



Desarrollo de plataforma de automatización para formación en control secuencial y de movimiento con realimentación mediante encoder incremental

Documento 3: Anexos

Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros

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3.1. Manual de usuario

Este manual de usuario tiene como objetivo explicar todos los aspectos necesarios para la puesta en marcha del modelo de la planta industrial.

Así, el modelo de la planta industrial se presenta en la siguiente imagen. Donde se observa el modelo de la planta industrial en primer plano y en el fondo de la imagen el autómatas FP-X C30.

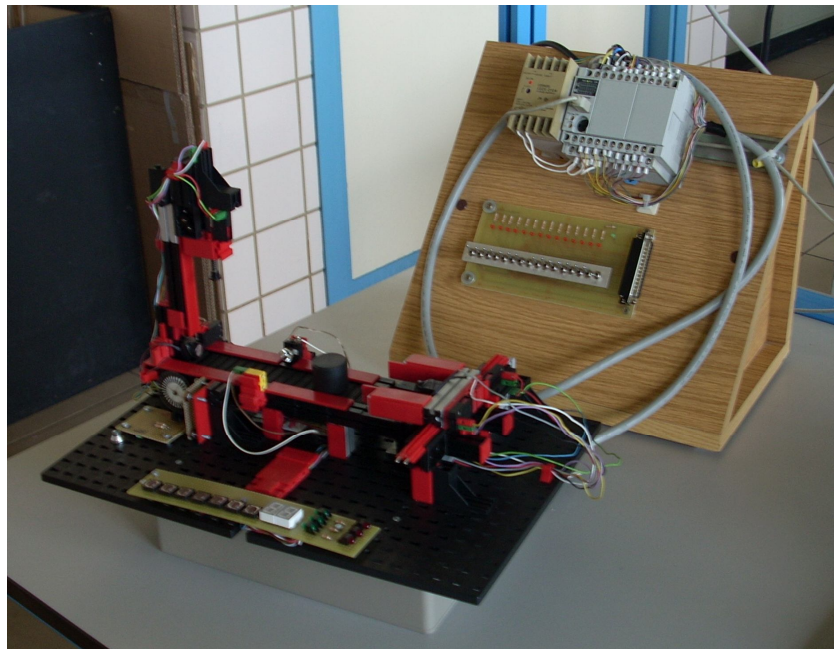


Figura 116

El modelo está preparado para ser utilizado, solo es necesario conectar el conector del autómatas con el modelo a través de su conector macho que se encuentra situada en la parte posterior.

El modelo de la planta industrial se compone de los siguientes elementos:

- a) El modelo se compone de tres secciones, las cuales son: Sección Vertical, Sección Cinta y Sección Horizontal. En la presente imagen se indica cada sección.

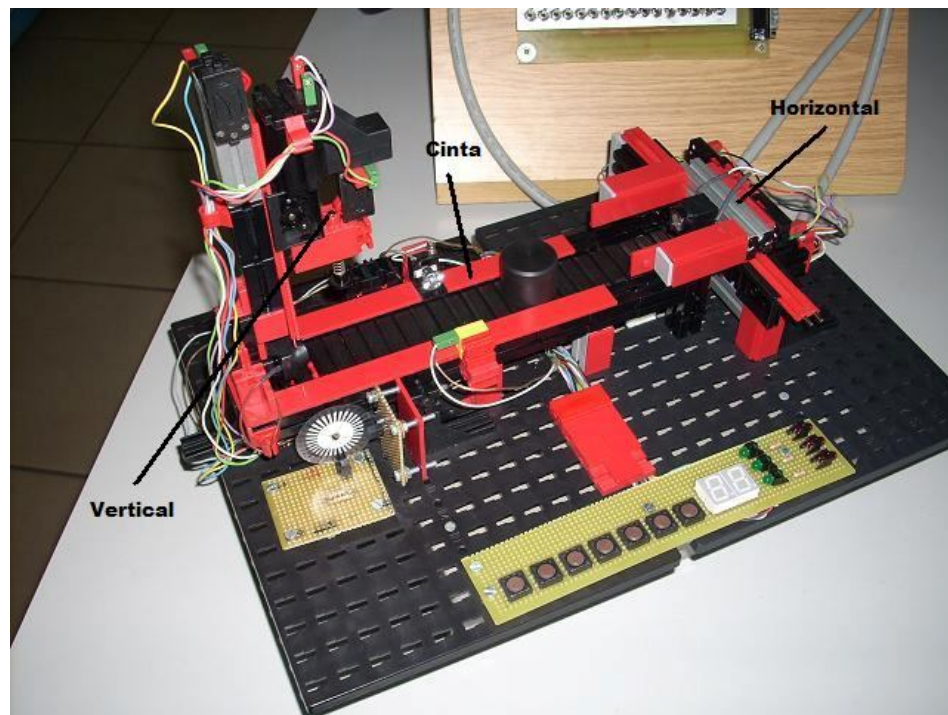


Figura 117

- b) Los actuadores de cada sección son motores de corriente continua a una tensión de 12V. Así, para la Sección Horizontal el actuador es el Motor 1, para la Sección Cinta el actuador es el Motor 2, y para la Sección Vertical el actuador es el Motor 3.
- c) Cada sección se controla mediante dos salidas, una para habilitar la sección y otra para indicar el sentido de giro. En la siguiente tabla se muestran las salidas que controlan las secciones.

		Salida del autómata
Sección Horizontal	Sentido de giro	Y0
	Habilitación	Y1
Sección Cinta	Sentido de giro	Y2
	Habilitación	Y3
Sección Vertical	Sentido de giro	Y4
	Habilitación	Y5

- d) Como se ha expresado en el punto anterior el sentido del movimiento de las distintas secciones se realizan con una salida para cada sección (Y0 para la Sección Horizontal, Y2 para la Sección Cinta, Y4 para la Sección Vertical), por lo que dependiendo del estado de la salida el movimiento se realizará en un sentido o en el sentido opuesto. Para ello, se indica en la siguiente figura el estado que debe tener la salida para realizar un movimiento u otro para cada sección. Así un “Set” significa salida activada, y un “Reset” salida desactivada.

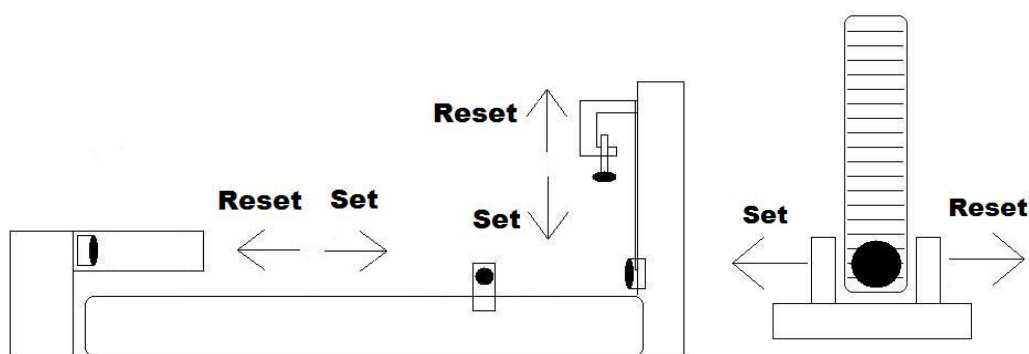


Figura 118



- e) En el punto medio de la Sección Cinta se encuentra instalado un foto-receptor, cuya entrada asociada en el autómatas es X2.
- f) El modelo de la planta industrial cuenta con un encoder de 32 pulsos, y configurando adecuadamente el autómatas, lo podrá utilizar por el programador.
- g) La Sección Horizontal cuenta con dos finales de carrera con una configuración de normalmente abierto y una fotorresistencia para detectar la existencia de piezas. Las entradas al autómatas que se hace referencia son:

	Entradas del autómatas
FCH Derecho	X3
FCH Izquierdo	X4
FR Horizontal	X8

- h) La sección Vertical posee dos finales de carrera, uno fijo denominado FCV Superior y otro móvil fijado FCV Inferior, además cuenta con una fotorresistencia para detectar la existencias de piezas. Sus conexiones al autómatas son:

	Entradas del autómatas
FCV Superior	X5
FCV Inferior	X6
FR Vertical	X7



- i) Sietes interruptores táctiles para comunicarse con el autómat. Estos interruptores están conectados a las entradas del autómat, así, de izquierda a derecha tenemos Interruptor 1 a Interruptor 7, y sus respectivas entradas son X9 a XF. Estos interruptores está a disposición del programador para utilizarlo y así poder realizar simulaciones dinámicas, es decir, que durante la ejecución del programa se pueda modificar su configuración a través de estos interruptores.

Interruptor1	Interruptor2	Interruptor3	Interruptor4	Interruptor5	Interruptor6	Interruptor7
X9	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF

- j) Dos displays, de izquierda a derecha BCD 1 y BCD 2. Se controlan con las siguientes entradas.

	A	B	C	D
BCD 1	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9
BCD 2	YA	YB	YC	YD

Estos displays están a disposición del programador para indicar cualquier tipo de dato que le sea de interés. Por ejemplo: número de piezas, tiempo transcurrido, número de pulsos del encoder, ...

A continuación se muestra la tabla de verdad para los displays, en la cual se ha marcado en rojo la configuración por defecto. Así, en la siguiente tabla el nivel lógico 0 se asocia en nuestro modelo con salida del autómat activada, y el nivel lógico 1 se asocia al modelo con salida del autómat desactivada.



D	C	B	A	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Display
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	3
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	5
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	9
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Blank
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Blank
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Blank
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Blank
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Blank
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Blank

Figura 119

- k) A continuación de los displays tenemos los LEDs indicadores de sentido de giro de los motores, empezando desde arriba Motor 1 (Sección Horizontal), Motor 2 (Sección Cinta), Motor 3 (Sección Vertical). Cada LED indica un sentido el cual se muestra en la siguiente figura.

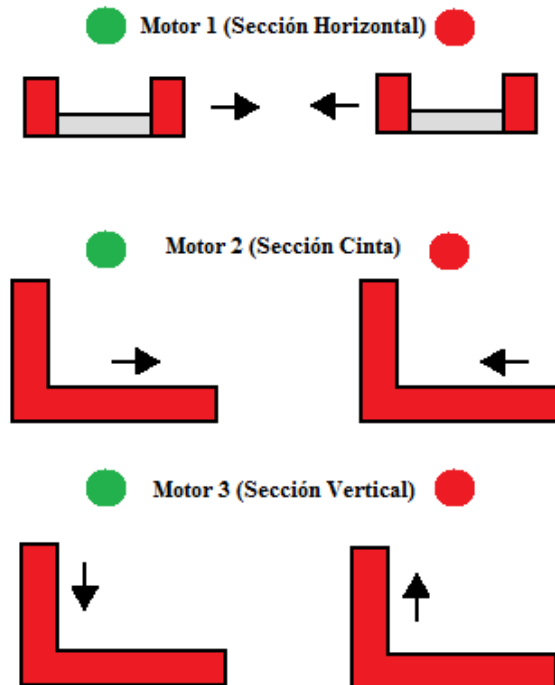


Figura 120

- 1) Por último el modelo de la planta industrial cuenta en la parte posterior de un conector macho de 37 pin para su conexión con el autómeta.

3.2. Modelo Inicial

Para la realización del presente proyecto se partió de un modelo de entrenamiento de automatización industrial de la empresa Fischertechnik, el cual se presenta en la siguiente imagen.

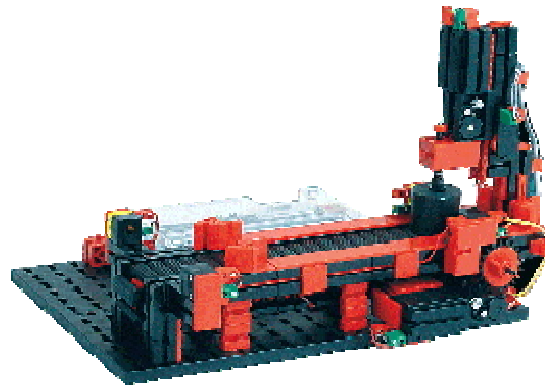


Figura 121

Dicha imagen se corresponde el modelo de entrenamiento de automatización industrial original denominado “Máquina perforadora con cinta transportadora (24V)”, el cual fue adquirido en la empresa Fischertechnik , el cual se posee las siguientes características:

- Dos motores de corriente continua a 24V
- Dos barreras de luz, cada una compuesta de fototransistor y lámpara de lente
- Dos finales de carrera mecánico
- Modelo montado en una base Fischertechnik de tamaño 280x215x185mm
- Cinta transportadora (sección horizontal)
- Máquina perforadora (sección vertical)

3.3. FP-X C30 Panasonic

3.3.1. Características, funciones y restricciones

FP-X es un autómata programable compacto de propósito general que presenta las siguientes características básicas:

- Puede conectarse directamente a un ordenador personal mediante un puerto de comunicación USB, exceptuando el modelo C14 (ver página 96).

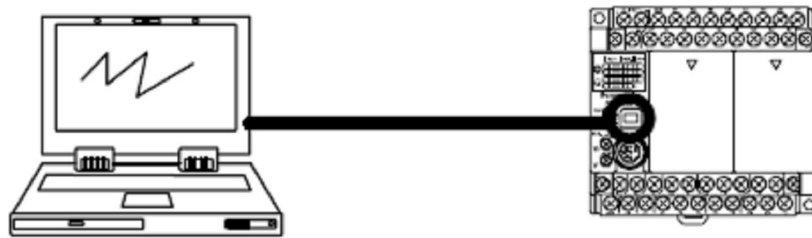


Figura 122

- Funciones de seguridad avanzadas para evitar la copia ilícita de programas .

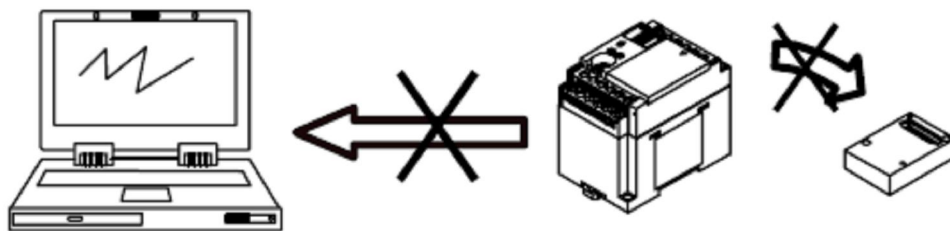


Figura 123

- Compatible con comunicación Modbus RTU.
- Permite realizar controles analógicos ya que incluye potenciómetros analógicos, por ejemplo, para controlar temporizadores analógicos sin necesidad de una herramienta de programación.



- Diversos casetes de comunicación (ver página 35) y de aplicación (ver página 41) opcionales.
- Puede utilizar las expansiones del FP0 (ver página 31).
- Alimentación en corriente alterna.
- Terminales a tornillo.
- Salida de relé.
- Capacidad de programación de 32k pasos.
- 0,32 μ s de velocidad de proceso.
- Capaz de controlar 382 E/S.
- La CPU dispone de 8 contadores de alta velocidad en simple fase o de 4 canales en doble fase.
- EL FP-X C30 posee 30 puntos de entradas-salidas, de la cuales 16 son entradas y 14 son salidas a relé.

3.3.2. Unidades de Control

3.3.2.1. Partes y Funciones

En la siguiente imagen se muestra una figura del autómata FP-X C30 con una breve descripción.

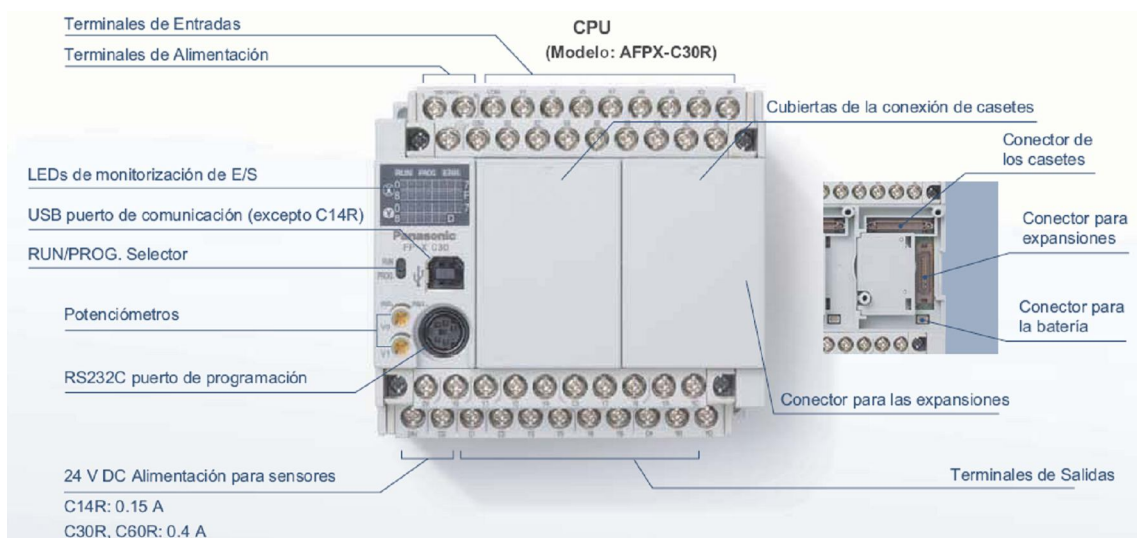


Figura 124

A continuación vamos a identificar cada elemento y lo vamos a describir.

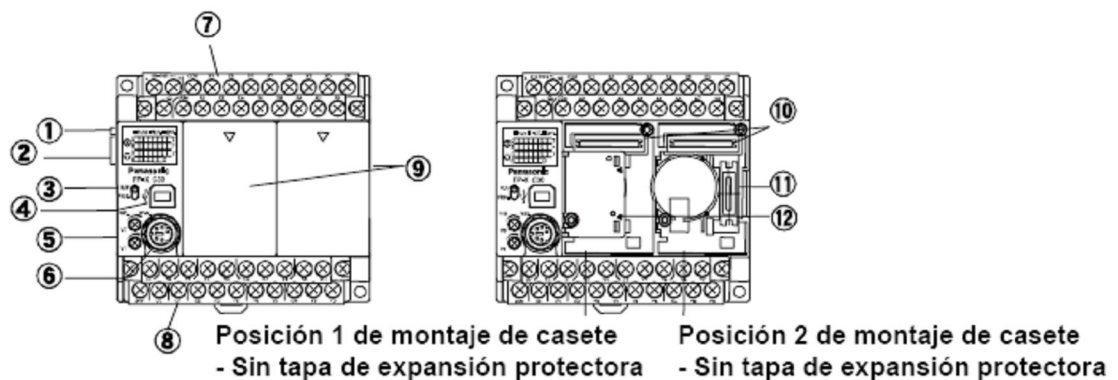


Figura 125



1 LEDs indicadores de estado

Estos LEDs visualizan el estado de funcionamiento actual o la aparición de un error.

2 LEDs de indicación de E/S

Indica el estado de funcionamiento ON/OFF de las E/S.

3 Interruptor de modo RUN/PROG

Este interruptor se emplea para cambiar el modo de funcionamiento del PLC.

Posición del interruptor	Modo de funcionamiento
RUN (arriba)	Pasa a modo RUN. Se ejecuta el programa y comienza el funcionamiento
PROG (abajo)	Pasa a modo PROG. Se detiene la ejecución del programa

- La herramienta de programación puede realizar una conmutación remota.
- Al utilizar la operación de cambio remoto de modo de funcionamiento con ayuda de la herramienta de programación, la posición del interruptor y el modo en el que se encuentra el PLC pueden diferir. Verificar el modo con el LED indicador de estado.
- Reiniciar el FP-X para trabajar en el modo seleccionado con el interruptor de modo RUN/PROG.

4 Conector USB

El FP-X se puede programar a través de su puerto USB. Puede emplear un cable USB estándar (tipo AB) de longitud máxima de cinco metros. La velocidad de transmisión del puerto USB es de 115,2kbps (fija).

5 Potenciómetro analógico

Girando este mando se modifican los valores de los registros especiales de datos DT90040 a DT90043 dentro del rango K0 a K1000. Puede emplearse para diversas aplicaciones como modificar el valor de preselección de temporizadores.



6 Puerto de programación (RS232C)

Este puerto se puede utilizar para programar el PLC o conectar una pantalla de operación. La CPU utiliza un conector estándar mini DIN de cinco pines para el puerto de programación.

