshold Current vs. Distance

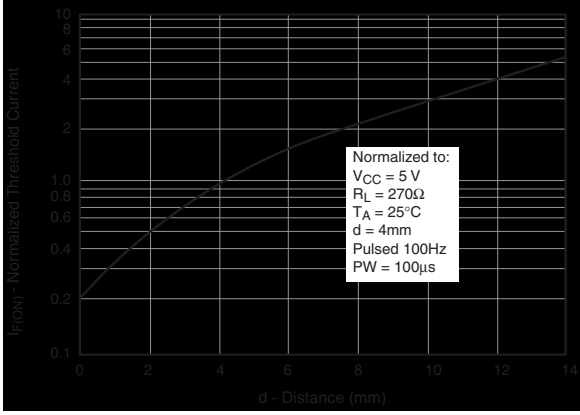
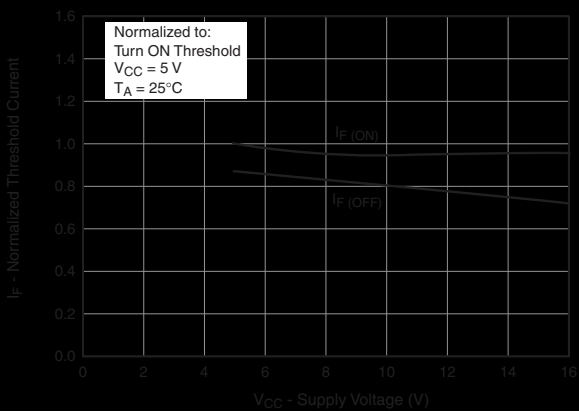


Fig. 4 Normalized Threshold Current vs. Supply Voltage



Typical Performance Curves (Sensor Coupled to QEE113 Emitter) (Continued)

Fig. 5 Normalized Threshold Current vs. Ambient Temperature

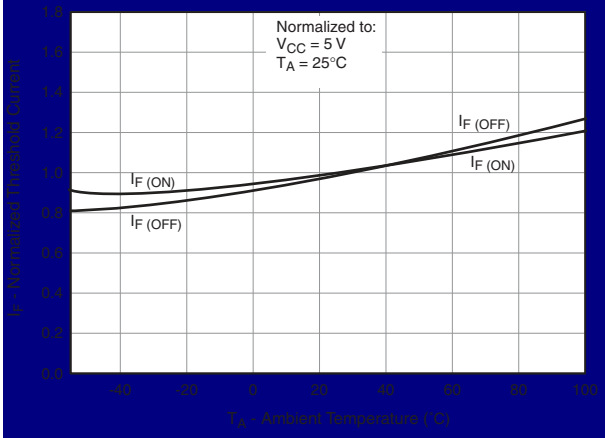


Fig. 6 Low Output Voltage vs. Output Current

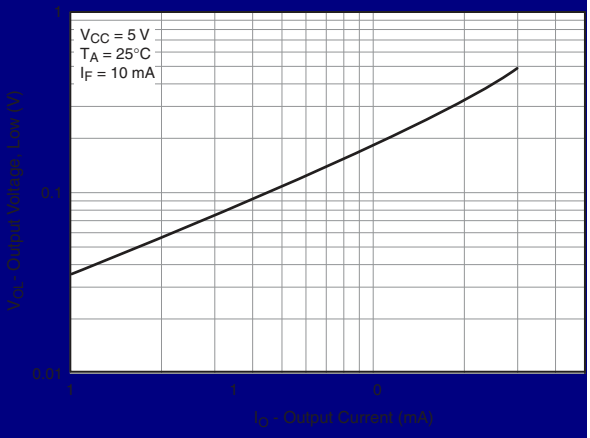


Fig. 7 Response Time vs. Forward Current

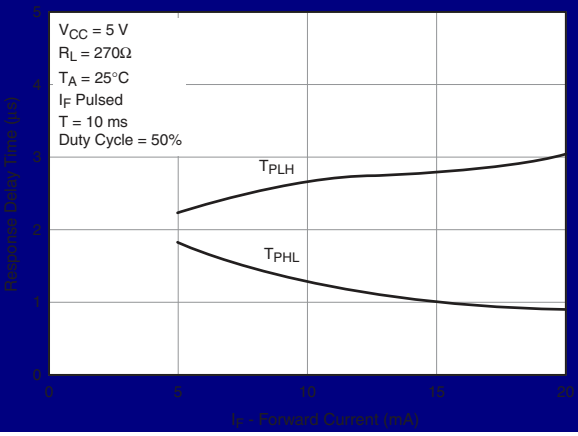
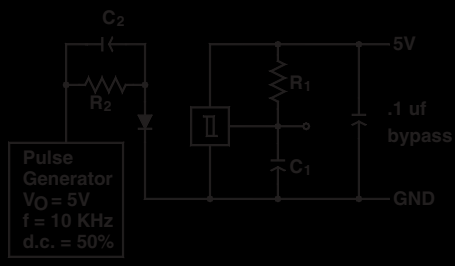


Fig. 8 Switching Speed Test Circuit



$R_1 = 360\Omega$ $C_1 = 15$ pf C_1 and C_2 include probe and
$R_2 = 180\Omega$ $C_2 = 20$ pf stray wire capacitance

Fig. 9 Switching Times Definition for Buffers

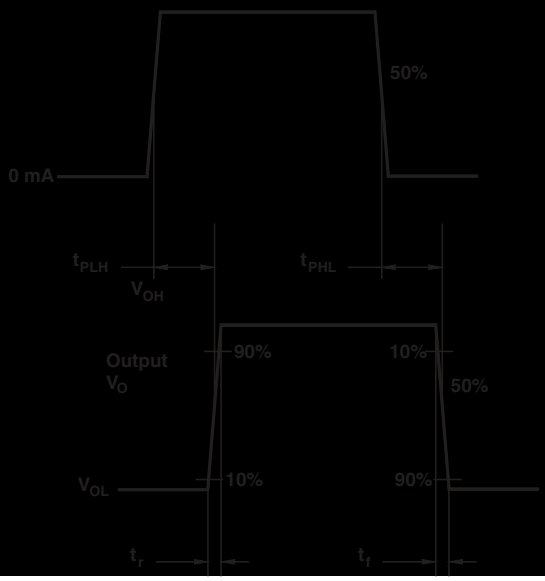
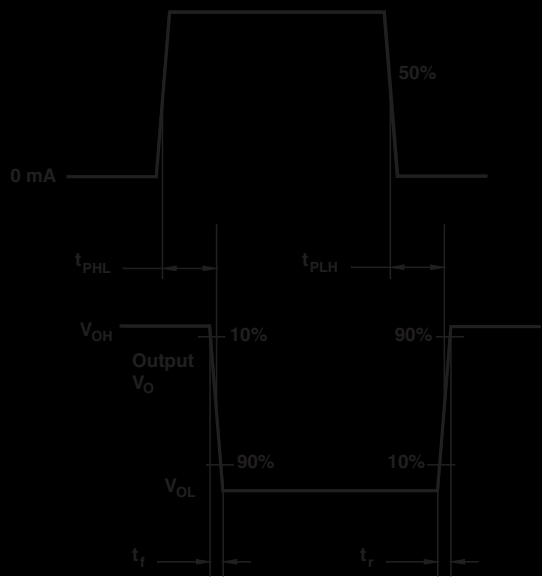


Fig. 10 Switching Times Definition for Inverters



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Rev. I62