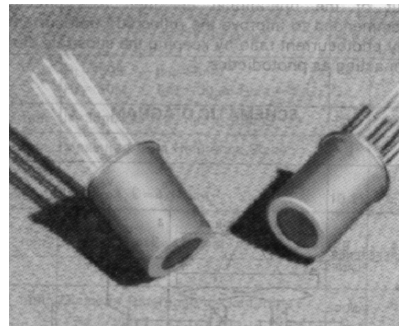


HEDS-1300

Optical Reflective Sensor



Data Sheet



Precision Resolution Sensor

Description

The HEDS-1300 sensor is fully integrated modules designed for applications requiring optical reflective sensing. The module contains an LED emitter (at the appropriate wavelengths) and a matched I.C. photodetector. A bifurcated aspheric lens is used to image the active areas of the emitter and the detector to a single spot that defines the resolution of the sensor. The output signal is a current generated by the photodiode.

Features

- Focused emitter and detector in a single package
- T05 package
- Binning of sensors by photocurrent (I_{pr})

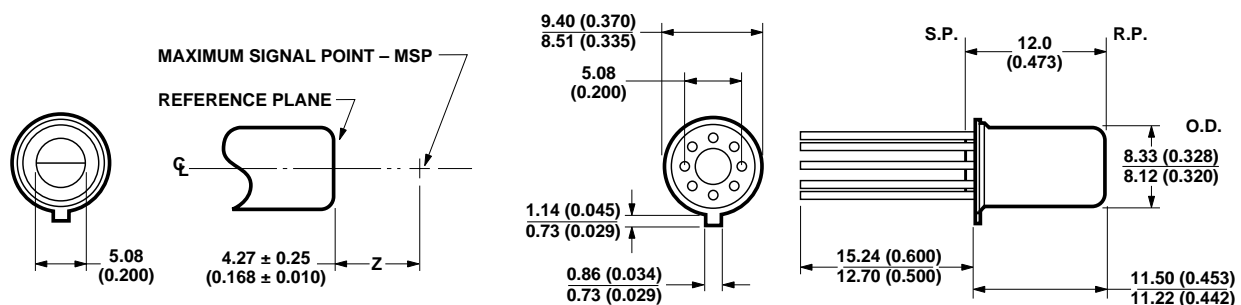
Applications

- Bar code scanning
- Pattern recognition and verification
- Object sizing
- Optical limit switching
- Optical/surface inspection
- Tachometry
- Edge/line sensing
- Dimensional monitoring

Selection Guide

| Sensor Part Number | HEDS-1300 |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Resolution | 0.19 mm (0.0075 in.) |
| LED Wavelength | 700 nm |

Package Dimensions



NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS AND (INCHES).
2. ALL UNTOLERANCED DIMENSIONS ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
3. THE REFERENCE PLANE (R.P.) IS THE TOP SURFACE OF THE PACKAGE.
4. NICKEL CAN AND GOLD PLATED LEADS.
5. S.P. = SEATING PLANE.
6. THE LEAD DIAMETER IS 0.45 mm (0.018 IN.) TYP.
7. O.D. = OUTSIDE DIAMETER OF CAN MEASURED IN REGION ABOVE WELD FLANGE TO MIDWAY OF CAN LENGTH.

Mechanical Considerations

The HEDS-1300 sensors is packaged in a high profile 8 pin TO5 metal can with a glass window. The emitter and photodetector chips are mounted on the header at the base of the package. Positioned above these active elements is a bifurcated aspheric acrylic lens that focuses them to the same point.

The sensors can be rigidly secured by commercially available TO5 style heat sinks, or 8 pin 0.200 inch diameter pin circle sockets. These fixtures provide a stable reference platform for affixing the sensors to a circuit board.