Pin	Nombre de la señal	Abreviatura	Dirección de la señal
1	Tierra	SG	-
2	Transmisión de datos	SD	CPU→Dispositivo externo
3	Recepción de datos	RD	CPU←Dispositivo externo
4	Sin utilizar		
5	+5V	+5V	CPU→Dispositivo externo

Los ajustes predeterminados de fábrica aparecen a continuación. Utilizar los registros del sistema del puerto de programación para cambiar estos ajustes o el número de estación de la unidad.

- Baudios: 9.600 bps
- Longitud datos: 8 bits
- Paridad: Impar
- Longitud del bit de paridad: 1 bit

7 Alimentación eléctrica y bloque de terminales de las entradas

8 Alimentación eléctrica auxiliar para E/S y bloque de terminales de salidas

9 Cubierta de expansión

Se coloca en su posición tras instalar el cable de expansión o la batería.

10 Conector de casete adicional

11 Para conectar la unidad de E/S de expansión y el adaptador de expansiones del FPO
 Requiere de un cable exclusivo de expansión.

12 Cubierta de la batería

Retirar la cubierta de la batería para instalar la batería auxiliar. La batería auxiliar habilita el reloj en tiempo real y los registros de datos de retención.

13 Enganche a carril DIN

3.3.2.2. Especificaciones de las entradas

Objeto	Descripción
Método de aislamiento	Optoacoplador
Tensión de entrada	24 V CC
Rango de tensión de funcionamiento	21,6 a 26,4 V CC
Corriente de entrada	Aprox. 4,7 mA (para las entradas X0 a X7 de la unidad de control) Aprox. 4,3 mA (a partir de la entrada X8 de la unidad de control)
Puntos de entrada por común	8 puntos/común (C14R) 16 puntos/común (C30R/C60R) (Al terminal común pueden conectarse el cable positivo o el negativo de la alimentación eléctrica de entrada).

Gráfica del circuito interno.

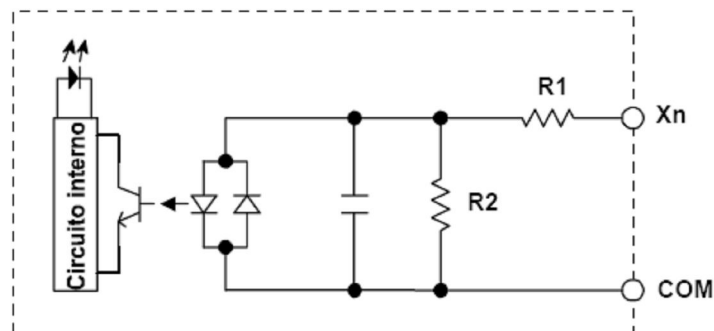


Figura 126

De X0 a X7	Desde X8
R1=5,1k Ω	R1=5,6k Ω
R2=3k Ω	R2=1k Ω

3.3.2.3. Especificaciones de salidas de relé

Objeto	Descripción
Método de aislamiento	Aislamiento por relé
Tipo de salida	Salida 1 N.A. (el relé no puede ser sustituido)
Capacidad de control	2 A/punto 250 V AC 2 A/punto 30 V CC (8 A o menos/común)
Puntos de salida en común	1 punto/común, 2 puntos/común, 3 puntos/común, 4 puntos/común

Circuito interno.

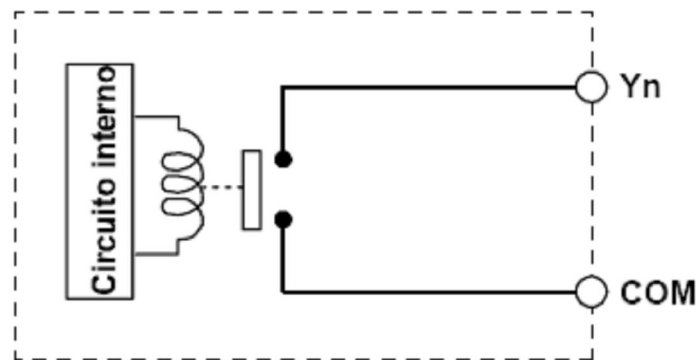


Figura 127

3.3.2.4. Esquema del bloque de terminales

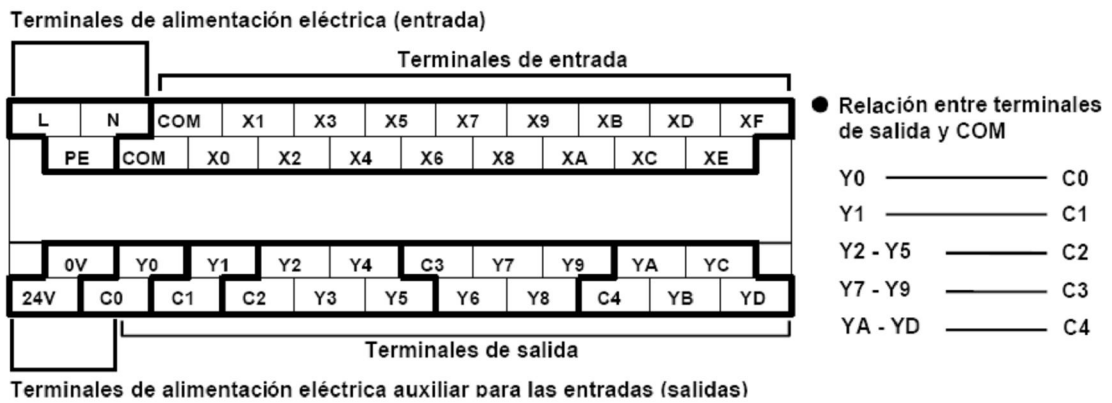


Figura 128

3.3.3. Mapa de E/S

Expresión de los contactos de entrada/salida.

El contacto de entrada “X” y el contacto de salida “Y” se expresan como combinación de números decimales y hexadecimales como se muestra abajo.

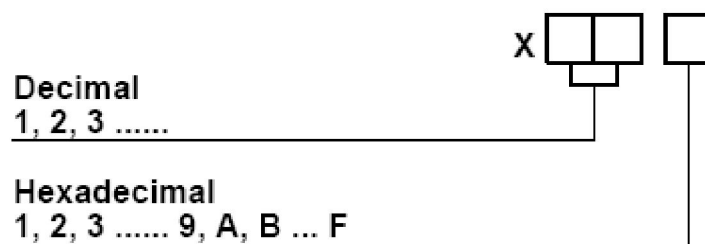


Figura 129

Direcciones de E/S

EL FP-X C30 posee 16 puntos de entradas, con las direcciones desde X0 a XF; y de salida tiene 14 puntos, con direcciones de Y0 a YD.

3.3.4. Contador de alta velocidad

3.3.4.1. Introducción

La unidad principal puede contar los pulsos utilizando las entradas X0 a X7 (8 canales de simple fase, 4 canales en doble fase).

La función de contador de alta velocidad realiza el contaje de entradas externas tales como las de sensores y encoders. Cuando el contaje alcanza el valor de preselección, esta función activa o desactiva la salida deseada.

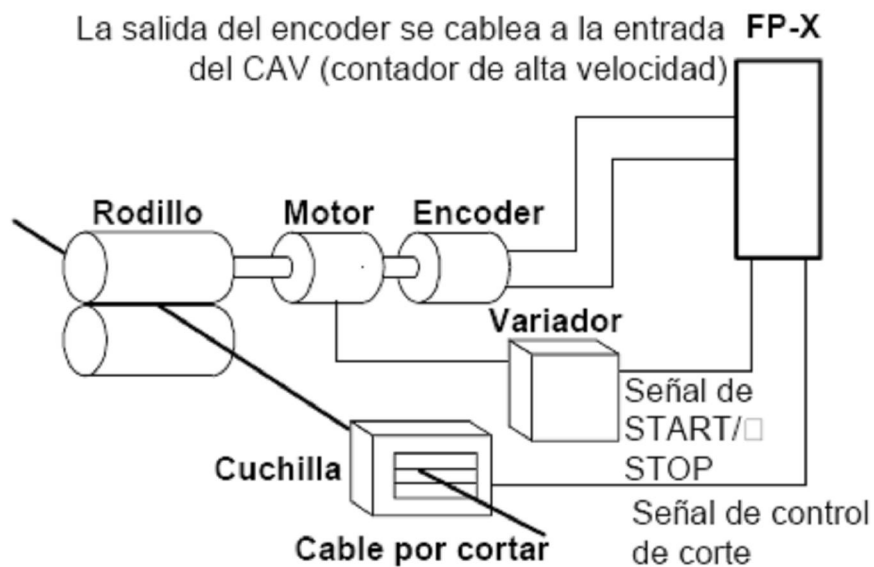


Figura 130

El rango de contaje del contador de alta velocidad integrado es -2.147.483.648 a 2.147.483.647 (código binario 32 bit). El contador de alta velocidad es cíclico, es decir, cuando el valor de contaje excede el valor máximo del rango, el contador comienza de nuevo desde el valor mínimo. Del mismo modo, si el rango se excede por el límite inferior, el contaje continuará por el límite superior.

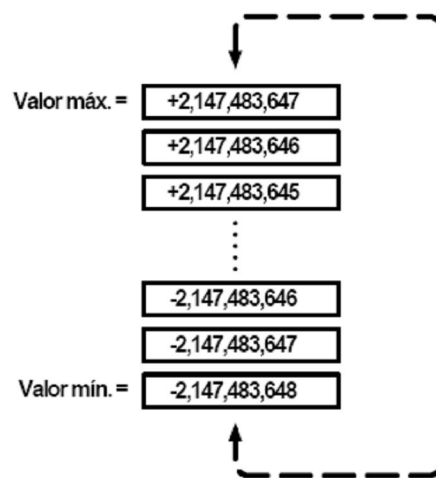


Figura 131

3.3.4.2. Especificaciones del contador de alta velocidad

Contador de alta velocidad a través de las entradas de la CPU

Nº de canal		Contacto de entrada	Área de memoria utilizada			Especificaciones funcionales	
			Bandera de control	Área de EV	Área de SV	Ancho min. De pulsos de entrada	Máx. velocidad de conteo
[1-fase] Incremental, decremental	CH0	X0	R9110	DT90300 DT90301	DT90302 DT90303	50µs	10 kHz
	CH1	X1	R9111	DT90304 DT90305	DT90306 DT90307		
	CH2	X2	R9112	DT90308 DT90309	DT90310 DT90311		
	CH3	X3	R9113	DT90312 DT90313	DT90314 DT90315		
	CH4	X4	R9114	DT90316 DT90317	DT90318 DT90319		
	CH5	X5	R9115	DT90320 DT90321	DT90322 DT90323		
	CH6	X6	R9116	DT90324 DT90325	DT90326 DT90327		
	CH7	X7	R9117	DT90328 DT90329	DT90330 DT90331		
[2-fase] Entrada de doble fase Un canal	CH0	X0	R9110	DT90300	DT90302	100µs	5 kHz
		X1		DT90301	DT90303		
	CH1	X2	R9112	DT90308	DT90310		
		X3		DT90309	DT90311		
	CH2	X4	R9114	DT90316	DT90318		
		X5		DT90317	DT90319		
	CH3	X6	R9116	DT90324	DT90326		
		X7		DT90325	DT90327		

Instrucciones asociadas:

F0(MV): Control del contador de alta velocidad

F1(DMV): Lectura y escritura del valor actual del contador de alta velocidad

F166(HC1S): ON al alcanzar el valor de preselección

F167(CH1R): OFF al alcanzar el valor de preselección

3.3.4.3. Modos de entrada y de contaje

Modo de entrada incremental

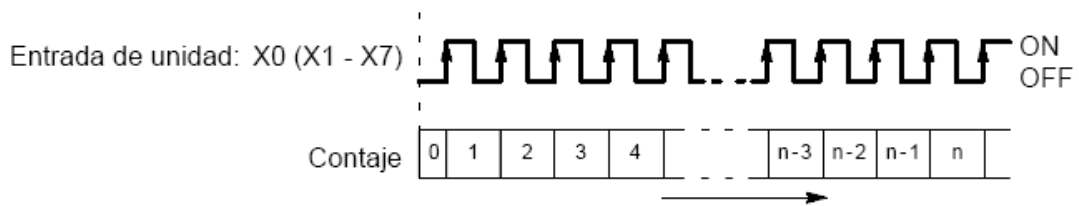


Figura 132

Modo de entrada decremental

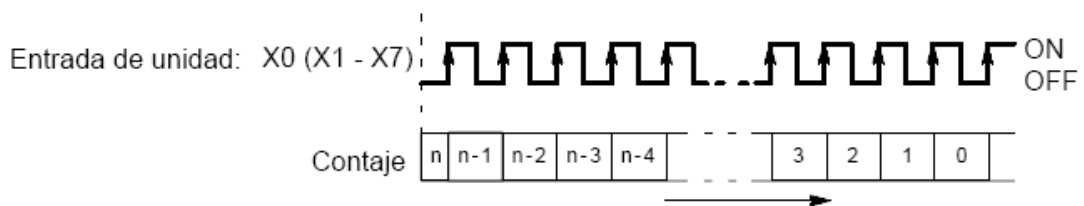


Figura 133

Modo de entrada en doble fase

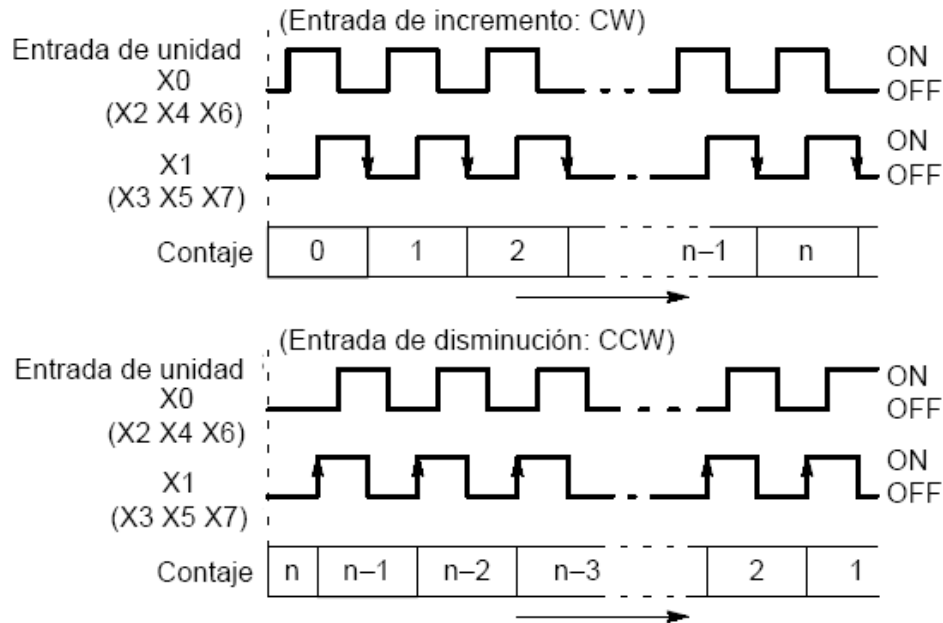


Figura 134

3.3.4.4. Función del contador de alta velocidad

La función del contador de alta velocidad cuenta el número de veces que se activa una entrada y al alcanzarse el valor de preselección, activa y desactiva la salida deseada.

Para activar una salida al alcanzar el valor de preselección, utilizar la instrucción del SET F166 (HC1S) “ON al alcanzar el valor de preselección”. Para desactivar una salida, utilizar la instrucción de RESET F167 (HC1R) “OFF al alcanzar el valor de preselección”.

Para poder utilizar la función del contador de alta velocidad debe configurarse el registro del sistema 402 para la CPU.

3.3.4.5. Tabla de Variables de Sistema

Veamos la siguiente tabla, en la cual nos vamos a centrar en el primer canal, el resto de la tabla con todos los canales (desde el CH0 a CHB) se encuentra en “Otros documentos”.

FP-X	Address	System variable	
Control Code	DT90052	sys_w_HSC_PLS_ControlFlags	
High-speed counter channel no.	CH0	Monitoring active: R9110	sys_b_HSC_CH0_IsActive
		Monitoring value: DT90360	sys_w_HSC_CH0_ControlFlags
		Elapsed value: DDT90300	sys_di_HSC_CH0_ElapsedValue
		Target value: DDT90302	sys_di_HSC_CH0_TargetValue
	CH1	Monitoring active: R9111	sys_b_HSC_CH1_IsActive
		Monitoring value: DT90361	sys_w_HSC_CH1_ControlFlags
		Elapsed value: DDT90304	sys_di_HSC_CH1_ElapsedValue
		Target value: DDT90306	sys_di_HSC_CH1_TargetValue
	CH2	Monitoring active: R9112	sys_b_HSC_CH2_IsActive
		Monitoring value: DT90362	sys_w_HSC_CH2_ControlFlags
		Elapsed value: DDT90308	sys_di_HSC_CH2_ElapsedValue
		Target value: DDT90310	sys_di_HSC_CH2_TargetValue
	CH3	Monitoring active: R9113	sys_b_HSC_CH3_IsActive
		Monitoring value: DT90363	sys_w_HSC_CH3_ControlFlags
		Elapsed value: DDT90312	sys_di_HSC_CH3_ElapsedValue
		Target value: DDT90314	sys_di_HSC_CH3_TargetValue
	CH4	Monitoring active: R9114	sys_b_HSC_CH4_IsActive
		Monitoring value: DT90364	sys_w_HSC_CH4_ControlFlags

En la tabla anterior observamos que existe un único código de control para el contador de alta velocidad, la dirección de este código de control es DT90052 (más adelante se explica este código de control).

Por otra parte, se observa que cada canal posee cuatros parámetros, los cuales se explican a continuación:

- Monitoring Active

Registro de control.

Es un registro que permite la activación de las instrucciones del contador de alta velocidad, así si su estado es “0” permite ejecutar dichas instrucciones y si su estado es “1” impide que se ejecute las instrucciones. El registro se encuentra en la dirección R110 para el canal 0, asimismo cada canal posee un registro propio.

- Monitoring Value

Área de monitorización de la bandera de control.

Cuando se ejecuta el contador de alta velocidad y se escriben datos en DT90052, cada canal dispone de un registro donde se almacena el valor de preselección (por ejemplo para el canal 0 la dirección es DT90360).

- Elapsed Value

Valor actual de contaje. Es el valor almacenado en el contador de alta velocidad. Se puede acceder a través de la dirección DDT90300.

- Target Value

Valor de preselección, se almacena en un registro, para el canal 0 la dirección DDT90302.

Las anteriores variables de sistemas se puede monitorizar como se muestra en la siguientes imágenes. Para eso hay que acceder a “Contadores de alta velocidad”, siguiendo la siguiente ruta: Monitorizar→Relés y Registros Especiales→Contadores de alta velocidad 0-5

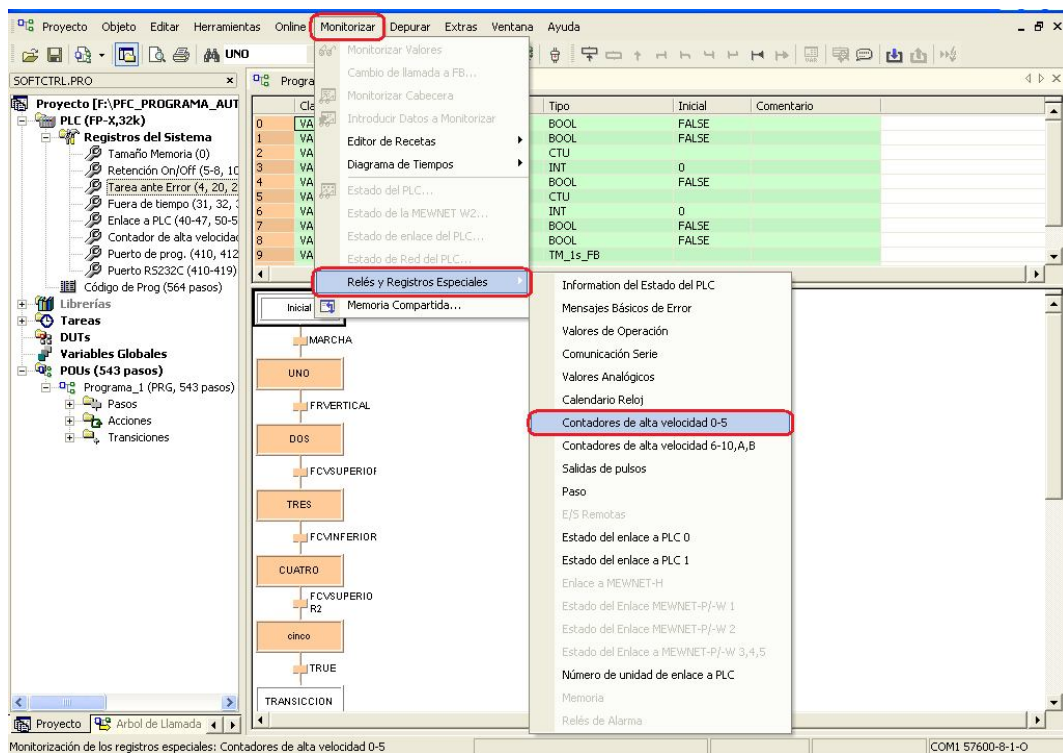


Figura 135

Una vez que hallamos accedido nos aparecerá una ventana con todos las variables de todos lo canales, asimismo en la siguiente imagen es muestra para el canal 0, las variables anteriormente descritas.

