

**GENERAL INSTRUMENT**  
Optoelectronics

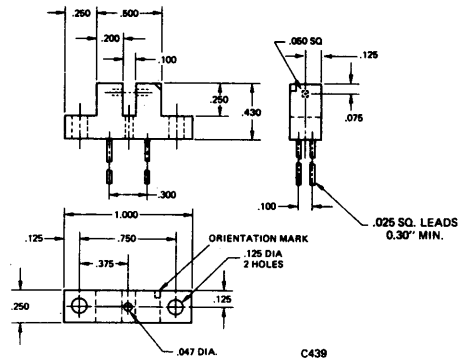
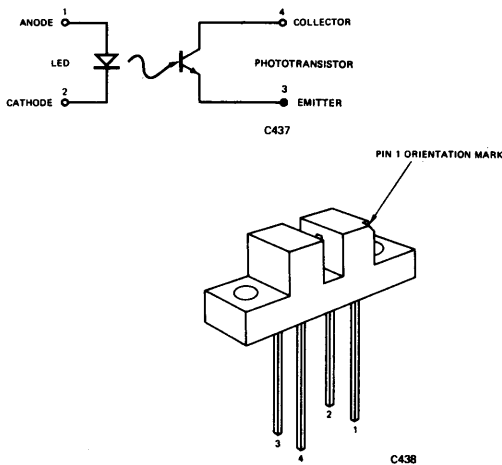
# MCT8 MCT81

## SLOTTED OPTICAL LIMIT SWITCH

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The MCT8 optical limit switch transmits light from a GaAs infrared emitting diode to a silicon phototransistor. Both semiconductor chips face each other across an .1-inch air gap. The MCT8 senses an object in the air gap by the effect on light transmission.

### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



Dimensions  $\pm$  .010 inches  
All dimensions are in inches.

### FEATURES

- Transistor detector allows faster switching speeds than darlington detector.
- Modular package design permits low cost package modification to suit any application.
- Recessed detector and use of black plastic provide a high signal to noise ratio in ambient light.
- Plugs into standard DIP socket.
- Solid copper lead-frames provide excellent heat sinking.

### APPLICATIONS

- Optical shaft position and velocity monitor using a digitally encoded disc mounted on a shaft.
- Optical sensing of holes in paper, paper tape, IBM card, or magnetic tape.
- Optical sensing of marks on paper, paper tape, or IBM card.
- End of tape sensor using a transparent section of tape, a reflective strip on the tape, or a hole in the tape.
- End of film sensor for films not affected by infra-red light.
- Limit switch for mechanical travel such as cam switches, pressure switches, machine tool limit switches, foot pedal switches, safety interlock switches.
- Edge sensor for sheet materials such as paper, plastic film, fabric, foil, newsprint, belt sanders, reproduction paper.
- Fiber continuity monitor for fibers such as yarn, wire, thread.
- Fluid volume monitor by sensing turbine vanes passing through the slot.
- Liquid level detector of an opaque liquid.

**ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (25°C Free Air Temperature Unless Otherwise Specified)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
<b>INPUT DIODE</b>						
Forward Voltage	$V_F$		1.30	1.50	V	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	$BV_R$	3.0	20		V	$I_R = 10 \mu\text{A}$
Reverse Leakage Current	$I_R$		.01	10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 3 \text{ V}$
<b>OUTPUT TRANSISTOR—MCT8</b>						
DC Current Transfer Ratio	CTR	.200	1.0		mA	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$
Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE}(\text{SAT})$		0.2	0.4	V	$I_C = 50 \mu\text{A}, I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$ (Note 1)
Collector Breakdown Voltage	$BV_{CEO}$	30	55		V	$I_C = 1 \text{ mA}, I_F = 0$ (Note 1)
Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$BV_{ECO}$	5	7		V	$I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}, I_F = 0$
Dark Current	$I_{CEO}$		5	100	nA	$V_{CE} = 10.0 \text{ V}, I_F = 0$ (Note 1)
Rise Time	tr		5		$\mu\text{sec}$	$V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}, I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$ $R_L = 100 \Omega$ CIRCUIT 1
Fall Time	tf		4		$\mu\text{sec}$	$V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}, I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$ $R_L = 100 \Omega$ CIRCUIT 1
Turn-on Time (from 5 V to 0.8 V)	$t_{ON}$		6		$\mu\text{sec}$	$I_F = 40 \text{ mA}$ CIRCUIT 2 $R_B = 1.2\text{k}\Omega, R_L = 2.4\text{k}\Omega$
Turn-off Time (from SAT. to 2 V)	$t_{OFF}$		4		$\mu\text{sec}$	$I_F = 40 \text{ mA}$ CIRCUIT 2 $R_B = 1.2\text{k}\Omega, R_L = 2.4\text{k}\Omega$
<b>OUTPUT TRANSISTOR—MCT81</b>						
DC Current Transfer Ratio	CTR	50	100		$\mu\text{A}$	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$
Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE}(\text{SAT})$		0.2	0.4	V	$I_C = 25 \mu\text{A}, I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$ (Note 1)
Collector Breakdown Voltage	$BV_{CEO}$	30	55		V	$I_C = 1 \text{ mA}, I_F = 0$ (Note 1)
Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$BV_{ECO}$	5	7		V	$I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}, I_F = 0$
Dark Current	$I_{CEO}$		5	100	nA	$V_{CE} = 10.0 \text{ V}, I_F = 0$ (Note 1)
Ambient Light Leakage Current			0.30		$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{CE} = 10.0 \text{ V}, I_F = 0$
Rise Time	tr		3		$\mu\text{sec}$	$V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}, I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$ $R_L = 100 \Omega$ CIRCUIT 1
Fall Time	tf		4		$\mu\text{sec}$	$V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V}, I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$ $R_L = 100 \Omega$ CIRCUIT 1
Turn-on Time (from 5 V to 0.8 V)	$t_{ON}$		6		$\mu\text{sec}$	$I_F = 40 \text{ mA}$ CIRCUIT 2 $R_B = 1.2\text{k}\Omega, R_L = 2.4\text{k}\Omega$
Turn-off Time (from SAT to 2 V)	$t_{OFF}$		3		$\mu\text{sec}$	$I_F = 40 \text{ mA}$ CIRCUIT 2 $R_B = 1.2\text{k}\Omega, R_L = 2.4\text{k}\Omega$