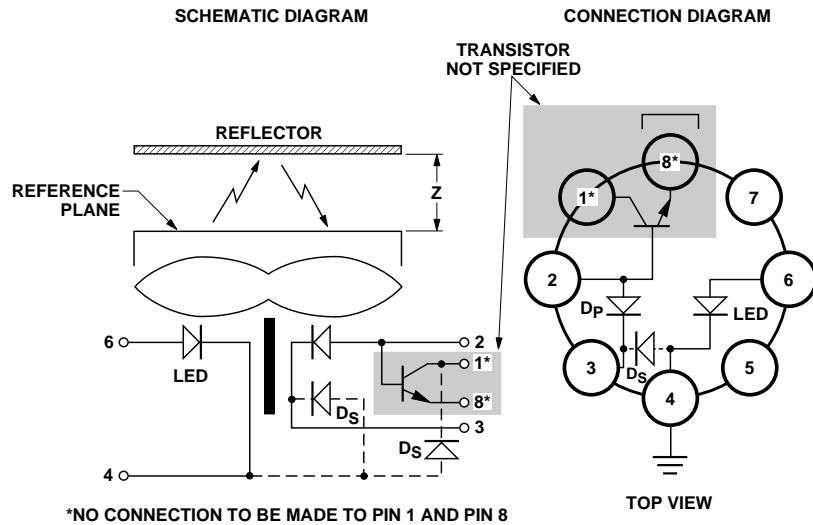
In applications requiring contact scanning, protective focusing tips are available. Focusing tips are available in either metal (HBCS-2999 or HBCS-4999) or polycarbonate (HBCS-A998 or HBCS-A999) packages using a rugged sapphire ball as the contact surface.

Electrical Operations

The detector of the sensor is a single photodiode. The cathode of the emitter is physically and electrically connected to the case-substrate of the device.

Applications that require modulation or switching of the LED should be designed to have the

HEDS-1300 Optical System



| PIN # | FUNCTION (HEDS-1300) |
|-------|------------------------------|
| 2 | PHOTODIODE ANODE |
| 3 | PHOTODIODE CATHODE |
| 4 | LED CATHODE, SUBSTRATE, CASE |
| 6 | LED ANODE |

Absolute Maximum Ratings @ T_A = 25°

| Parameter | Symbol | HEDS- | Min. | Max. | Units | Fig. | Notes |
|---|-------------------|-------|------|----------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Storage Temperature | T _s | 1300 | -40 | +75 | °C | | |
| Operating Temperature | T _A | 1300 | -20 | +70 | °C | | |
| Lead Soldering Temperature 1.6 mm from Seating Plane | | 1300 | | 260°C for 10 sec. | | | 1 |
| Average LED Forward Current | I _f | 1300 | | 50 | mA | | 2 |
| Peak LED Forward Current | I _f pk | 1300 | | 75 | mA | 7 | 3 |
| Reverse LED Input Voltage | V _r | 1300 | | 5.0 | V | | |
| Photodiode Bias (I _d = 100 µA max) | V _d | 1300 | -0.3 | 20 | V | | 4 |

Notes:

1. Caution: The thermal constraints of the acrylic lens will not permit the use of conventional wave soldering procedures. The typical preheat and post-cleaning temperatures and dwell times can subject the lens to thermal stresses beyond the absolute maximum ratings and can cause it to defocus.
2. Derate Maximum Average Current linearly from 65°C by 6 mA/°C [HEDS-1300 only].
3. 1 KHz pulse rate, 300 mS pulse width.
4. All voltages referenced to Pin 4.

System Electrical/Optical Characteristics @ T_A = 25°C

| Parameter | Symbol | HEDS- | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions | Fig. | Notes |
|---|-----------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|---|---------|-------|
| Reflected Photocurrent | I _{pr} | 1300 | 150 | 280 | 650 | nA | I _f = 35 mA, V _d = 0 See Binning Table | 1, 2, 6 | |
| Quality Factor | <Q> | 1300 | 0.82 | 0.95 | 1.0 | | I _f = 35 mA | 1 | 5, 6 |
| I _{pr} Temperature Coefficient | K _e | 1300 | | -0.01 | | 1/°C | I _f = 35 mA | | 7 |
| System Optical Step Response Size (OSR) | d | 1300 | | 0.19 | | mm | | 9 | 8 |
| Maximum Signal Point (MSP) | Z _m | 1300 | 4.01 | 4.27 | 4.52 | mm | Measured from Reference Plane | 4 | |
| Effective Numerical Aperture of Detector Lens | N.A. | 1300 | | 0.3 | | | | | |

Notes:

5. Measured from a reflector coated with 99% diffuse reflective white paint (Kodak 6080) positioned 4.27 mm (0.168 in.) from the sensor's reference plane. Measured physically is the total photocurrent, I_{pt}, which consists of a signal (reflected from target) component, I_{pr}, and a component induced by reflections internal to the sensor (stray), I_{ps}. I_{pr} = I_{pt} - I_{ps}.
6. <Q> = I_{pr}/I_{pt}
7. Photocurrent variation with temperature follows a natural exponential law: I_p(T) = I_p(T₀)*exp[K_e(T-T₀)]
8. OSR size is defined as the distance for the 10%-90% "step" response of I_{pr} as the sensor moves over an abrupt black-white edge, or from opaque white to free space (no reflection).