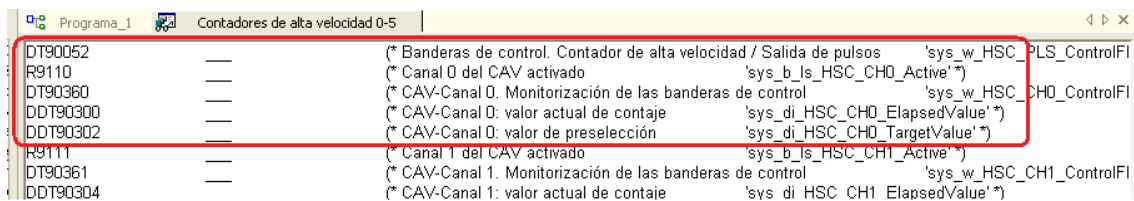


Figura 136

3.3.4.6. Código de control en DT90052

El registro especial de datos DT90052 es el registro de control del contador de alta velocidad y de salida de pulsos de FP-X. Se utiliza para operaciones tales como el reset por software o la deshabilitación del contaje. Los ajustes de este registro permanecen hasta que se ejecuta otra operación de ajuste.

Operaciones realizadas por DT90052

Reset del contador (bit 0)

Habilitación/deshabilitación de operaciones de contaje (bit 1)

Habilitación/deshabilitación del reset por hardware (bit 2)

Borrar las instrucciones del contador de alta velocidad F166_HC1S a F176_SPCH

Borrar la interrupción al alcanzar el valor preseleccionado

El código de control del registro DT90052 indica de forma codificada las funciones que se muestran en la próxima imagen. La información del código se almacena por canal en registros de datos DT90360 (para el canal 0 del contador de alta velocidad) a DT90373 (para el canal 2 de salida de pulsos).

Los comandos de acceso al registro DT90052 son los siguientes para FPWIM Pro:

Utilizando alguna de las funciones de transferencia. Por ejemplo: WORD_TO_SDT

Utilizando la instrucción MOVE (librería de funciones estándar IEC) o F0_MV/F1_DMV (librería de funciones Matsushita).

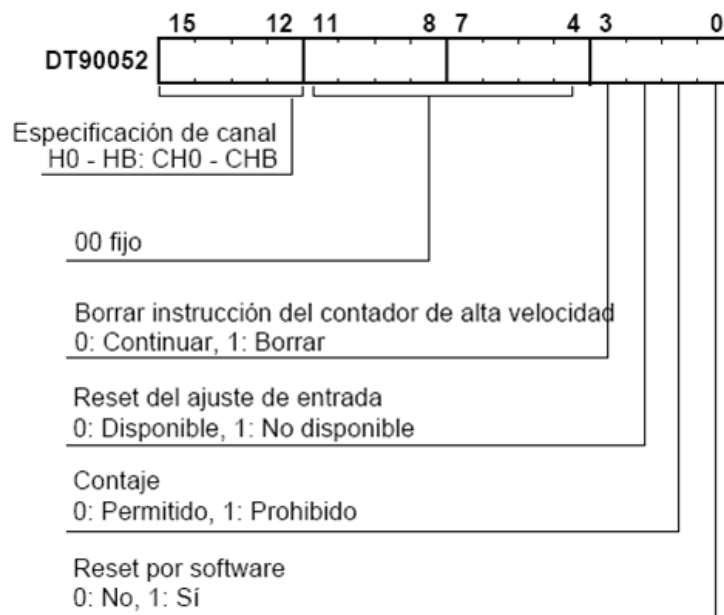


Figura 137

Bit 0 es el bit de control del “reset del contador por software”.

Cuando el bit 0 es “1” el valor actual de contaje del CAV (contador de alta velocidad) será reseteado al valor 0. El CAV no empezará a contar de nuevo hasta que el bit 0 vuelva al valor “0”.

Bit 1 es el bit de control de “contaje”.

Este bit actúa como una pausa en el CAV. Cuando el bit 1 es “1” el valor actual de contaje no es incrementado, por lo que el CAV está pausado. Cuando el bit 1 es “0” el valor actual de contaje reanuda la cuenta desde el último valor.

Bit 2 es el bit de control de “reset de ajuste de entrada”.

Este bit permite o incapacita el uso de entradas para el reset del CAV. Solo el canal 0 y el canal 2 tiene la opción de usar entradas para resetear sus CAV. El canal 0 se resetea a través de la entrada X2 y el canal 2 a través de la entrada X5. Así, se puede habilitar o deshabilitar el uso de estos reset a través de las entradas con este bit.



Bit 3 es el bit de “borrar instrucción del contador de alta velocidad”.

Este bit libera las instrucciones del CAV, F166/F167, desde su ejecución. Cuando una instrucción del CAV se está ejecutando este bit se activa hasta que no termina de ejecutarse la instrucción. Otro CAV no puede ser ejecutado hasta que la instrucción haya terminado, sin embargo, activando este bit se puede liberar o cancelar cualquier instrucción del CAV que esté activa actualmente.

3.3.4.7. Instrucción F0_MV

Esta instrucción controla el reset por software, inhabilita el contador y para el contaje de pulsos.

Tipos de datos que acepta.

Variable	Tipo de Dato	Función
s	INT, WORD	Especifica la operación del CAV
d	INR, WORD	Dirección de código de control del CAV (DT90052)

3.3.4.8. Instrucción F166_HC1S

En la siguiente imagen tenemos la función F166_HC1S.

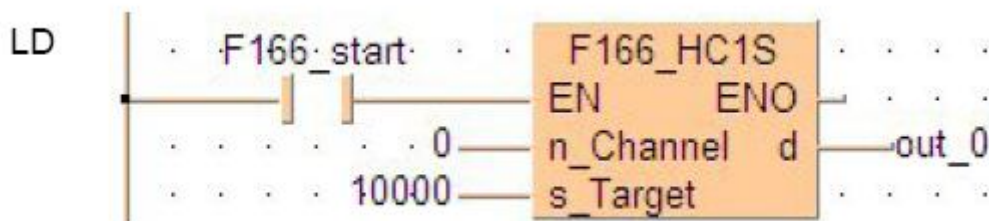


Figura 138

Descripción.

Si la entrada EN de la instrucción F166 tiene el valor de “TRUE” entonces los pulsos de el contador de alta velocidad empezarán a ser contados. Si el valor actual de contaje de pulsos del contador de alta velocidad es igual al valor de preselección (s_Target), una interrupción será ejecutada y la salida a relé del PLC, asignada a través de la salida “d” de la función, será puesta a SET. Además, la instrucción F166 será desactivada y el registro de control (Monitoring Active) será reseteado.

La siguiente figura se corresponde del manual de FPWIN Pro, en la cual se ilustra lo anteriormente explicado.

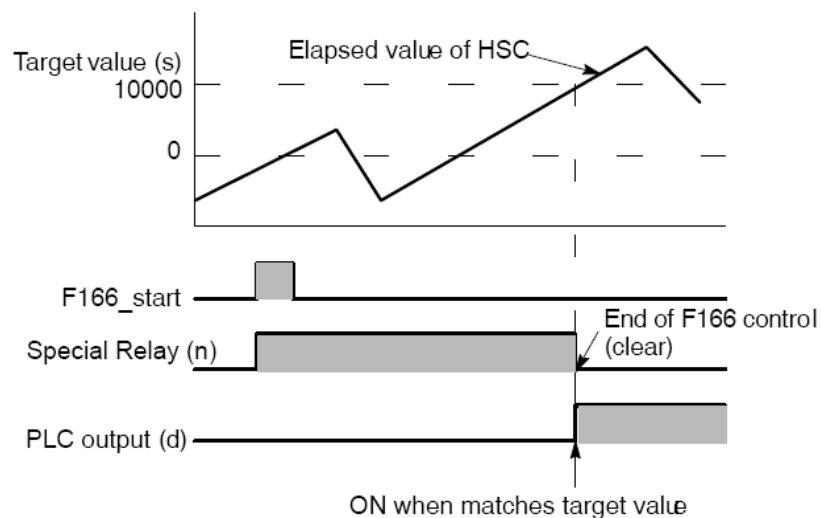


Figura 139

Asimismo, en la imagen anterior podemos observar que cuando la variable F166_start se activa, el contador de alta velocidad empieza a contar siempre que el registro de control (Special Relay) esté activado. Una vez que el valor actual de contaje iguale al valor de preselección la salida del PLC se activará poniéndose a SET.

Tipos de datos que acepta la instrucción:

Variable	Tipo de dato	Función
n	DINT, DWORD	Número de canal del CAV. De 16#0 hasta 16#B
s	DINT, DWORD	Valor de preselección
d	BOOL	Salida, de Y0 hasta Y7

CAV= Contador de Alta velocidad

3.3.4.9. Instrucción F167_HC1R

A continuación vemos la instrucción F167_HC1R.

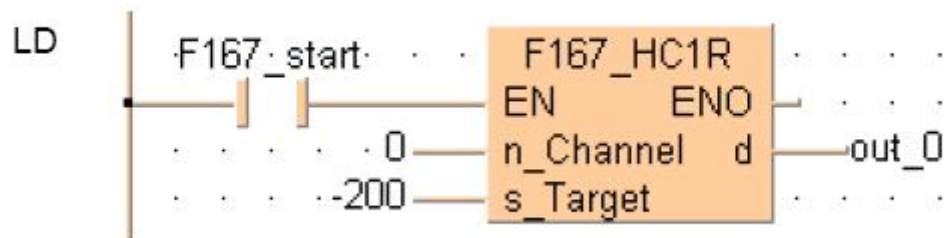


Figura 140

Si la entrada EN tiene el valor “TRUE” entonces los pulsos del contador de alta velocidad serán contados. Cuando el valor actual de contaje iguale al valor de preselección (s), una interrupción será ejecutada y la salida “d” del PLC será puesta a RESET. Además le registro de control será reseteado y la instrucción F167 será desactivada.

Tipos de datos que acepta la instrucción:

Variable	Tipo de dato	Función
n	DINT, DWORD	Número de canal del CAV. De 16#0 hasta 16#B
s	DINT, DWORD	Valor de preselección
d	BOOL	Salida, de Y0 hasta Y7

CAV= Contador de Alta velocidad

En la siguiente imagen extraída del manual FPWIN Pro se observa gráficamente lo expuesto anteriormente.

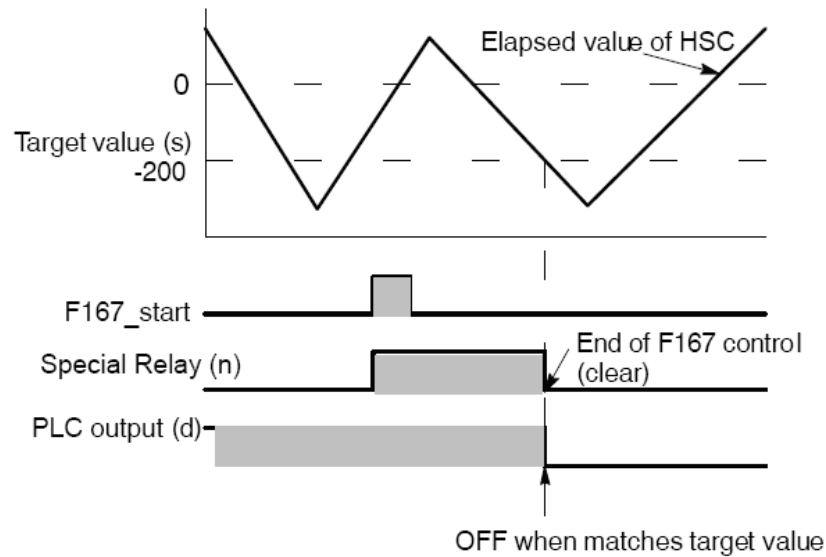


Figura 141

3.3.4.10. Ejemplo de utilización del CAV

Selección de entradas y fases.

X2 es la entrada donde se ha conectado la señal Z del encoder. En X0 y X1 se han conectado las fase A y B respectivamente.

Configuración del registro del sistema 402.

Importante: Previamente hay que habilitar este canal, por medio de la siguiente ruta:
Proyecto → PLC → Registros del Sistema → Contador de alta velocidad ...

En *Nombre del elemento* → *contador de alta velocidad: Canal 0* se configura como *Datos* → *entrada en doble fase (X0,X1)*.

No.	Nombre del elemento	Datos	Dimensión
402	Contador de alta velocidad: Canal 0	Entrada en doble fase (X0, X1)	
402	Contador de alta velocidad: Canal 1	No usado	
402	Contador de alta velocidad: Canal 2	No usado	
402	Contador de alta velocidad: Canal 3	No usado	

Figura 142

En la siguiente imagen se ilustra la ruta seguida para configurar el registro del sistema 402.

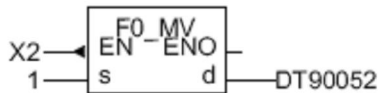
The screenshot shows the ENCODER.pro software interface. On the left, the 'Registros del Sistema' tree is expanded to 'Contador de alta velocidad: Entrada de captura de pulso, Entrada de interrupción (400-406)'. The main window displays a table of system registers. The row for '402 Contador de alta velocidad: Canal 0' is highlighted, showing its data as 'Entrada en doble fase (X0, X1)'. Other registers are listed with their respective data and status (e.g., 'No usado', 'Habilitar', 'Deshabilitar').

Figura 143

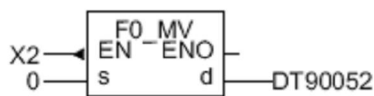


Pasos.

1. Reseteo del contador rápido por software del canal 0.



2. Una vez reseteado se vuelve a 0 para ser operativo.



(NOTA: El registro DT90052 es el que contiene las banderas de control de todos los contadores y salida de pulsos. EN DDT90300 se va almacenando los grados actuales del encoder)

El valor de preselección (por ejemplo en el canal 0 DDT90320) sirve para almacenar un valor numérico de forma que al llegar el encoder a este número se pueda activar una salida física de forma inmediata.

Este valor no se puede dar de forma directa sino a través de funciones auxiliares como la F166_HC1S o F167_HC1R. Estas funciones una vez activada carga en R9110 (para el canal 0) un 1 lo que permite que al llegar el encoder al valor de preselección se active la salida física (es un SET) o se desactive la salida física (es un RESET) como salida de la función.

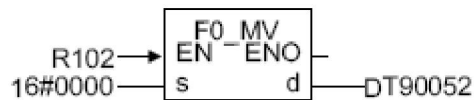
3. Una vez activada la salida, R9110 se vuelve a cero, con lo cual hay que “rearmar” de nuevo si se pretende que salte otra vez al llegar a ese valor)



CUANDO ESTE EN VALOR LA SALIDA SE PONE A RESET

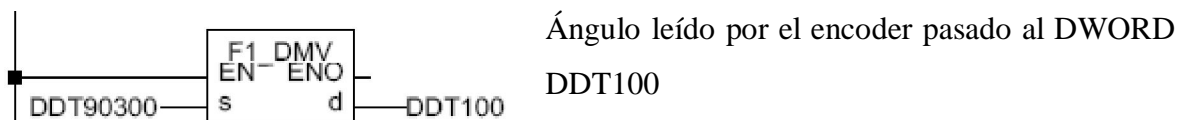


Un “1” en el bit 3 de DT90052 permite desactivar el R9110 (para el canal 0) que impide la activación de la salida por hardware al llegar al valor preseleccionado. Puesto de nuevo a “0” el DT90052 permitirá dejar lista la función F166 para asignar un nuevo valor de preselección. Este es el modo de modificar un valor de preselección ya fijado y activada la R9110 sin que se active la salida cuando se llegue al valor de preselección primitivo.

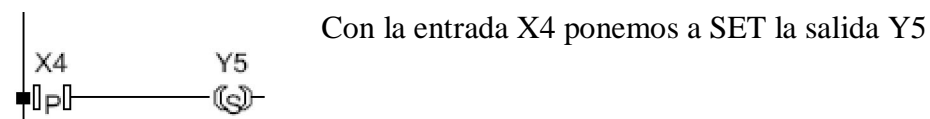


4. Lectura y escritura del valor actual

El valor actual se almacena como dato de 32 bits en los registros de datos especiales (por ejemplo: DT90300 y DT90301 para el canal 0).



5. Ponemos a SET la salida



3.4. FPWIN Pro

3.4.1. Introducción

Software de programación según el estándar internacional IEC61131-3 (para Windows), el cual permite programar cualquier autómatas de la serie FP.

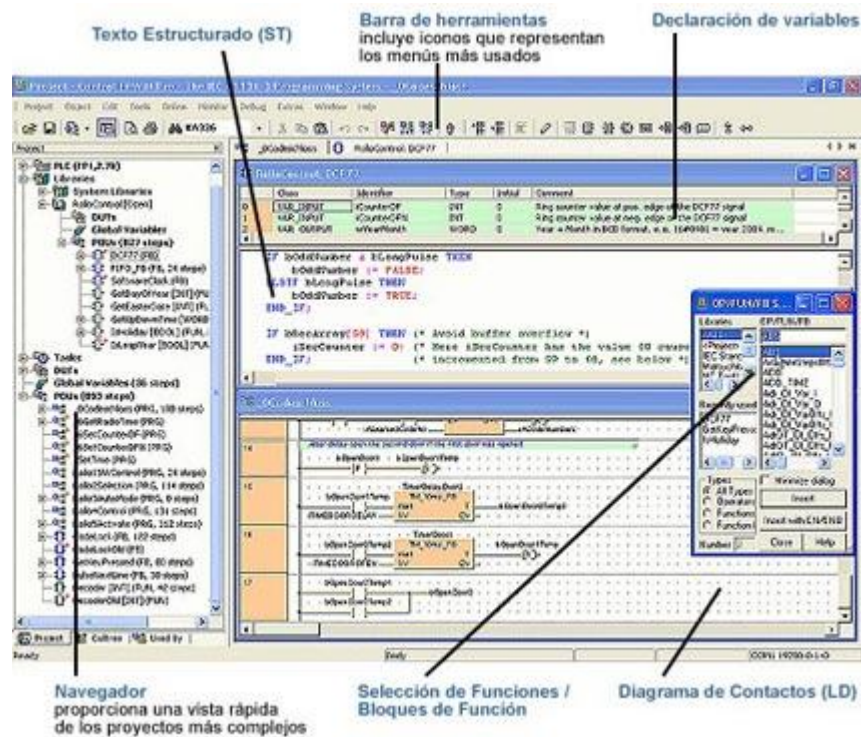


Figura 144

Estas son las características más importantes de FPWIN Pro

- Un solo software para todos los PLCs de la serie FP



- Cinco lenguajes de programación (lista de instrucciones, diagrama de contactos, diagrama de bloques de funciones, diagrama secuencial de funciones, texto estructurado)
- Navegador bien estructurado que proporciona una visión efectiva de las POU's (Programming Organization Units), de las tareas, de los registros del sistema, etc... que simplifica la gestión del proyecto
- Reutilizar las funciones y los bloques de funciones ahorra tiempo de programación y de depuración
- Programación, servicio, monitorización y diagnosis vía RS232 (COM), Modem, Ethernet, USB
- Se puede forzar a ON/OFF las entradas y las salidas desde el PC

3.4.2. IEC 61131-3

3.4.2.1. Introducción

IEC 61131-3 es un estándar internacional plenamente aceptado, es el primer paso en la estandarización de los autómatas programables y sus periféricos, incluyendo los lenguajes de programación que se deben de utilizar.