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Storage Temperature Range	... -65°C to +100°C
Operating Temperature Range	... -55°C to +100°C
Lead Temp. (Soldering, 10 sec)	... 260°C
Total Power Diss. @ 25°C Free	
Air Temperature	... 275 mW
Derate Linearly to 100°C ( $\theta_{JA}$ )	... 3.7 mW/°C

**Input Diode**

Power Dissipation @ 25°C Ambient	... 90 mW
Derate Linearly Above 25°C	... 1.2 mW/°C
Forward Current	... 60 mA
Reverse Voltage	... 3 V
Peak Forward Current	
(1 $\mu\text{s}$ pulse, 300 pps)	... 3.0 A

**Output Transistor**

Collector-Emitter Voltage	... 30 V
Emitter-Collector Voltage	... 5 V

**TYPICAL ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES**  
(25°C Free Air Temperature Unless Otherwise Specified)

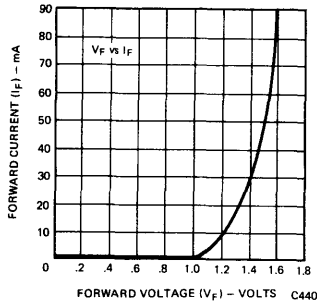


Fig. 1. Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

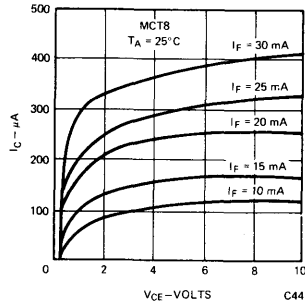


Fig. 2. Collector Current vs. Collector Voltage

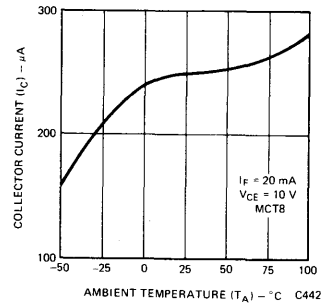


Fig. 3. Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature

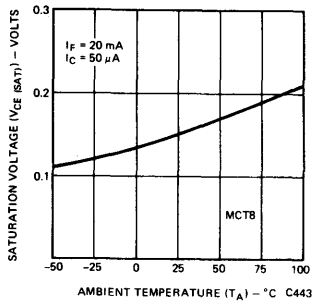


Fig. 4. Saturation Voltage vs. Temperature

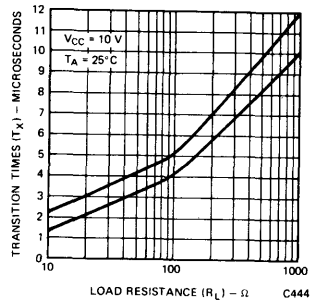


Fig. 5. Non-saturated Rise and Fall Times vs. Load Resistance

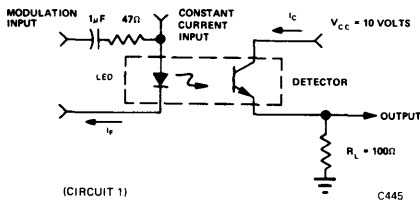


Figure 6.

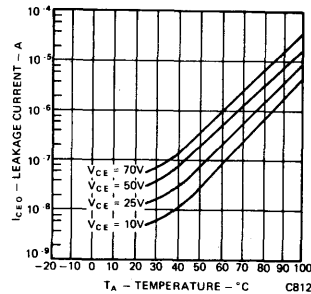
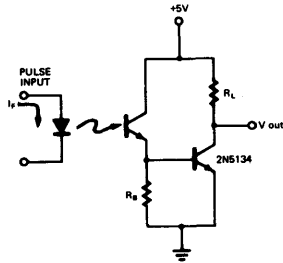


Fig. 7. Dark Current vs. Temperature

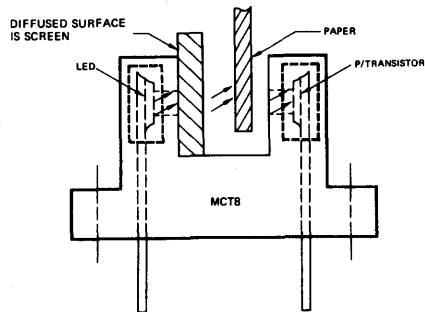
**TYPICAL ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (CONT.)**

PW = 10-100  $\mu$ sec  
 DC = 10%  
 $t_r, t_f = < 10$  nsec



(CIRCUIT 2)

C446

**Figure 7.**

C447

**Fig. 8. Detecting Paper by Using a Lens Screen****NOTES:**

1. Measured with radiation flux intensity of less than  $0.1 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$  (dark condition) over the spectrum from 0.1 micron to 1.5 microns.