Detector Electrical/Optical Characteristics @ T_A = 25°C

| Parameter | Symbol | HEDS- | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions | Fig. | Notes |
|---------------|----------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|---|------|-------|
| Dark Current | I _d | 1300 | | 50 | 1000 | pA | V _d = 5 V, I _f = 0 Reflection = 0% | | |
| Capacitance | C _d | 1300 | | 100 | | pF | V _d = 0 V, I _f = 0 f = 1 MHz | | |
| Detector Area | A _d | 1300 | | 0.16 | | sq-mm | Square, with length = 0.4 mm per side | | |

Emitter Electrical/Optical Characteristics @ T_A = 25°C

| Parameter | Symbol | HEDS- | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions | Fig. | Notes |
|--|---------------------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|--|------|-------|
| Forward Voltage | V _f | 1300 | | 1.6 | 1.8 | V | I _f = 35 mA | 3 | |
| Reverse Break-down Voltage | BVR | 1300 | 5.0 | | | V | I _r = 100 μA | | |
| Thermal Co-efficient of V _f | ΔV _f /ΔT | 1300 | | -1.2 | | mV/°C | I _f = 35 mA | | |
| Peak Wavelength | λ | 1300 | 680 | 700 | 720 | nm | I _f = 35 mA | 5 | |
| Emitting Area | A _e | 1300 | | 0.0285 | | sq-cm | 0.185 mm diameter junction (0.0073 in.) | | |

Bin Table

| I _{pr} Limits (nA) | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Bin # | Min. | Max. |
| 2 | 150 | 200 |
| 3 | 195 | 245 |
| 4 | 240 | 293 |
| 5 | 288 | 355 |
| 6 | 350 | 430 |
| 7 | 425 | 520 |
| 8 | 515 | 650 |

Product Marking

The photocurrent binning of the sensor is included in the 8-digit code printed on the sensor can. The last digit in the code represents the bin number.

See Figure 8 for suggestions in the application of photocurrent bins.

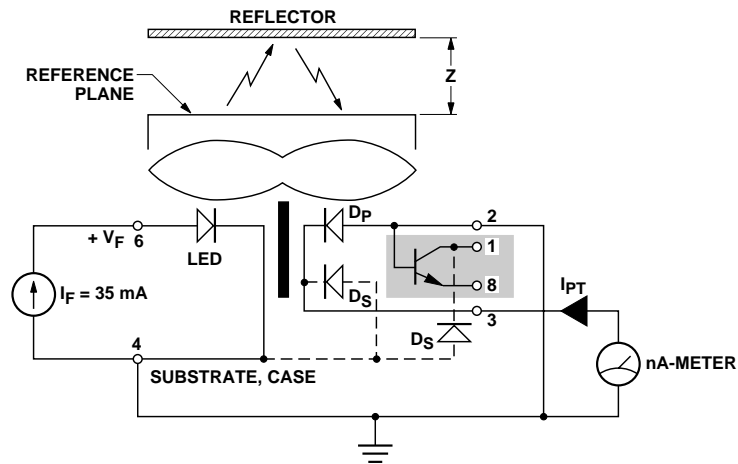
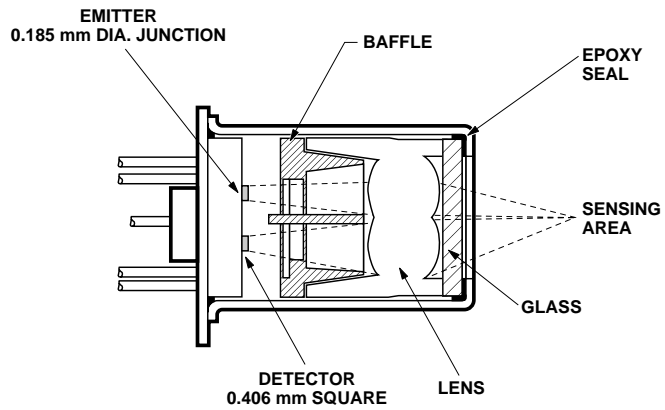
Test algorithm bins units to the lowest bin number if a unit is in the overlap region. Such units can cross bin boundaries as temperature changes. (Ambient temper-