- Unifica reglas aceptadas a nivel mundial, se reducen los errores y el tiempo de formación
- Reutilización de funciones y bloques de función, se reduce el tiempo de programación y depuración
- Programación estructurada y modular
- Tipos definidos de datos. Menos errores de ejecución

3.4.2.2. Elementos comunes

3.4.2.2.1. Tipos de datos.

Los tipos de datos previenen de errores en una fase inicial, como por ejemplo la división de un dato tipo fecha por un número entero. Los tipos comunes de datos son: variables booleanas, número entero, número real, byte y palabra, pero también fechas, horas del día y cadenas (strings).

Basado en estos tipos de datos, el usuario puede definir sus propios tipos de datos, conocidos como tipos de datos derivados. De este modo, se puede definir por ejemplo un canal de entrada analógica como un tipo de dato.

3.4.2.2.2. Variables

Las variables permiten identificar los objetos de datos cuyos contenidos pueden cambiar, por ejemplo, los datos asociados a entradas, salidas o a la memoria del autómata programable. Una variable se puede declarar como uno de los tipos de datos elementales definidos o como uno de los tipos de datos derivados. De este modo se crea un alto nivel de independencia con el hardware, favoreciendo la reusabilidad del software.

La extensión de las variables está normalmente limitada a la unidad de organización en la cual han sido declaradas como locales. Esto significa que sus nombres pueden ser reutilizados en otras partes sin conflictos, eliminando una frecuente fuente de errores. Si las variables deben tener una extensión global, han de ser declaradas como globales utilizando la palabra reservada VAR_GLOBAL.

Pueden ser asignados parámetros y valores iniciales que se restablecen al inicio, para obtener la configuración inicial correcta.

Los *programas* están diseñados a partir de un diferente número de elementos de software, escrito en algunos de los distintos lenguajes definidos en IEC 61131-3. Típicamente, un programa es una interacción de *Funciones y Bloques Funcionales*, con capacidad para intercambiar datos. Funciones y bloques funcionales son las partes básicas de construcción de un programa, que contienen una declaración de datos y variables y un conjunto de instrucciones.

Comparado esto con un PLC convencional, éste contiene un solo recurso, ejecutando una tarea que controla un único programa de manera cíclica. IEC 61131-3 incluye la posibilidad de disponer de estructuras más complejas. El futuro que incluye multi-procesamiento y gestión de programas por eventos ¡Y no está muy lejos!, observar simplemente las características de los sistemas distribuidos o los sistemas de control de tiempo real. IEC 61131-3 está disponible para un amplio rango de aplicaciones, sin tener que conocer otros lenguajes de programación adicionales.

3.4.2.2.4. Unidades de Organización de Programa

Dentro de IEC 1131-3, los programas, bloques Funcionales y funciones se denominan Unidades de Organización de Programas, *POU's*.

3.4.2.2.4.1. Funciones

IEC 61131-3 especifica funciones estándar y funciones definidas por usuario. Las funciones estándar son por ejemplo ADD (suma), ABS (valor absoluto), SQRT (raíz



cuadrada), SIN (seno), y COS (coseno). Las funciones definidas por usuario, una vez implementadas pueden ser usadas indefinidamente en cualquier POU.

Las funciones no pueden contener ninguna información de estado interno, es decir, que la invocación de una función con los mismos argumentos (parámetros de entrada) debe suministrar siempre el mismo valor (salida).

3.4.2.2.4.2. Bloques Funcionales

Los bloques funcionales son los equivalentes de los circuitos integrados, IC's, que representan funciones de control especializadas. Los FB's contienen tanto datos como instrucciones, y además pueden guardar los valores de las variables (que es una de las diferencias con las funciones). Tienen un interfaz de entradas y salidas bien definido y un código interno oculto, como un circuito integrado o una caja negra. De este modo, establecen una clara separación entre los diferentes niveles de programadores, o el personal de mantenimiento. Un lazo de control de temperatura, PID, es un excelente ejemplo de bloque funcional. Una vez definido, puede ser usado una y otra vez, en el mismo programa, en diferentes programas o en distintos proyectos. Esto lo hace altamente reutilizable.

Los bloques funcionales pueden ser escritos por el usuario en alguno de los lenguajes de la norma IEC, pero también existen FB's estándar (biestables, detección de flancos, contadores, temporizadores, etc.). Existe la posibilidad de ser llamados múltiples veces creando copias del bloque funcional que se denominan *instancias*. Cada instancia llevará asociado un identificador y una estructura de datos que contenga sus variables de salida e internas.

3.4.2.2.4.3. Programas

Los *programas* son “un conjunto lógico de todos los elementos y construcciones del lenguaje de programación que son necesarios para el tratamiento de señal previsto que se requiere para el control de una máquina o proceso mediante el sistema de autómeta programable”. Un programa puede contener, aparte de la declaración de tipos de datos, variables y su código interno, distintas instancias de funciones y bloques funcionales.

3.4.2.2.5. Gráfico Funcional Secuencial.

SFC describe gráficamente el comportamiento secuencial de un programa de control. Esta definición deriva de las Redes de Petri y Grafcet (IEC 848), con las modificaciones adecuadas para convertir las representaciones de una norma de documentación en un conjunto de elementos de control de ejecución para una POU de un autómeta programable.

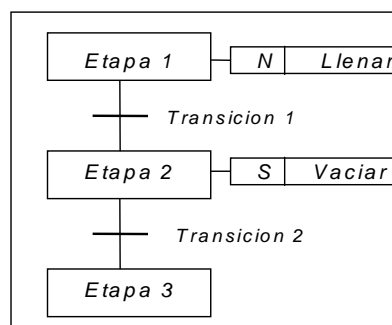


Figura 146

SFC ayuda a estructurar la organización interna de un programa, y a descomponer un problema en partes manejables, manteniendo simultáneamente una visión global. Los elementos del SFC proporcionan un medio para subdividir una POU de un autómeta programable en un conjunto de etapas y transiciones interconectadas por medio de enlaces directos. Cada etapa lleva asociados un conjunto bloques de acción y a cada transición va



asociada una condición de transición que cuando se cumple, causa la desactivación de la etapa anterior a la transición y la activación de la siguiente. Los bloques de acción permiten realizar el control del proceso. Cada elemento puede ser programado en alguno de los lenguajes IEC, incluyéndose el propio SFC. Dado que los elementos del SFC requieren almacenar información, las únicas POU's que se pueden estructurar utilizando estos elementos son los bloques funcionales y los programas.

Se pueden usar secuencias alternativas y paralelas, comúnmente utilizadas en muchas aplicaciones. Debido a su estructura general, de sencilla comprensión, SFC permite la transmisión de información entre distintas personas con distintos niveles de preparación y responsabilidad dentro de la empresa.

3.4.2.2.6. Lenguaje de Programación.

Se definen cuatro lenguajes de programación normalizados. Esto significa que su sintaxis y semántica ha sido definida, no permitiendo particularidades distintivas (dialectos). Una vez aprendidos se podrá usar una amplia variedad de sistemas basados en esta norma.

Los lenguajes consisten en dos de tipo literal y dos de tipo gráfico:

Literales:

- Lista de instrucciones (IL).
- Texto estructurado (ST).

Gráficos:

- Diagrama de contactos (LD).

- Diagrama de bloques funcionales (FBD).

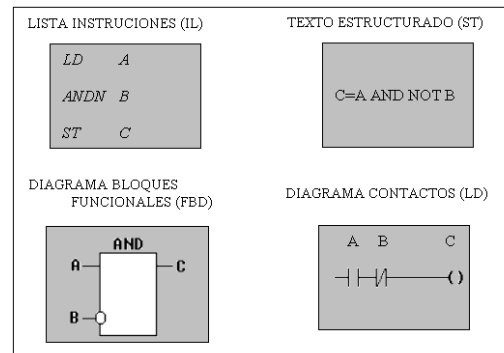


Figura 147

En la figura superior, los cuatro programas describen la misma acción. La elección del lenguaje de programación depende de:

- los conocimientos del programador,
- el problema a tratar,
- el nivel de descripción del proceso,
- la estructura del sistema de control,
- la coordinación con otras personas o departamentos.

Los cuatro lenguajes están interrelacionados y permiten su empleo para resolver conjuntamente un problema común según la experiencia del usuario.

El Diagrama de contactos (LD) tiene sus orígenes en los Estados Unidos. Está basado en la presentación gráfica de la lógica de relés.

Lista de Instrucciones (IL) es el modelo de lenguaje ensamblador basado un acumulador simple; procede del alemán 'Anweisungsliste, AWL.



El *Diagramas de Bloques Funcionales* (FBD) es muy común en aplicaciones que implican flujo de información o datos entre componentes de control. Las funciones y bloques funcionales aparecen como circuitos integrados y es ampliamente utilizado en Europa.

El lenguaje *Texto estructurado* (ST) es un lenguaje de alto nivel con orígenes en el Ada, Pascal y 'C'; puede ser utilizado para codificar expresiones complejas e instrucciones anidadas; este lenguaje dispone de estructuras para bucles (REPEAT-UNTIL; WHILE-DO), ejecución condicional (IF-THEN-ELSE; CASE), funciones (SQRT, SIN, etc.).

3.4.3. Guía FPWIN Pro

La primera ventana que aparece cuando se arranca el entorno de programación ofrece diferentes opciones: Crear nuevo proyecto, abrir uno existente o recuperar un proyecto. En esta pantalla se tiene la opción de crear o cargar un proyecto.

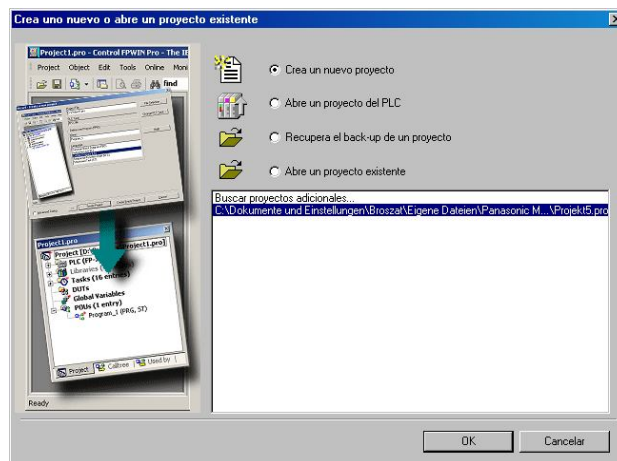


Figura 148

Como se observa la siguiente imagen el Asistente del FPWIN Pro nos preestablece unos valores por defecto, los cuales se pueden modificar.

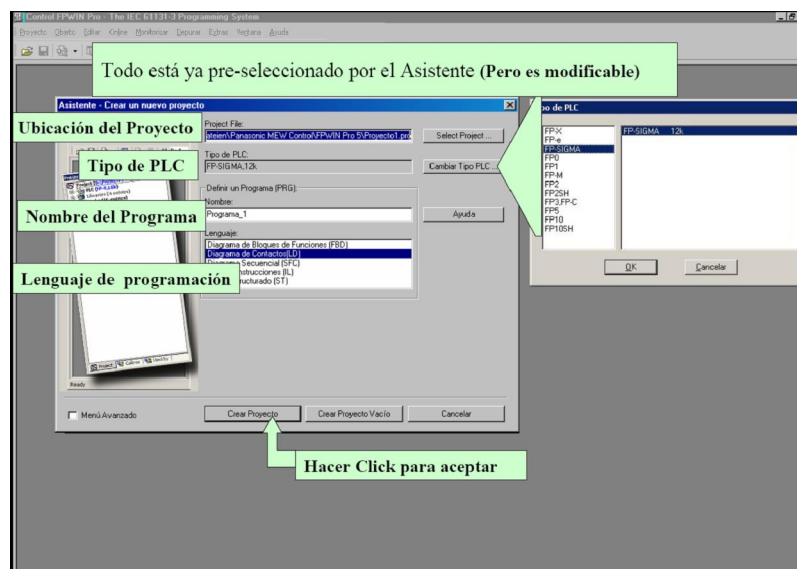


Figura 149

El navegador está compuesto registros de sistema, librerías, tareas, DUTs, variables globales y POUs. En la rama correspondiente a registros de sistema se puede configurar algunos registros del autómata. Solo pueden ser configuradas las opciones que aparecen en **negrita**, en caso de aparecer sombreadas son opciones no modificables.

El Navegador:

Identificador	Tipo	Inicial	Comentario
Registros del Sistema			
Hardware			
En los registros del sistema es posible cambiar la configuración hardware. (Por ejem. N° de Temporizadores/Contadores)			
Librerías			
En las Librerías se almacenan todas las instrucciones, funciones y bloques de función disponibles.			
Tareas			
Las POUs se han de añadir a las Tareas como programas o interrupciones para su ejecución. El Asistente realizará este paso automáticamente.			
Variables			
Si se utiliza el estilo de programación del IEC 61131-3 se han de declarar aquí las variables globales.			
POUs			
Los programas se almacenan en las POUs. Se pueden crear varios programas. Cada programa tiene una cabecera (variables) y un cuerpo (código de programa). La cabecera solo se usa en el estilo IEC 61131-3. El Asistente instala 1 programa: Para añadir más programas, seleccionar EDITAR -> Nuevo -> POU.			

Figura 150

En la rama “Librerías” están todas las funciones disponibles para la programación. El usuario puede crear su propia librería o instalar una creada por otra persona.

DUTs (Data Unit Type). Las DUT son estructuras compuestas por otros tipos de datos; pueden estar definidas en librerías. El usuario puede definir sus propias DUT’s.

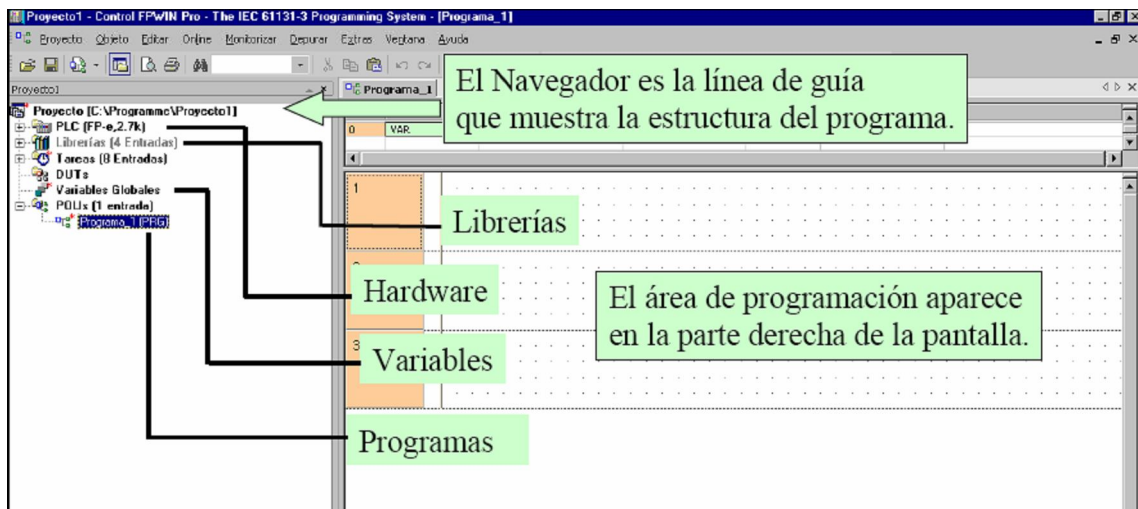


Figura 151

Una posibilidad que ofrecen los PLC es la creación de diferentes tipos de variables según se establece en el estándar, además de utilizar las variables internas que ya existen y a las que se les pueden asignar un nuevo nombre. Estas variables pueden ser datos comunes como binarios (booleanos), enteros, reales, octetos (byte), Palabras (doble octeto), así como también fechas, cadenas o DUT (Data Unit Type).

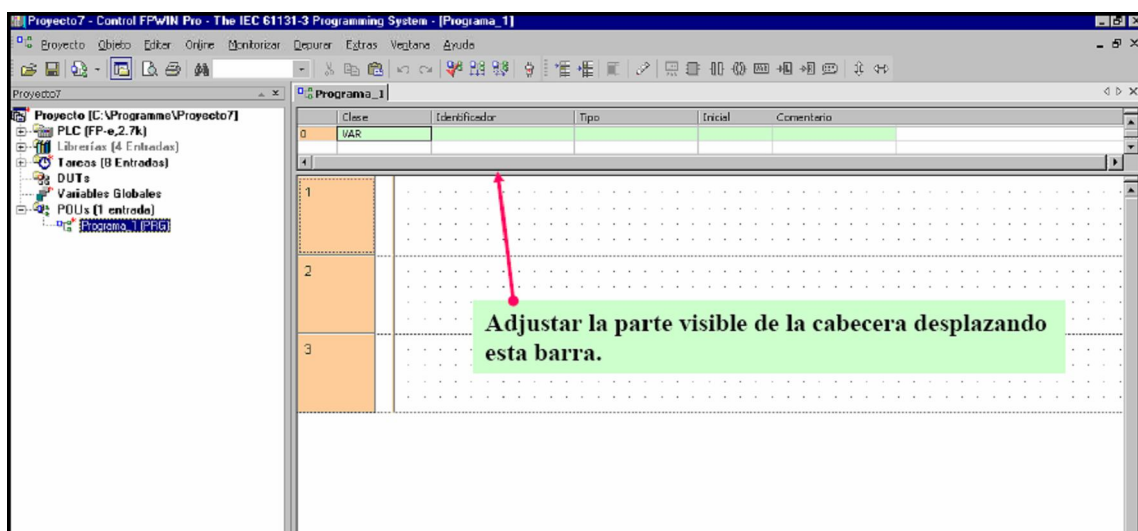


Figura 152

Dentro de la norma IEC 61131-3 son definidos cuatro lenguajes de programación. Los lenguajes consisten de dos versiones textuales y dos gráficas.

Textuales	Lista de Instrucciones (IL)	Texto Estructurado (ST)
	LD A ANDN B ST C	C:= A AND NOT B
Gráficos	Diagrama de Bloques Funcionales (FBD)	Diagrama de Contactos (LD)

En la presente imagen se muestra un lenguaje en diagrama de contactos (LD).

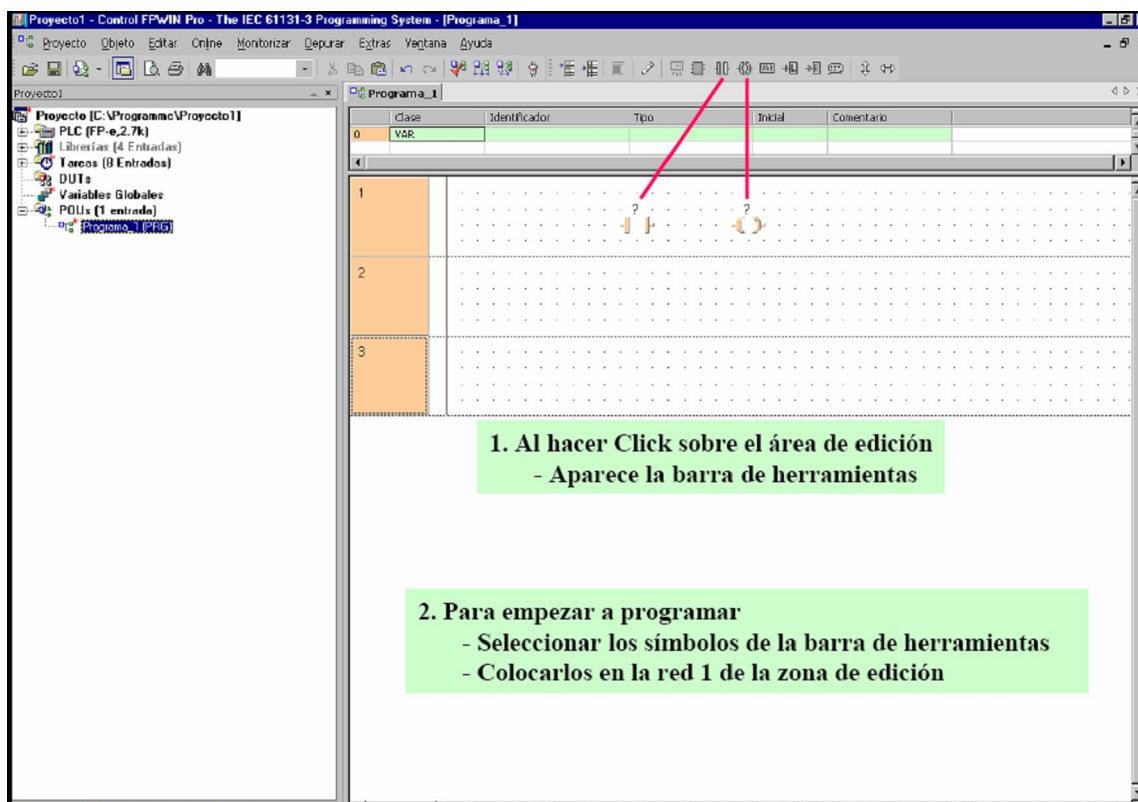


Figura 153

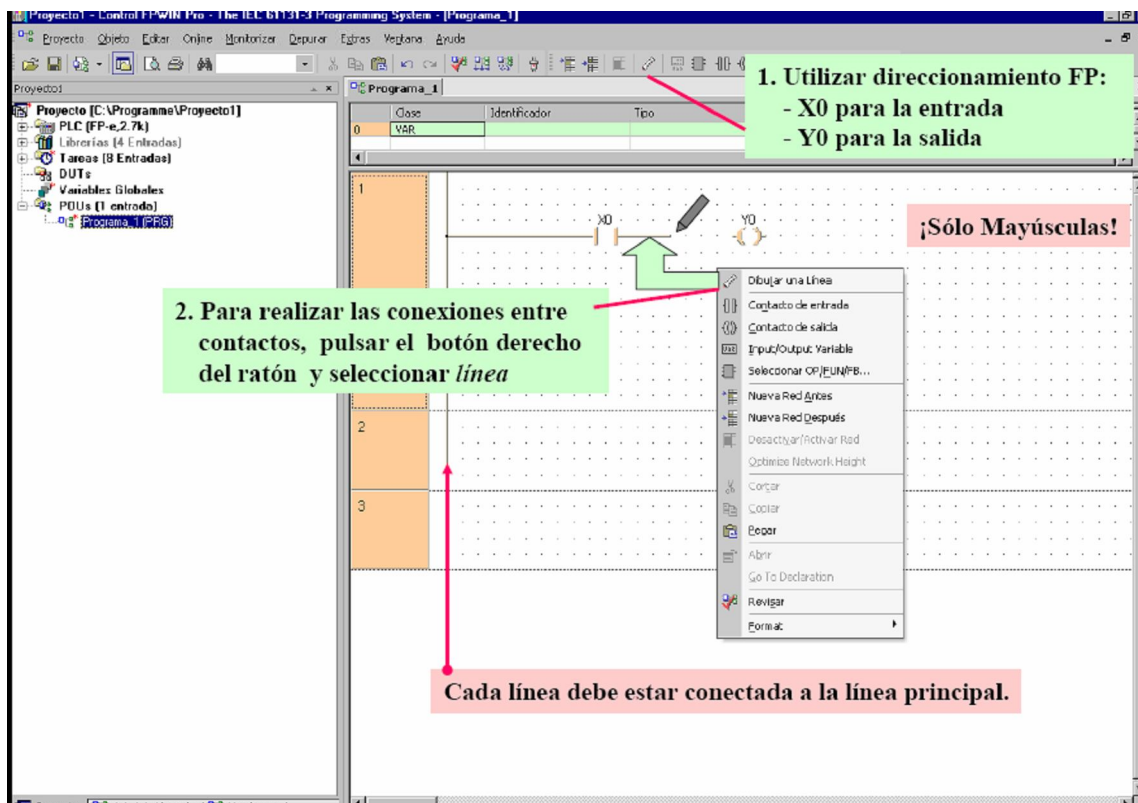
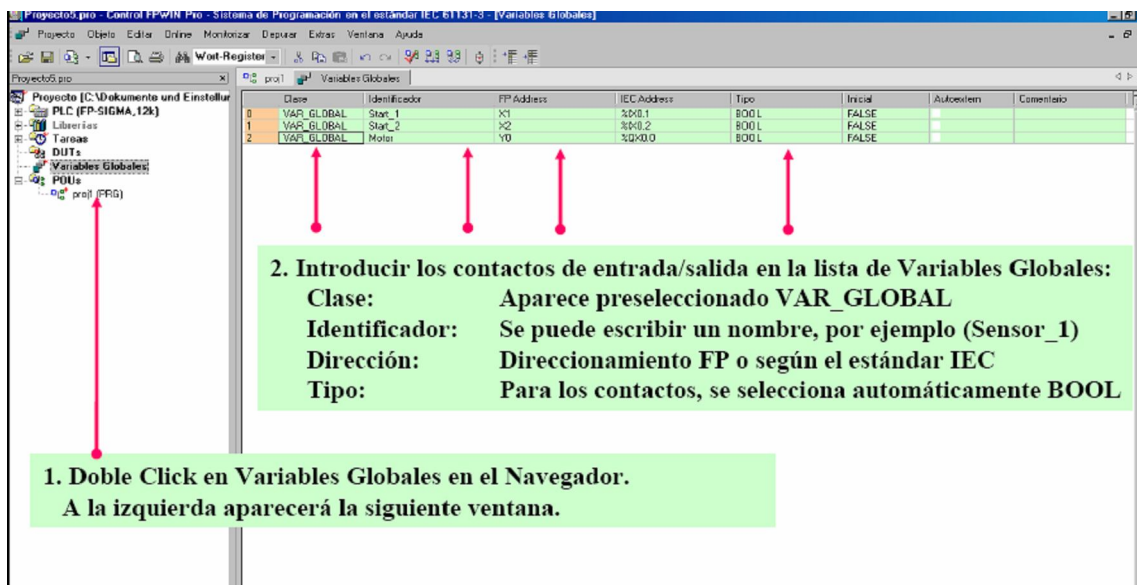


Figura 154

Como ya se ha dicho las entradas y salidas pueden ser renombradas para una mayor comodidad en su uso, o también pueden ser llamadas directamente por su dirección FP o por la IEC. En estos últimos casos es muy importante la nomenclatura que se utilice, para no causar errores en el código. Se recomienda el uso de identificadores para facilitar la programación al usuario y evitar confusiones.

Para utilizar cualquier registro del PLC es necesario utilizar la dirección FP en mayúscula, seguido del número que la identifique, como ya se ha dicho. Así para el caso de entradas se utiliza “X” para identificarlas y para las salidas “Y”.



Clase	Identificador	FP Address	IEC Address	Tipo	Inicial	Autoreset	Comentario
VAR_GLOBAL	Start_1	X1	%X0.1	BOOL	FALSE		
VAR_GLOBAL	Start_2	X2	%X0.2	BOOL	FALSE		
VAR_GLOBAL	Motor	Y0	%Q0.0	BOOL	FALSE		

2. Introducir los contactos de entrada/salida en la lista de Variables Globales:
Clase: Aparece preseleccionado VAR_GLOBAL
Identificador: Se puede escribir un nombre, por ejemplo (Sensor_1)
Dirección: Direccionamiento FP o según el estándar IEC
Tipo: Para los contactos, se selecciona automáticamente BOOL

1. Doble Click en Variables Globales en el Navegador.
 A la izquierda aparecerá la siguiente ventana.

Figura 155

Cuando se tiene creado el proyecto, con todos sus programas, tareas, variables, etc..., por lo que solo queda depurarlo (🔍), compilarlo (🔧) y pasar modo Online (📡).

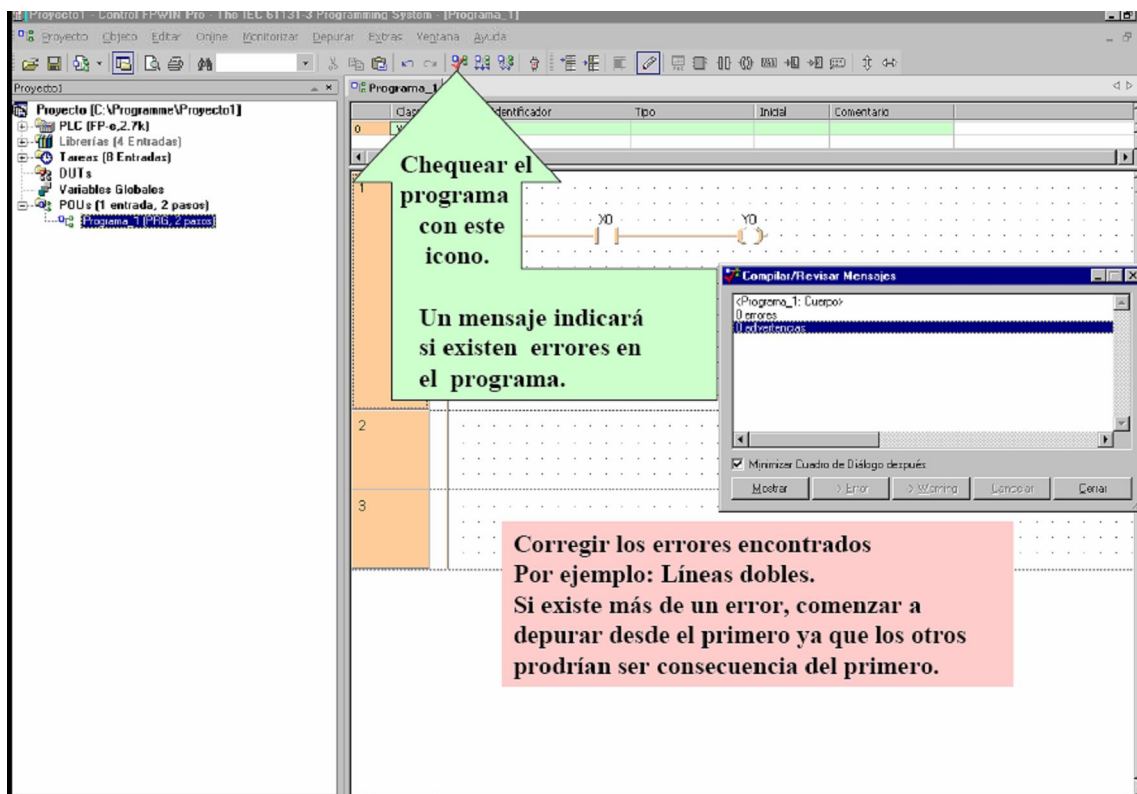





Figura 156

Para depurar el código de programación FPWinPro dispone de una herramienta  que permite depurar el módulo en el que se está trabajando. Si se marca el programa en el árbol del navegador se puede depurar el programa completo con la misma herramienta. Una vez creado el programa se debe compilar  para poder pasarlo al autómatas. Si se realiza un cambio en algún módulo aparecerá marcado mediante un asterisco en el navegador, en este caso se puede compilar solo el módulo que ha sufrido cambios mediante la compilación incremental . Cuando se compila en alguno de las formas existentes, o bien se depura el programa aparecerá, la misma ventana donde se informa de los posibles errores o advertencias. En caso de que existan, la ventana conduce al usuario hasta el error y se remarca para la identificación del mismo.

PARÁMETROS DE COMUNICACIÓN.



Figura 157

CONEXIÓN AL PLC.



Figura 158

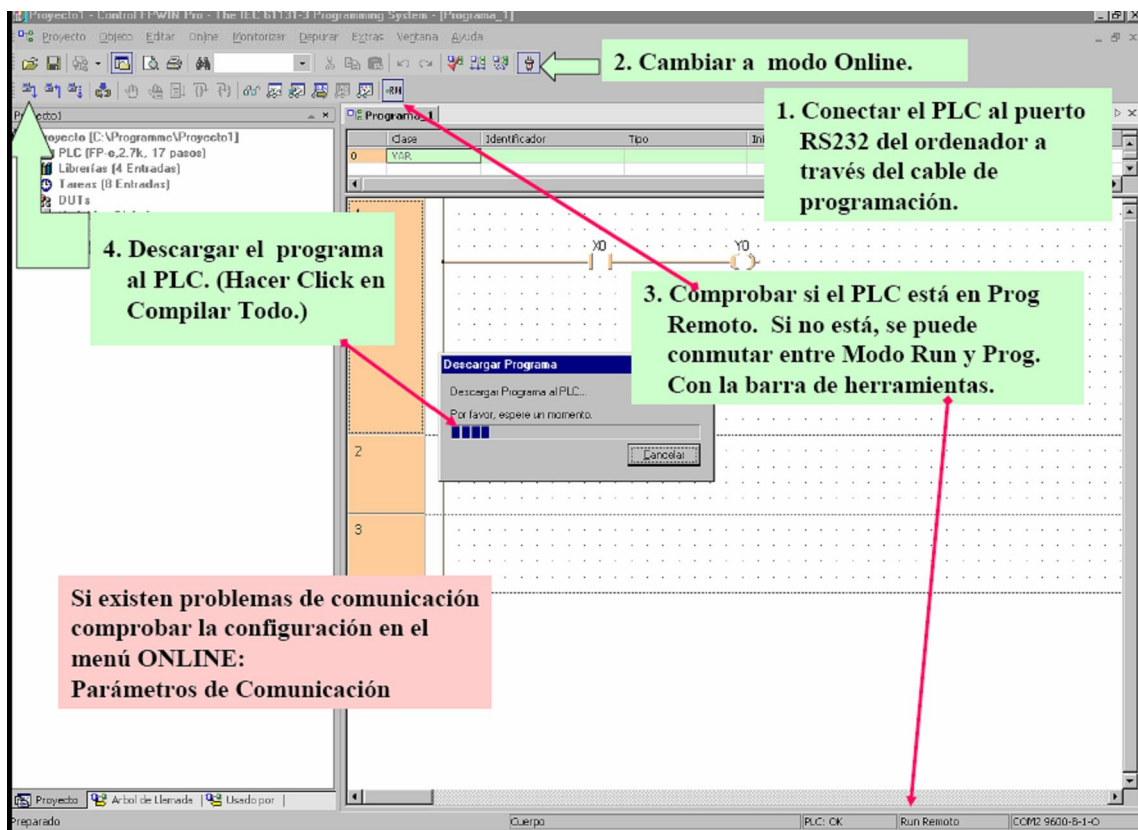


Figura 159

En el modo online aparecerá una nueva barra de herramientas. Este modo permite ver el funcionamiento del programa y monitorizar las diferentes variables, descargar el programa de autómatas o importar el programa existente en el autómata. En caso de ser necesario se puede modificar algunas partes del código interrumpiendo temporalmente el programa. Además se puede conmutar el modo de funcionamiento del PLC entre “Prog” y “Run”.

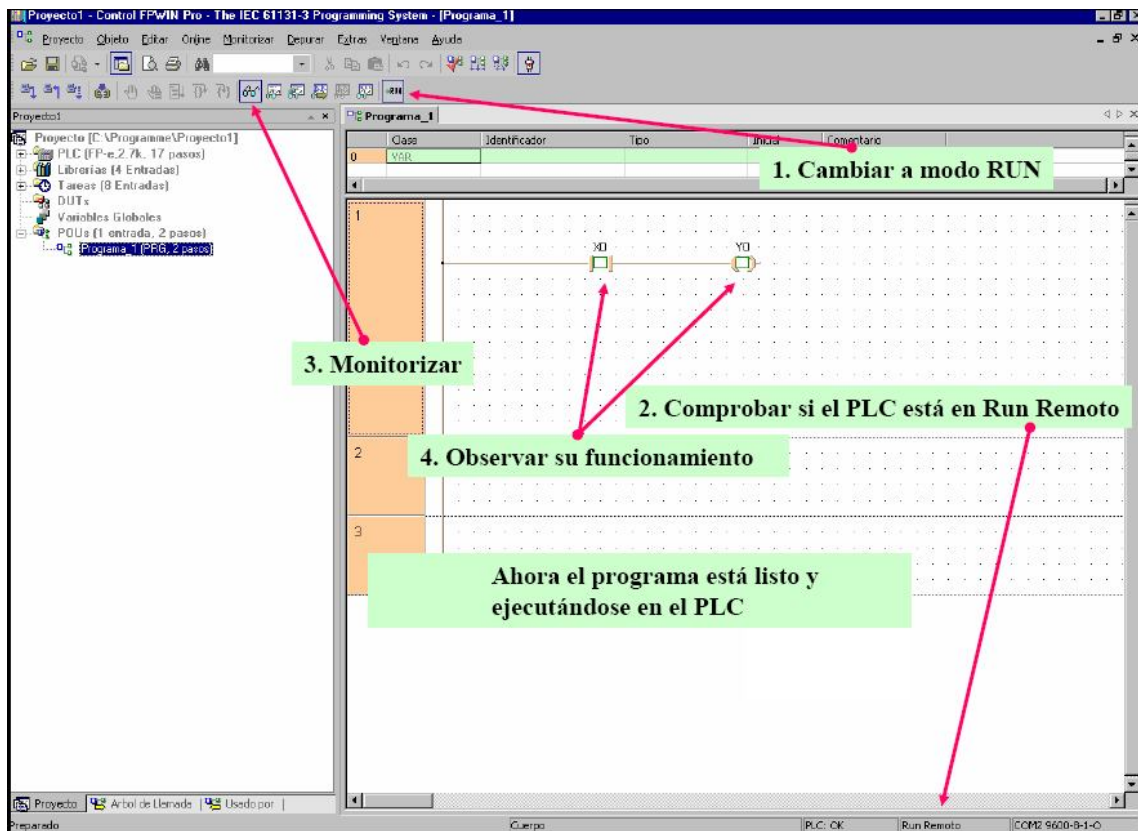


Figura 160

Cuando el PLC está funcionando y se está conectado a él mediante el modo Online, en la pantalla principal de los programas se puede monitorizar el estado del autómatas, es decir, el valor de algunas de las variables.

Dependiendo del lenguaje de programación utilizado en la pantalla se verá de una forma u otra. Para diagrama de contactos, lista de instrucciones, texto estructurado y diagrama de bloques funcionales las variables mostrarán a su lado el valor que tienen en cada momento. Si la variable es booleana se enmarcará en un cuadro en verde en caso de ser cierta y en un cuadro vacío en caso de no serlo.

Cuando se programa en Grafset en modo online se representa de forma algo diferente. Cuando hay un estado activo dicho estado aparece en color verde y cuando hay una condición que se verifica la transición correspondiente aparece en verde.

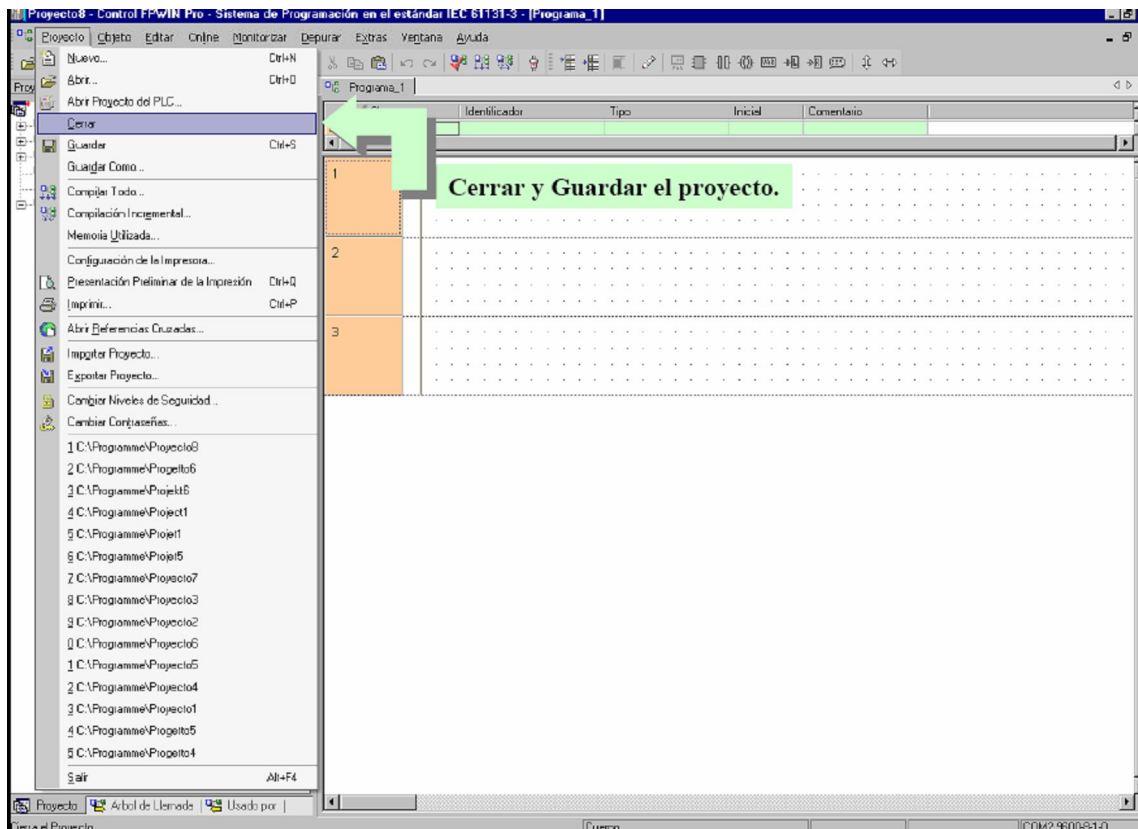


Figura 161

Tantos contadores como temporizadores están compuestos por dos partes, la primera es el FB que realiza la tarea y la segunda la variable donde se almacena el resultado.