ature affects LED efficiency slightly and may cause several percent changes in I_{pr}). Bin numbers are for “reference only” and do not constitute an absolute guarantee.

The output of all LEDs degrades with time, depending on drive conditions and temperature.

The entire available distribution of parts, appropriately marked, will be shipped. Single bin orders cannot be supplied.

HEDS-1300 Optical System



$I_{PT} = I_{PR} + I_{PS}$
 I_{PS} : MEASURED IN THE DARK
 I_{PR} : WITH $Z = 4.27$ mm

nA-METER: KEITHLEY MODEL 480
 (OR EQUIVALENT)

Figure 1. HEDS-1300 Photocurrent Test Circuit.

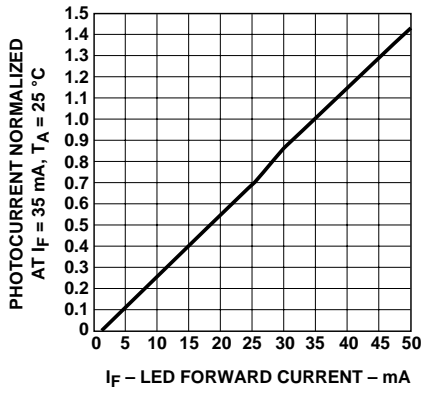


Figure 2. Relative Reflected Photocurrent.

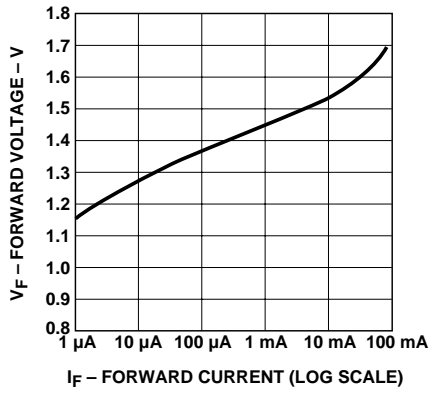


Figure 3. LED Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current.

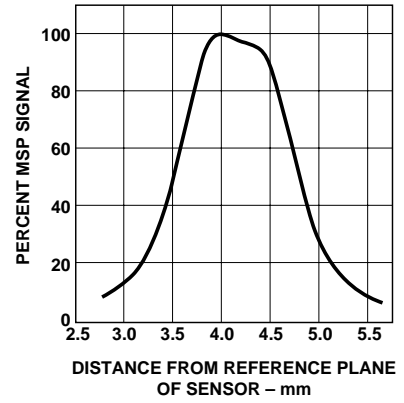


Figure 4. Photocurrent Variation with Distance.

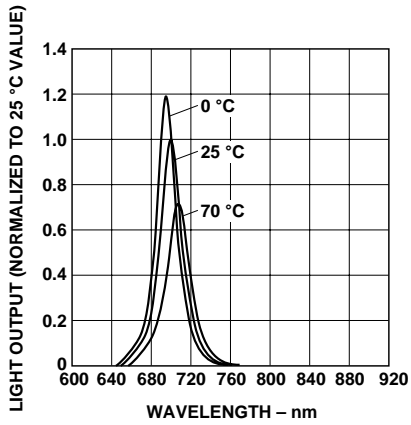


Figure 5. Typical Spectral Distribution of LEDs.

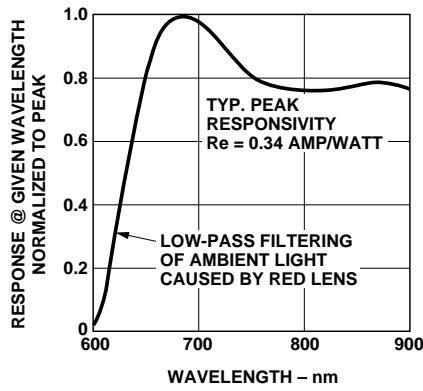


Figure 6. Relative Spectral Response of HEDS-1300 Sensor.