Los contadores (counter) pueden ser de varios tipos: crecientes (incrementales, up, etc.), decrecientes (decrementales, down, etc.), crecientes-decrecientes (up-down, etc.). Existen contadores de librerías del estándar IEC como: CTU, CTD, CTUD, etc., y de librerías de FPWin como: CT, CT_FB, F118, etc.

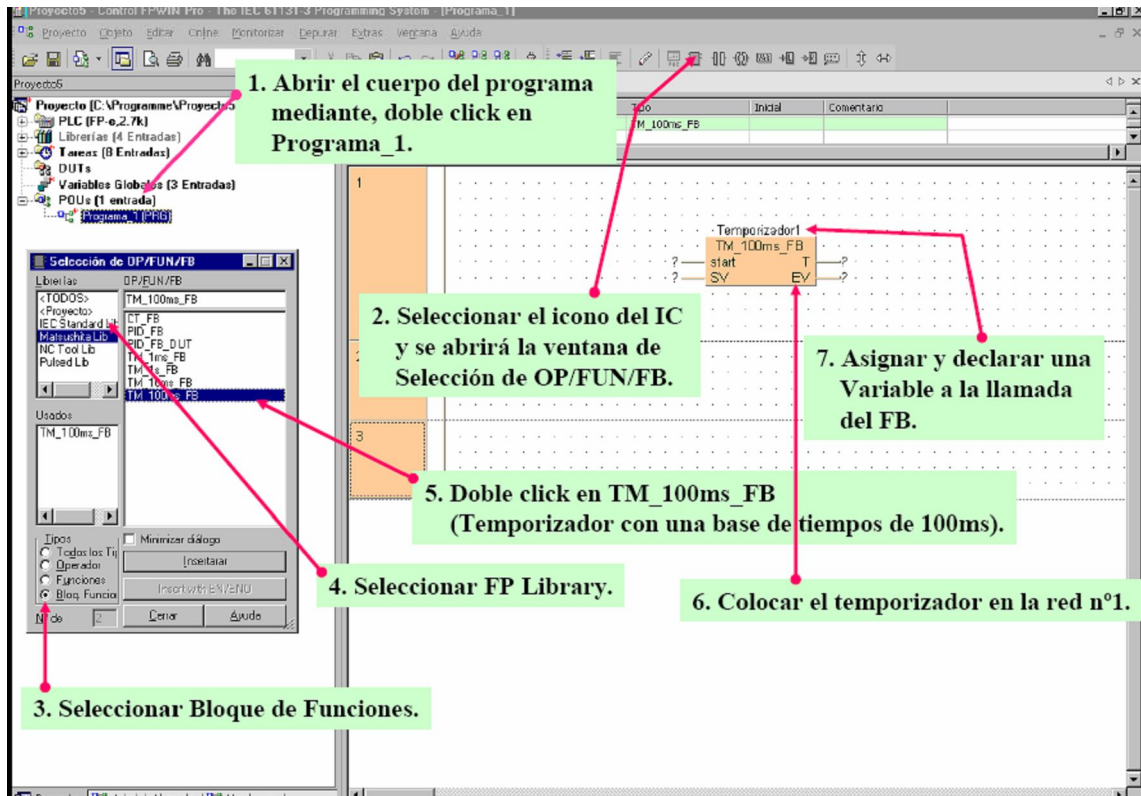
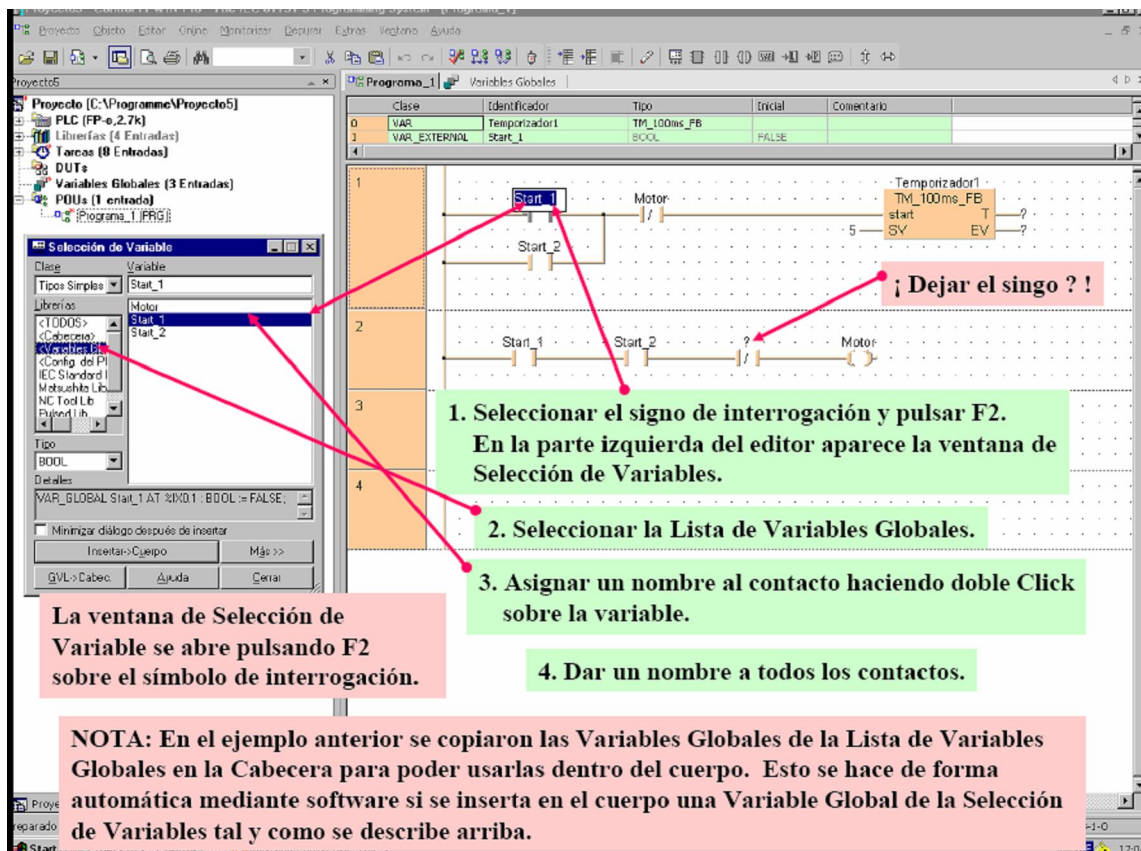


Figura 162

Los temporizadores son regresivos, es decir, van decreciendo de un valor predeterminado hasta llegar a cero. Como resultado tiene un valor lógico que se pone a uno cuando llega a cero el temporizador. Existen funciones de librerías como TM_1ms_FB, TM_100ms_FB, etc.



Clase	Identificador	Tipo	Inicial	Comentario
VAR	Temporizador1	TM_100ms_FB	FALSE	
VAR_EXTERNAL	start_1	BOOL		

¡ Dejar el singo ? !

1. Seleccionar el signo de interrogación y pulsar F2. En la parte izquierda del editor aparece la ventana de Selección de Variables.
2. Seleccionar la Lista de Variables Globales.
3. Asignar un nombre al contacto haciendo doble Click sobre la variable.
4. Dar un nombre a todos los contactos.

La ventana de Selección de Variable se abre pulsando F2 sobre el símbolo de interrogación.

NOTA: En el ejemplo anterior se copiaron las Variables Globales de la Lista de Variables Globales en la Cabecera para poder usarlas dentro del cuerpo. Esto se hace de forma automática mediante software si se inserta en el cuerpo una Variable Global de la Selección de Variables tal y como se describe arriba.

Figura 163

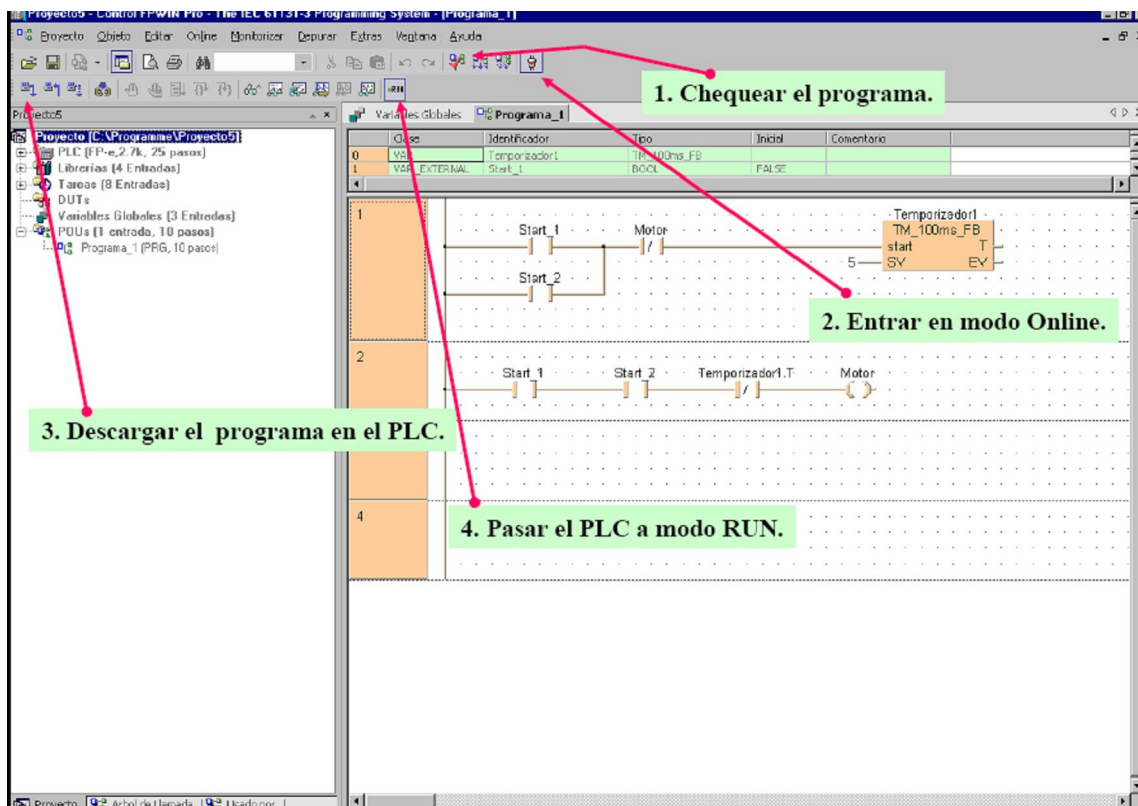


Figura 164

El cambio de modo de operación se puede realizar tanto desde el software FPWinPro como desde el autómeta. En el modo “Run” se están ejecutando los programas que se hayan cargado en el PLC, mientras que en el modo “Prog” el autómeta está a la espera y se pueden realizar ciertas acciones sobre él.

En el modo “Prog” se pueden realizar algunos cambios sobre la programación mediante el “modo de programación Online” (🔌). Una vez realizados los cambios se debe revisar si existe un fallo (🚨), y para regresar a la ejecución se debe volver a pulsar el mismo icono (🔌), en ese momento de vuelve a compilar y descargar los cambios al PLC.



DIRECCIONAMIENTOS SEGÚN IEC61131-3

Esta tabla representa el direccionamiento según el estándar para cualquier recurso del PLC.

Dirección IEC		Descripción
%		Identificador de direccionamiento IEC
I		Entrada
Q		Salida
M		Área de memoria
X		Dato tipo BOOL (1 bit)
W		Dato tipo WORD (16 bits)
D		Dato tipo DOUBLE WORD (32 bits)
	No_1	Para I y Q: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Número de palabra Para M: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referencia de memoria interna Relé internos, relé especiales R/WR/DWR → 0 Temporizador T → 1 Contador C → 2 Valor de preselección cont/temp SV/DSV → 3 Valor actual cont/temp EV/DEV → 4 Registro de Datos, registros especiales DT/DDT → 5 Registro índice IX, IY → 6 Relé de enlace L/WL/DWL → 7 Registro de enlace Ld/DLd → 8 Registro de datos FL/DFL → 9 Relé de alarma de Error E → 10 Relé de pulsos P → 11
	.	Separador
	No_2	Para I y Q: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No_2 → Posición del bit en la palabra

Para M:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tipo bit No_2 → número de contacto Otro tipo No_2 → número de palabra
	.	Separador
	No_3	Posición del bit en la palabra para R, L ó P (Si No_1 es 0, 7 ó 11)

TIPOS DE DATOS SOPORTADOS POR EL IEC61131-3

Tipo de datos en la cabecera de las POU's y lista de Variables Globales.

Tipo de Datos Básicos.

Tipo de datos	Nemotécnico	Rango	Tamaño
Bool	BOOL	0 (FALSE) ó 1 (TRUE)	1 bit
Integer	INT	-32.768 to 32.768	16 bits
Double Integer	DINT	-2.147.483.648 a 2.147.483.647	32 bits
Word	WORD	16#0000 16#FFFF	16 bits
Double Word	DWORD	16#00000000 ... 16#FFFFFFFF	32 bits
String	STRING	1 a 255 bytes (ASCII)	8 bits por byte
Time 32 bit	TIME	T#0,00s a T#21.474.836,47s	32 bits
Real	REAL	-1.175.494x10 ⁻³⁸ a -3.402.823x10 ⁻³⁸ y 1.175.494x10 ⁻³⁸ a 3.402.823x10 ⁻³⁸	32 bits

Otros

Tipo	Significado	Tamaño	Comentario
ARRAY[...]OF...	Tabla/Matriz de elementos del mismo tipo	1-255 bytes	Maximo 3 dimensiones
FB name	Permite hacer llamadas a Bloques de Funciones	Variable	Bloque de Función local o global
DUT name	Llamadas a Tipo Estructurado de Datos	variable	Llamada a DUT Global

Clase de Variables en la cabecera de POU y en la lista de Variables Globales

Clase	Se usa en	Definición
VAR_GLOBAL	GVL	Variable global de no retención
VAR_GLOBAL_RETAIN	GVL	Variable global de retención
VAR_GLOBAL_CONSTANT	GVL	Variable global constante
VAR_EXTERNAL	Cabecera de PRG, FB	Variable global de no retención
VAR_EXTERNA_RETAIN	Cabecera de PRG, FB	Variable global de retención
VAR_EXTERNA_CONSTANT	Cabecera de PRG, FB	Variable global constante
VAR	Cabecera de PRG, FUN, FB	Variable local de no retención
VAR_RETAIN	Cabecera de PRG, FB	Variable local de retención
VAR_CONSTANT	Cabecera de PRG, FUN, FB	Variable local constante
VAR_INPUT	Cabecera de FUN, FB	Variable de entrada
VAR_OUTPUT	Cabecera de FB	Variable de salida
VAR_OUTPUT_REATAIN	Cabecera de FB	Variable de salida de retención
VAR_IN_OUT	Cabecera de FB	Variable de entrada salida

GVL = Lista de Variables Globales

POU = Unidad de Organización de Programa

PRG = Programa

FUN = Función

FB = Bloque de Funciones

DUT = Tipo estructurado de Datos

3.5. Encoder

El encoder es un transductor rotativo que transforma un movimiento angular en una serie de impulsos digitales. Estos impulsos generados pueden ser utilizados para controlar los desplazamientos de tipo angular o de tipo lineal.

El sistema de lectura se basa en la rotación de un disco graduado con un reticulado radial formado por líneas opacas, alternadas con espacios transparentes.

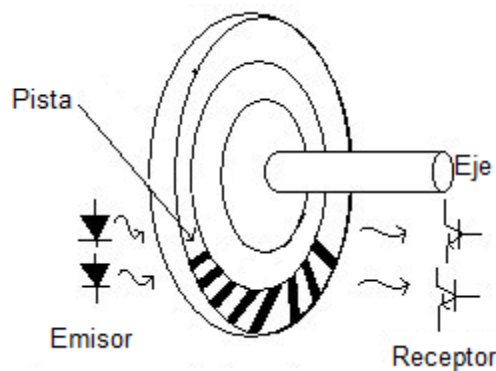


Figura 165

Este conjunto está iluminado de modo perpendicular por una fuente de rayos infrarrojos. Los receptores tienen la tarea de detectar las variaciones de luz que se producen con el desplazamiento del disco convirtiéndolas en las correspondientes variaciones eléctricas.

Los encoders incrementales son probablemente el tipo más común de encoder utilizado en la industria, por la gran variedad de aplicaciones que su uso abarca. Los encoders incrementales generan impulsos al girar su eje, el número de impulsos por vuelta puede determinar una medida de velocidad, longitud o de posición.

Se pueden clasificar, según su función, en unidireccionales (un solo canal de salida A), utilizados siempre que no es necesario detectar la dirección de rotación, tal como

sumar o restar en contadores o tacómetros, y bidireccionales (con dos canales de salida A y B), que permiten detectar el sentido de rotación del eje, el canal B esta desfasado 90° eléctricos respecto al canal A.

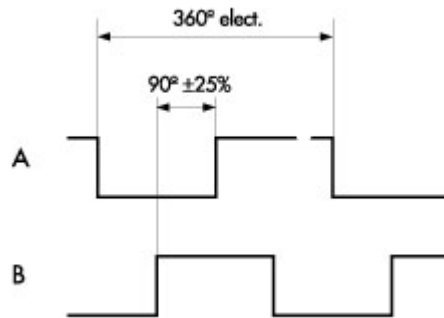


Figura 166

Se puede disponer de una tercera señal (canal de salida 0) de referencia o cero que proporciona un impulso a cada vuelta del eje, que por ejemplo, permite determinar una referencia de posición, esta señal puede sincronizarse respecto al canal A, B o respecto a ambos, también puede no estar sincronizado. Están disponibles las negadas de cada una de estas señales, habitualmente utilizadas en entornos donde hay ruido y/o largas longitudes de cable.

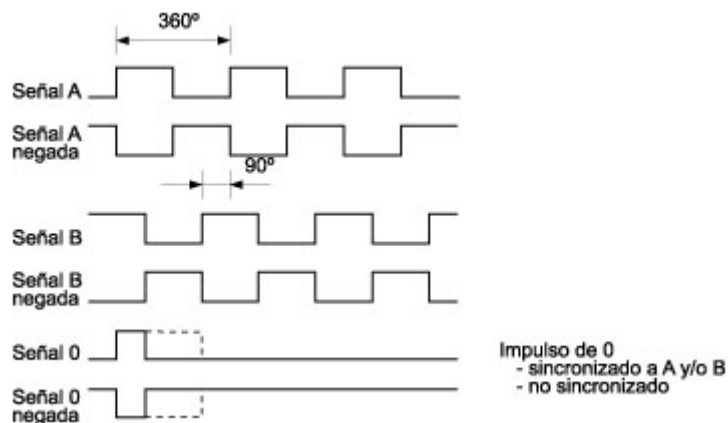


Figura 167



Cada encoder incremental tiene en su interior un disco, marcado con una serie de líneas uniformes a través de una única pista alrededor de su perímetro, las líneas opacas a la luz de anchura igual a las transparentes, trabajando con una unidad emisora de luz y una unidad de captación de la misma, al girar el disco, generan unas señales que debidamente tratadas generan las correspondientes salidas de un encoder incremental.