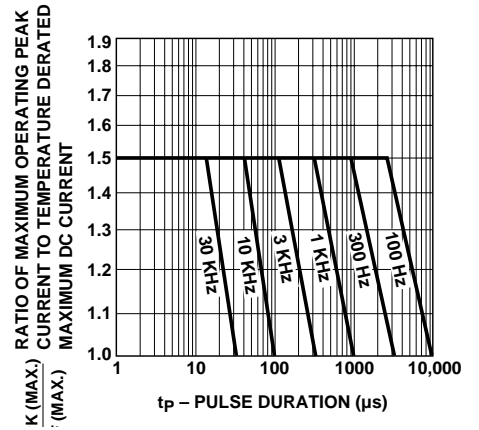
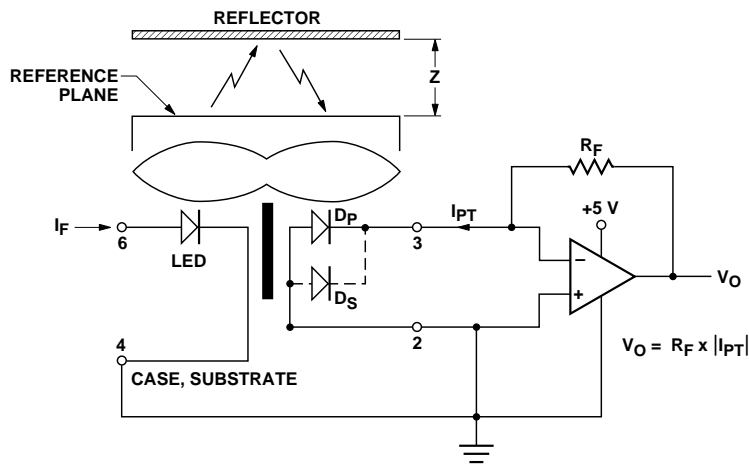


Figure 7. Sensor Pulse Drive Considerations. Max Tolerable Peak Pulse Current vs. Pulse Duration.

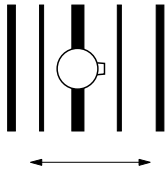


NOTE: FOR V_O (APPROX.) 1.9 – 2.4 VOLTS

| SENSOR BIN NUMBER | RECOMMENDED VALUE OR R_F (OHMS) |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 | 15 M |
| 3 | 12 M |
| 4 | 10 M |
| 5 | 8.2 M |
| 6 | 6.8 M |
| 7 | 5.6 M |
| 8 | 4.7 M |

Figure 8. Sensor with Transimpedance Amplifier.

Preferred Orientation



At maximum signal point (MSP) and/or when the sensor is in focus, the orientation of the sensor is unimportant. However, as one moves away from MSP and/or moves out of focus (either by distance or angle), the preferred orientation indicated above is recommended to maintain a higher resolution spot size.

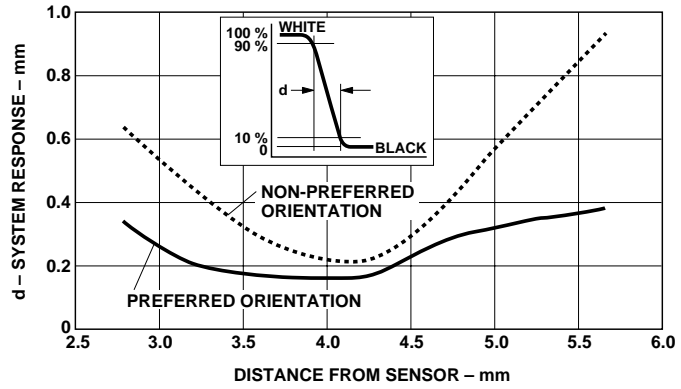


Figure 9. HEDS-1300, System Optical Step Response Variation with Distance.

Warranty and Service

Avago Optical Reflective Sensor is warranted for a period of one year after purchase covering defects in material and workmanship. Avago will repair or, at its option, replace products that prove to be defective in material or workmanship under proper use during the warranty period.

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