3.6. Tabla de Componentes

Componentes	Mod./Ref. fabricante	Ref. RS	Und.
Driver de BCD a 7 segmentos	MC14511BCPG	519-0518	2
Display de 7 segmentos	HDSP-H103	435-6751	2
Caja de plástico para uso general	2009-GY	503-650	1
CI de dos puentes en H	L298N	636-384	2
CI de 6 inversores	74HC14N	169-7352	1
Fusible rearmable	MF-R005-0	647-8421	4
Diodo 1N5818	1N5818RLG	625-5212	16
LED Verde	HLMP-3507-D00B2	240-6911	3
LED Rojo	HLMP-3301-F00B2	240-6905	3
Regulador de tensión LM2937	LM2937ET-5.0/NOPB	533-5610	1
Interruptor táctil	1221	378-6729	7
Foto-receptor	SFH 9500	654-8211	2
Condensador	22 μ F		1
	0,1 μ F		1
Resistencia	220 Ω		14
	2,2k Ω		3
	150k Ω		16

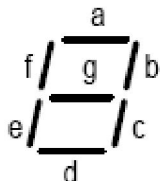
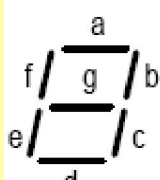
3.7. Tabla de entrada-salida del autómata

	Actuación	Color
Entradas		
X0	Encoder fase A	Violeta
X1	Encoder fase B	Gris
X2	Fotodiodo	Negro
X3	FCH Derecho	Naranja
X4	FCH Izquierdo	Amarillo
X5	FCV Superior	Azul
X6	FCV Inferior	Verde
X7	FR Vertical	Negro
X8	FR Horizontal	Blanco
X9	Interruptor 1	Verde
XA	Interruptor 2	Violeta
XB	Interruptor 3	Azul
XC	Interruptor 4	Gris
XD	Interruptor 5	Cobre
XE	Interruptor 6	Amarillo
XF	Interruptor 7	Marrón
SALIDAS		

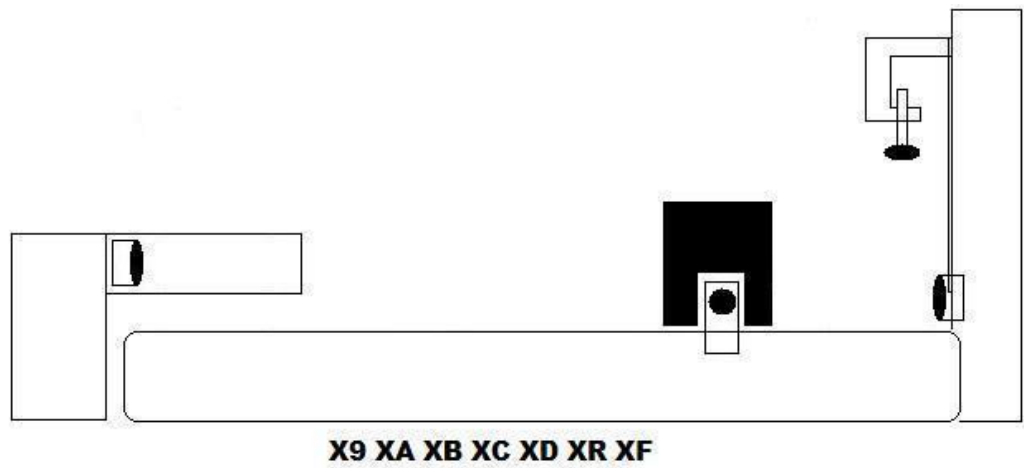
Y0	Horizontal Giro	Cobre
Y1	Horizontal Habilitación	Rojo
Y2	Cinta Giro	Azul
Y3	Cinta Habilitación	Amarillo
Y4	Vertical Giro	Verde
Y5	Vertical Habilitación	Violeta
Y6	Entrada A BCD 1	Violeta
Y7	Entrada B BCD 1	Marrón
Y8	Entrada C BCD 1	Gris
Y9	Entrada D BCD 1	Azul
YA	Entrada A BCD 2	Cobre
YB	Entrada B BCD 2	Gris
YC	Entrada C BCD 2	Amarillo
YD	Entrada D BCD 2	Negro

3.8. Tabla de Conexiones

Grupo	Actuación	Color
<i>Grupo 1</i>	Motor 2	Cobre
		Gris
	Motor 3	Blanco
		Violeta
	FC Seguridad M3	Negro
		Marrón
	FCV Superior	Amarillo
		Azul
FCV Inferior	Rojo	
	Verde	
<i>Grupo 2</i>	Motor 1	Verde
		Azul
	FCH Izquierdo	Violeta
		Amarillo
	FCH Derecho	Rojo
		Negro
	FRH	Blanco
		Gris
FCV	Marrón	
	Cobre	
<i>Grupo 3</i>	FD (Fototransistor)	Blanco
		Cobre
<i>Grupo 4</i>	Encoder Lateral	Azul
		Marrón
		Cobre

		Blanco
	Encoder Inferior	Violeta
		Gris
		Verde
		Negro
<i>Interruptores</i>	Interruptor 1	Verde
	Interruptor 2	Violeta
	Interruptor 3	Azul
	Interruptor 4	Negro
	Interruptor 5	Blanco
	Interruptor 6	Amarillo
	Interruptor 7	Marrón
<i>BCD 1</i> 	a	Cobre
	b	Amarillo
	c	Gris
	d	Verde
	e	Marrón
	f	Rojo
	g	Azul
<i>BCD 2</i> 	a	Rojo
	b	Violeta
	c	Cobre
	d	Amarillo
	e	Gris
	f	Blanco
	g	Marrón

PROGRAMA 1





Proyecto

Rev	Change	Date	Name		



VARIABLES GLOBALES

	Clase	Identificador	Dirección FP	Dirección IEC	Tipo	Inicial	Autoextern	Comentario
0	VAR_GLOBAL	SELECTOR_IZO			BOOL	FALSE		
1	VAR_GLOBAL	RESET			BOOL	FALSE		
2	VAR_GLOBAL	SELECTOR_DER			BOOL	FALSE		
3	VAR_GLOBAL							

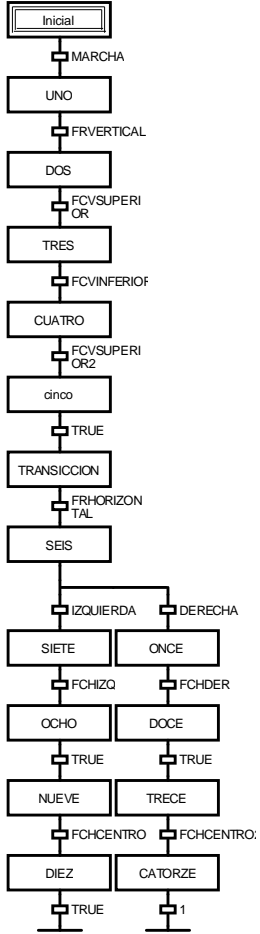
Programa_1

	Clase	Identificador	Tipo	Inicial	Comentario
0	VAR	SELECTOR_IZO	BOOL	FALSE	
1	VAR	SELECTOR_DER	BOOL	FALSE	
2	VAR	CONT_IZO	CTU		
3	VAR	SALIDA_I	INT	0	
4	VAR	RESET	BOOL	FALSE	
5	VAR	CONT_DER	CTU		
6	VAR	SALIDA_D	INT	0	
7	VAR	RESET_I	BOOL	FALSE	
8	VAR	RESET_D	BOOL	FALSE	
9	VAR	T_ESPERA	TM_1s_FB		
10	VAR	TIME_ESPERA	BOOL	FALSE	
11	VAR				

Rev	Change	Date	Name



Programa_1



Programa_1 Asociación de Acción

INITIAL_STEP Inicial :
 ;
 END_STEP
 STEP UNO :
 ACC UNO ;
 END_STEP
 STEP DOS :
 ACC DOS ;

Rev	Change	Date	Name

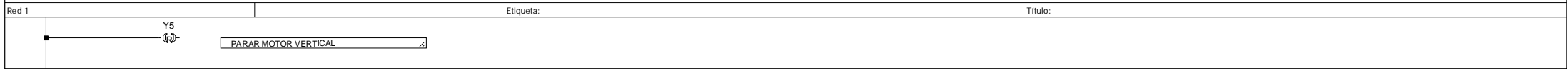


Programa_1 Asociación de Acción

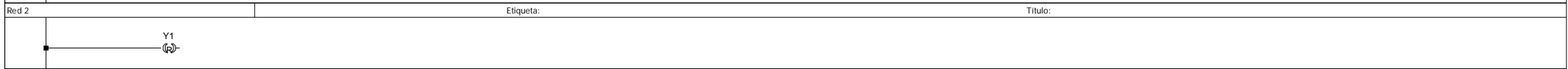
```

END_STEP
STEP TRES :
  ACC_TRES ;
END_STEP
STEP CUATRO :
  ACC_CUATRO ;
END_STEP
STEP cinco :
  ACC_CINCO ;
END_STEP
STEP TRANSICION :
END_STEP
STEP SEIS :
  ACC_SEIS ;
END_STEP
STEP SIETE :
  MH_IZQUIERDA ;
END_STEP
STEP OCHO :
  PARAR_MH ;
END_STEP
STEP NUEVE :
  MH_DERECHA ;
END_STEP
STEP DIEZ :
  PARAR_MH ;
END_STEP
STEP ONCE :
  MH_DERECHA ;
END_STEP
STEP DOCE :
  PARAR_MH ;
END_STEP
STEP TRECE :
  MH_IZQUIERDA ;
END_STEP
STEP CATORZE :
  PARAR_MH ;
END_STEP
  
```

Programa_1: Acción ACC_CINCO



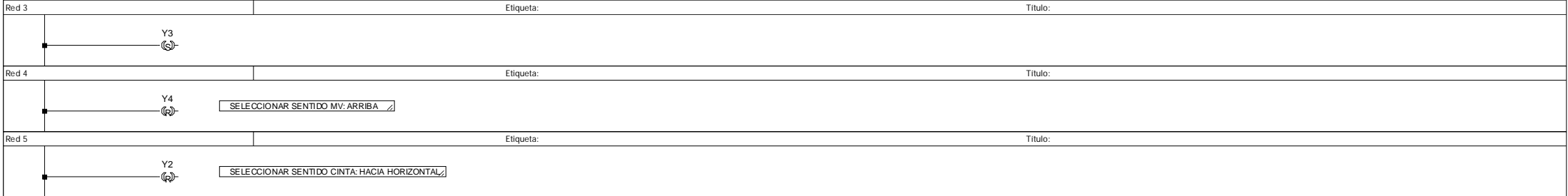
Programa_1: Acción ACC_CUATRO



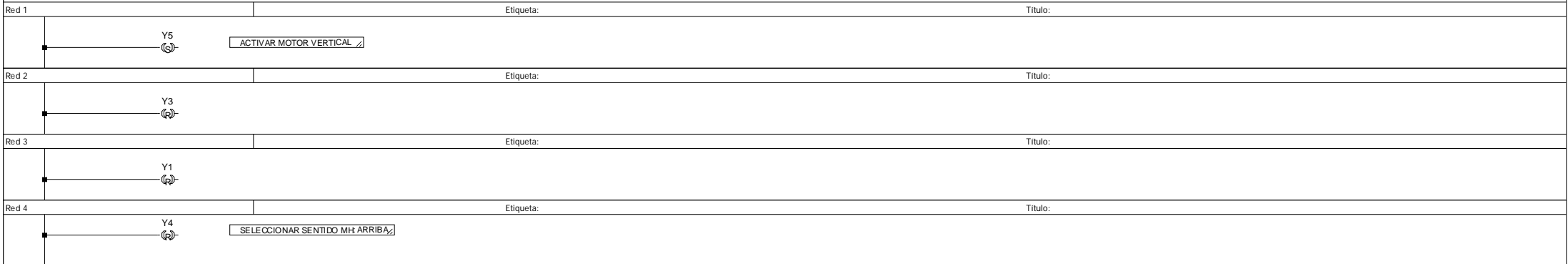
Rev	Change	Date	Name



Programa_1: Acción ACC_CUATRO



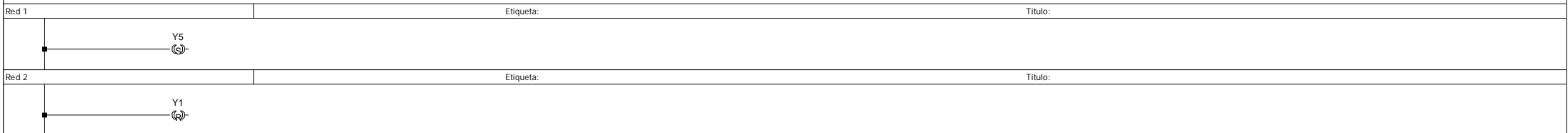
Programa_1: Acción ACC_DOS



Programa_1: Acción ACC_SEIS



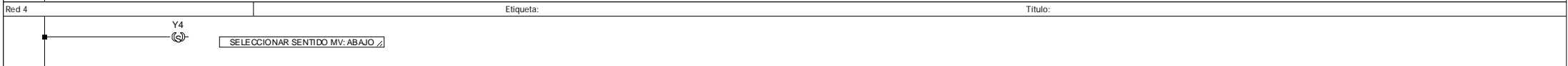
Programa_1: Acción ACC_TRES



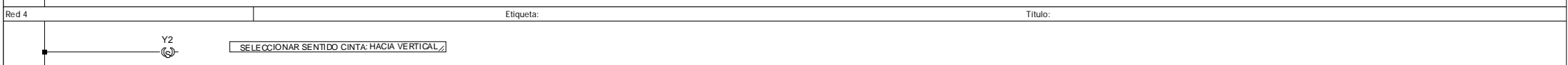
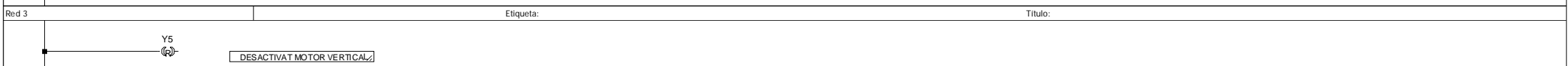
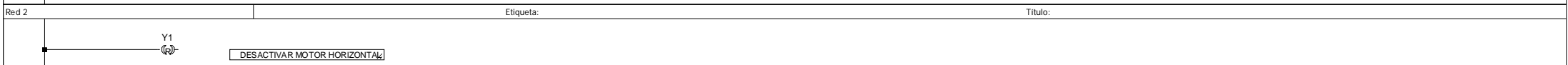
Rev	Change	Date	Name



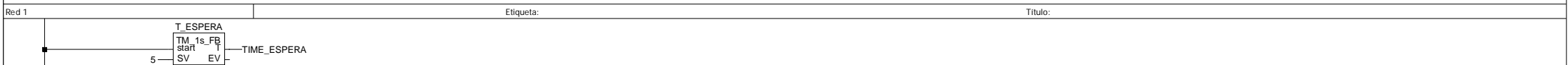
Programa_1: Acción ACC_TRES



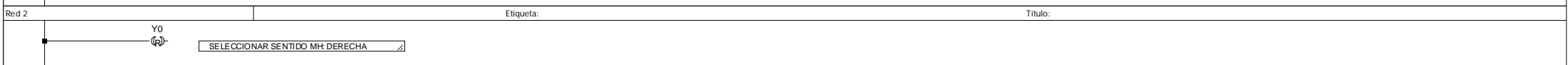
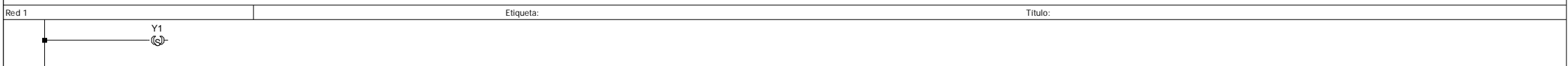
Programa_1: Acción ACC_UNO



Programa_1: Acción ESPERA



Programa_1: Acción MH_DERECHA

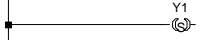


Rev	Change	Date	Name



Programa_1: Acción MH_IZQUIERDA

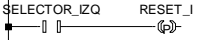
Red 1 Etiqueta: Título:



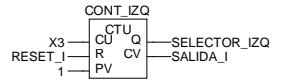
Red 2 Etiqueta: Título:



Red 4 Etiqueta: Título:



Red 5 Etiqueta: Título:



Programa_1: Acción PARAR_MH

Red 1 Etiqueta: Título:



Programa_1: Transición

TRAN:=1:

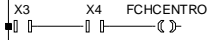
Programa_1: Transición DERECHA

Red 1 Etiqueta: Título:



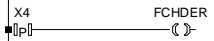
Programa_1: Transición FHCENTRO

Red 1 Etiqueta: Título:



Programa_1: Transición FCHDER

Red 1 Etiqueta: Título:

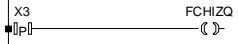


Rev	Change	Date	Name



Programa_1: Transición FCHIZQ

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Programa_1: Transición FCVINFERIOR

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



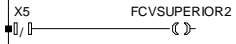
Programa_1: Transición FCVSUPERIOR

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



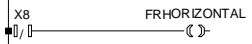
Programa_1: Transición FCVSUPERIOR2

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Programa_1: Transición FRHORIZONTAL

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



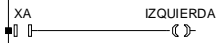
Programa_1: Transición FRVERTICAL

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Programa_1: Transición IZQUIERDA

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Rev	Change	Date	Name



Programa_1: Transición MARCHA

Red 1

Etiqueta:

Título:

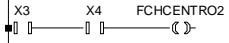


Programa_1: Transición FHCENTRO2

Red 1

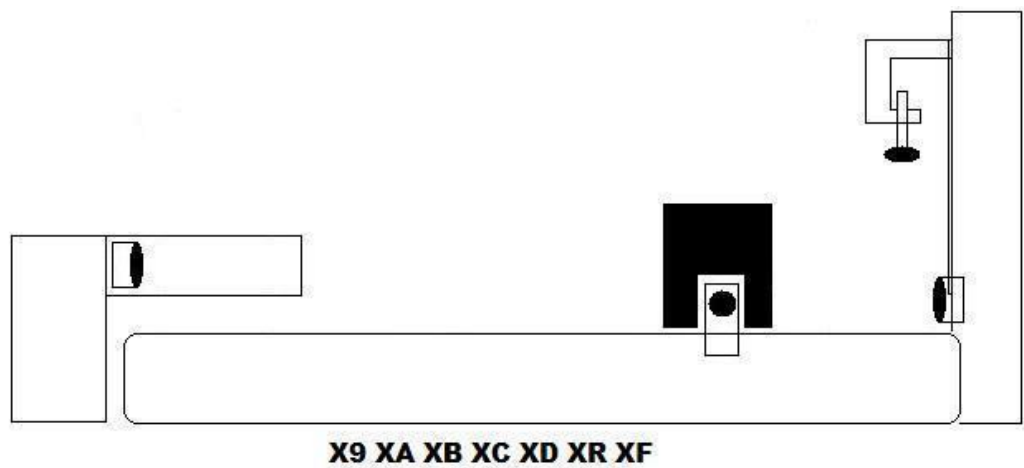
Etiqueta:

Título:



Rev	Change	Date	Name

PROGRAMA 2





Proyecto

Rev	Change	Date	Name



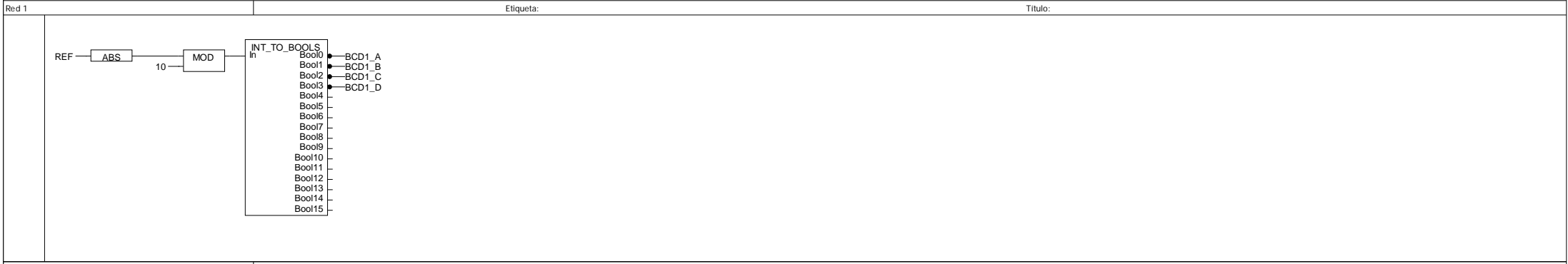
VARIABLES GLOBALES

	Clase	Identificador	Dirección FP	Dirección IEC	Tipo	Inicial	Autextern	Comentario
0	VAR_GLOBAL	TEMPO			INT	0		
1	VAR_GLOBAL	TEMPO_CINTA			INT	0		
2	VAR_GLOBAL	ACTIVADO_ESPERA			BOOL	FALSE		
3	VAR_GLOBAL	FIN			BOOL	FALSE		
4	VAR_GLOBAL							

CONVERTIR

	Clase	Identificador	Tipo	Inicial	Comentario
0	VAR_INPUT	REF	INT	0	
1	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD1_A	BOOL	FALSE	
2	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD1_B	BOOL	FALSE	
3	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD1_C	BOOL	FALSE	
4	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD1_D	BOOL	FALSE	
5	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD2_6A	BOOL	FALSE	
6	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD2_7B	BOOL	FALSE	
7	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD2_8C	BOOL	FALSE	
8	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD2_9D	BOOL	FALSE	
9	VAR				

CONVERTIR



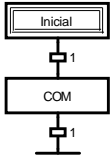
Rev	Change	Date	Name



H

	Clase	Identificador	Tipo	Inicial	Comentario
0	VAR_EXTERNAL	TEMPO	INT	0	
1	VAR	RESET_I	BOOL	FALSE	
2	VAR	RESET_M	BOOL	FALSE	
3	VAR	TEMPORIZADOR	CTUD		
4	VAR	CONVER_TEMPO	CONVERTIR		
5	VAR_EXTERNAL	ACTIVADO_ESPERA	BOOL	FALSE	
6	VAR_EXTERNAL	FIN	BOOL	FALSE	
7	VAR				

H



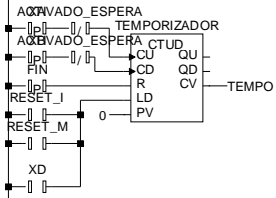
H Asociación de Acción

INITIAL_STEP Inicial :
END_STEP

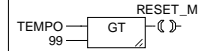
STEP COM :
SEL_TEMPO;
END_STEP

H: Acción SEL_TEMPO

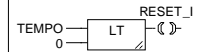
Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Red 2 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Red 3 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Rev	Change	Date	Name

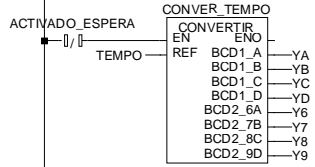


H: Acción SEL_TEMPO

Red 4

Etiqueta:

Título:



H: Transición

TRAN:=1;

H: Transición

TRAN:=1;

Rev	Change	Date	Name



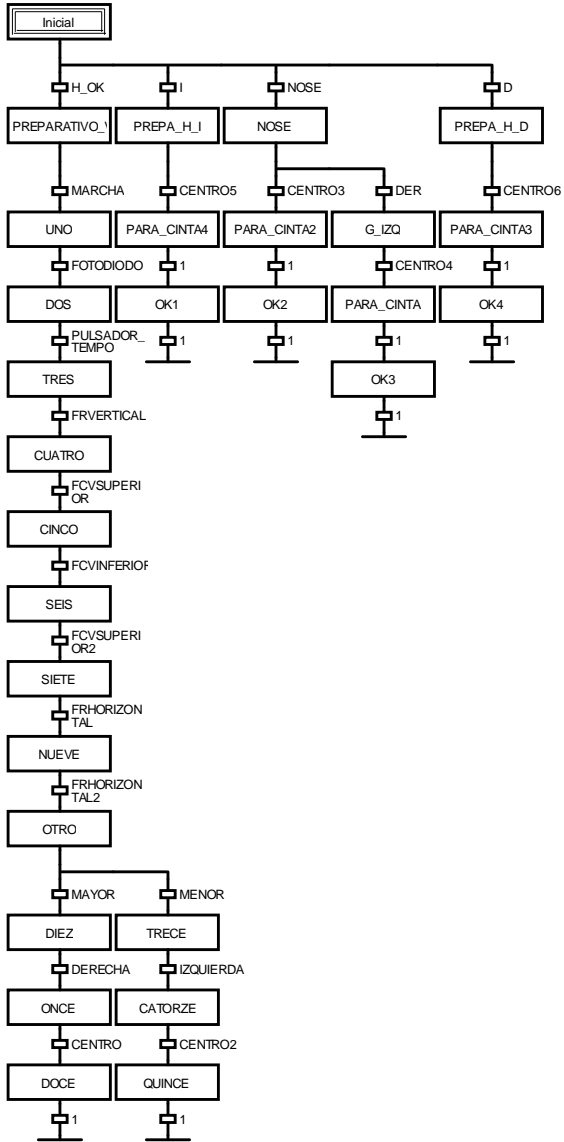
Programa_2

	Clase	Identificador	Tipo	Inicial	Comentario
0	VAR_EXTERNAL	TEMPO	INT	0	
1	VAR_EXTERNAL	TEMPO_CINTA	INT	0	
2	VAR	RELOJ	TP		
3	VAR	CONVER_TEMPO_CINTA	CONVERTIR		
4	VAR_EXTERNAL	ACTIVADO_ESPERA	BOOL	FALSE	
5	VAR_EXTERNAL	FIN	BOOL	FALSE	
6	VAR	VA	BOOL	FALSE	
7	VAR				

Rev	Change	Date	Name



Programa_2



Rev	Change	Date	Name



Programa_2

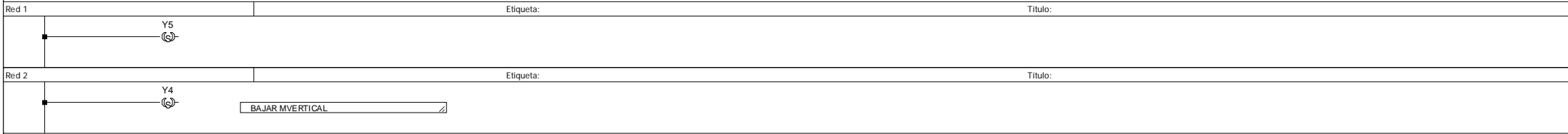
Rev	Change	Date	Name		



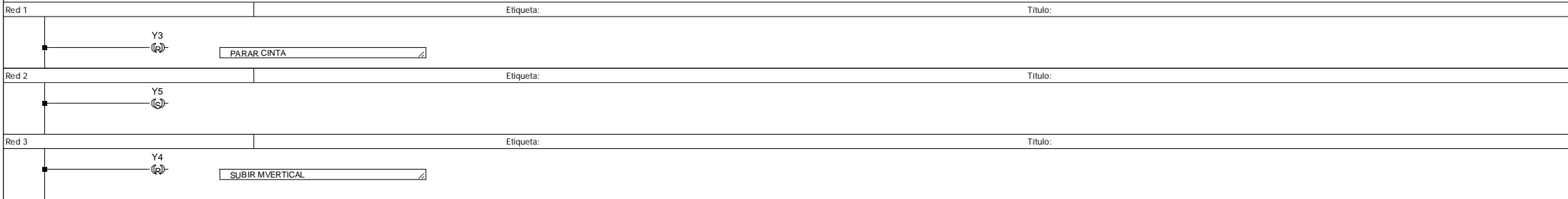
Programa_2 Asociación de Acción

OK ;
END_STEP
STEP G_LIZQ :
MH_LIZQ ;
END_STEP
STEP PARA_CINTA :
MH_PARAR ;
END_STEP
STEP OK3 :
OK ;
END_STEP
STEP PREPA_H_D :
MH_LIZQ ;
END_STEP
STEP PARA_CINTA3 :
MH_PARAR ;
END_STEP
STEP OK4 :
OK ;
END_STEP

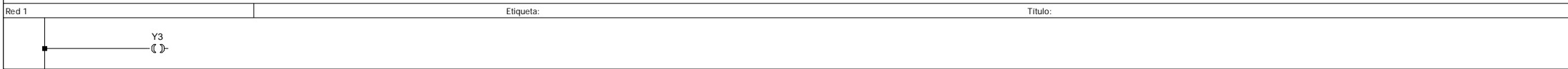
Programa_2: Acción ACC_CINCO



Programa_2: Acción ACC_CUATRO



Programa_2: Acción ACC_NUEVE



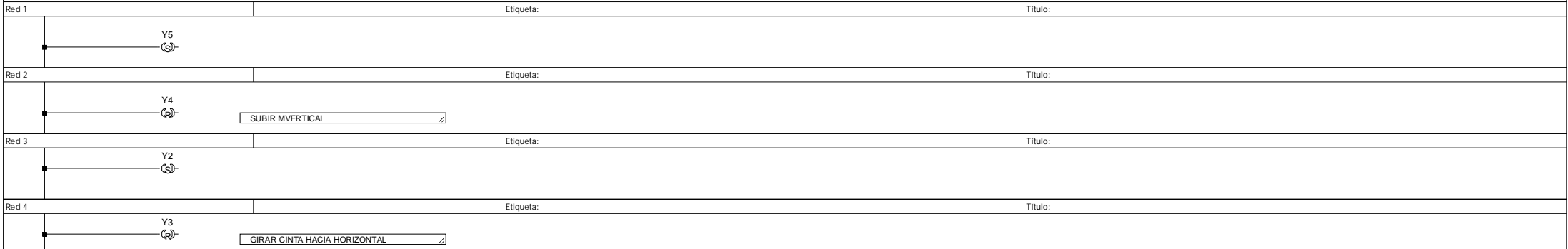
Rev	Change	Date	Name



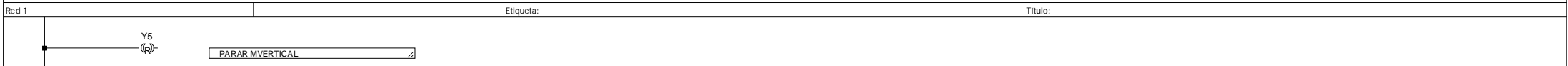
Programa_2: Acción ACC_NUEVE



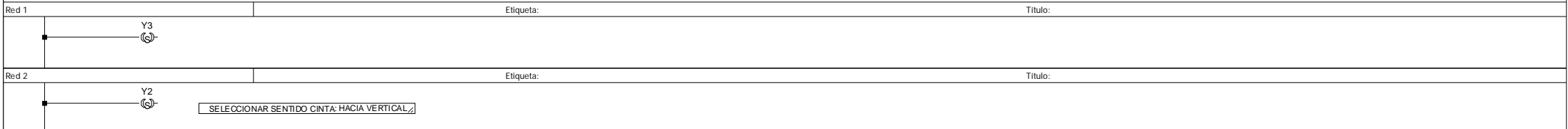
Programa_2: Acción ACC_SEIS



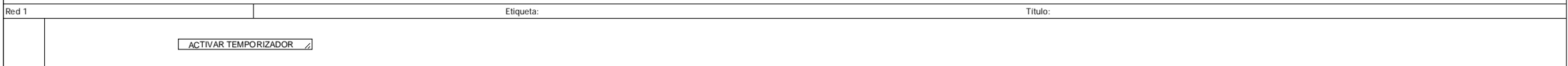
Programa_2: Acción ACC_SIETE



Programa_2: Acción ACC_UNO



Programa_2: Acción ACT_TEMPO



Rev	Change	Date	Name

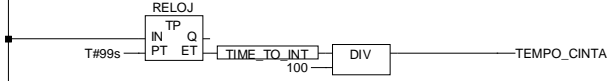


Programa_2: Acción ACT_TEMPO

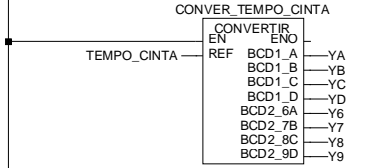
Red 2 Etiqueta: Titulo:



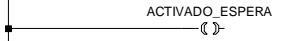
Red 3 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Red 4 Etiqueta: Titulo:

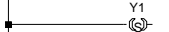


Red 5 Etiqueta: Titulo:

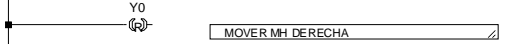


Programa_2: Acción MH_DER

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Red 2 Etiqueta: Titulo:

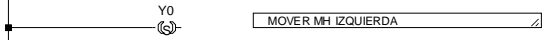


Programa_2: Acción MH_IZO

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Red 2 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Programa_2: Acción MH_PARAR

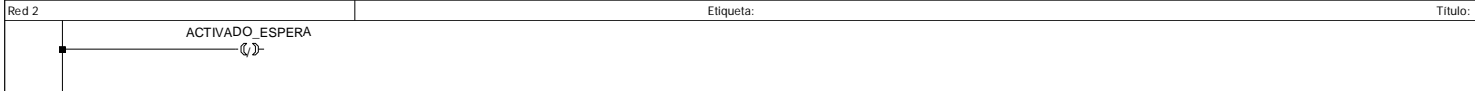
Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



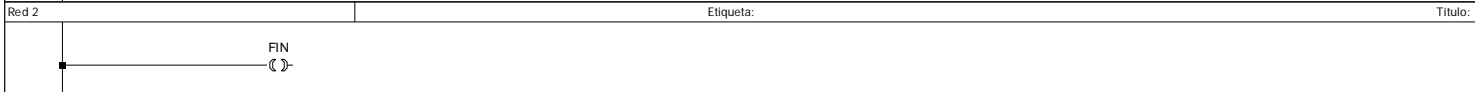
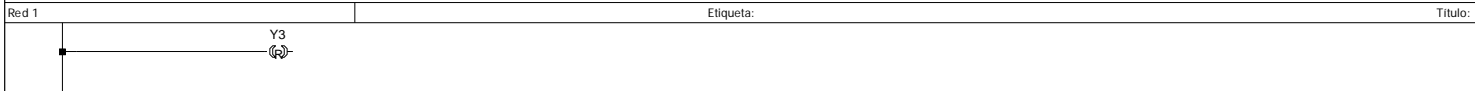
Rev	Change	Date	Name



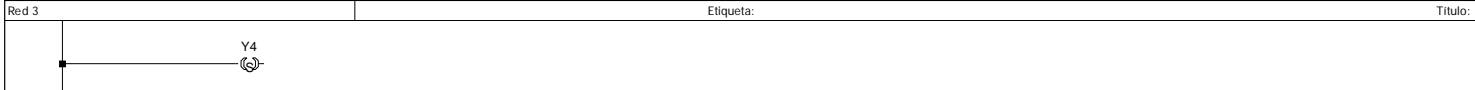
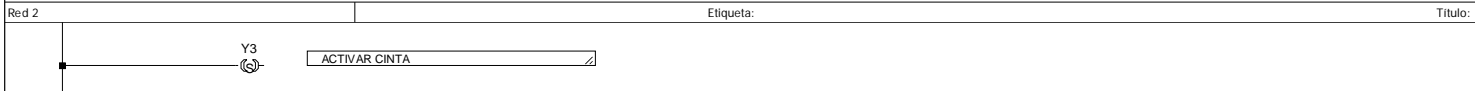
Programa_2: Acción MH_PARAR



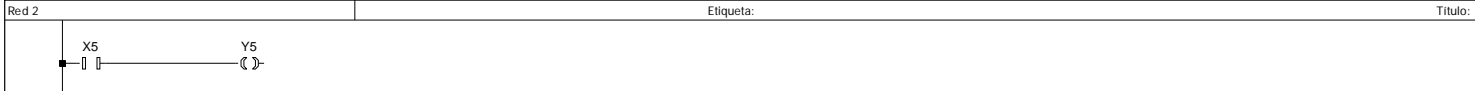
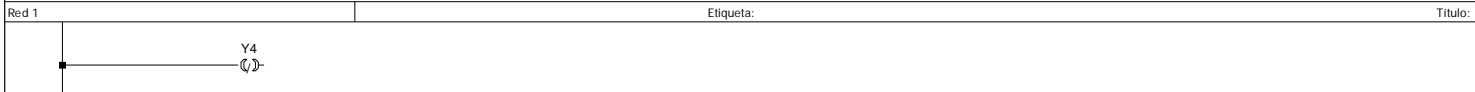
Programa_2: Acción OTRO



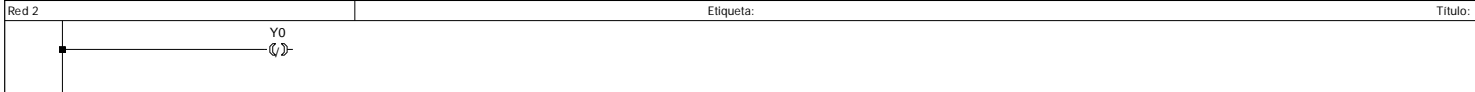
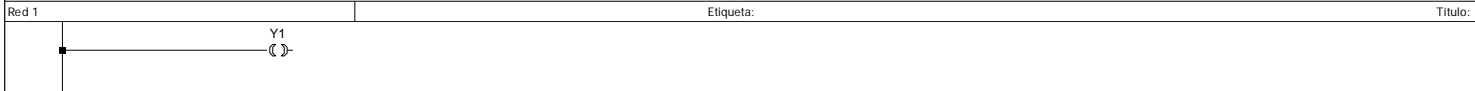
Programa_2: Acción ACT_CINTA



Programa_2: Acción PREPA_V



Programa_2: Acción CINTA_DER

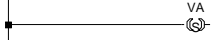


Rev	Change	Date	Name



Programa_2: Acción OK

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Programa_2: Transición

TRAN:=1;
Programa_2: Transición

TRAN:=1;
Programa_2: Transición

TRAN:=1;
Programa_2: Transición

TRAN:=1;
Programa_2: Transición

TRAN:=1;
Programa_2: Transición

TRAN:=1;
Programa_2: Transición

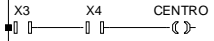
TRAN:=1;
Programa_2: Transición

TRAN:=1;
Programa_2: Transición

TRAN:=1;
Programa_2: Transición

TRAN:=1;
Programa_2: Transición CENTRO

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:

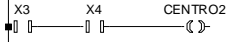


Rev	Change	Date	Name



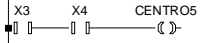
Programa_2: Transición CENTRO2

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



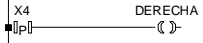
Programa_2: Transición CENTROS

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



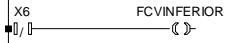
Programa_2: Transición DERECHA

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Programa_2: Transición FCVINFERIOR

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Programa_2: Transición FCVSUPERIOR

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Programa_2: Transición FOTODIODO

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Programa_2: Transición FRHORIZONTAL

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Rev	Change	Date	Name

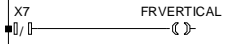


Programa_2: Transición FRVERTICAL

Red 1

Etiqueta:

Título:

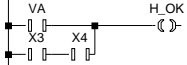


Programa_2: Transición H_OK

Red 1

Etiqueta:

Título:

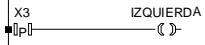


Programa_2: Transición IZQUIERDA

Red 1

Etiqueta:

Título:

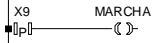


Programa_2: Transición MARCHA

Red 1

Etiqueta:

Título:

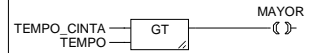


Programa_2: Transición MAYOR

Red 1

Etiqueta:

Título:

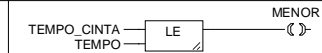


Programa_2: Transición MENOR

Red 1

Etiqueta:

Título:

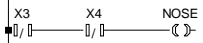


Programa_2: Transición NOSE

Red 1

Etiqueta:

Título:



Rev	Change	Date	Name



Programa_2: Transición PULSADOR_TEMPO

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Programa_2: Transición FRHORIZONTAL2

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



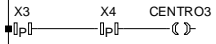
Programa_2: Transición FCVSUPERIOR2

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



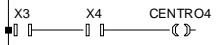
Programa_2: Transición CENTRO3

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



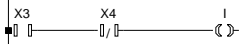
Programa_2: Transición CENTRO4

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



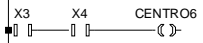
Programa_2: Transición I

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Programa_2: Transición CENTRO6

Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Rev	Change	Date	Name

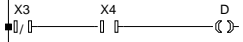


Programa_2: Transición D

Red 1

Etiqueta:

Título:

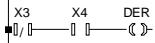


Programa_2: Transición DER

Red 1

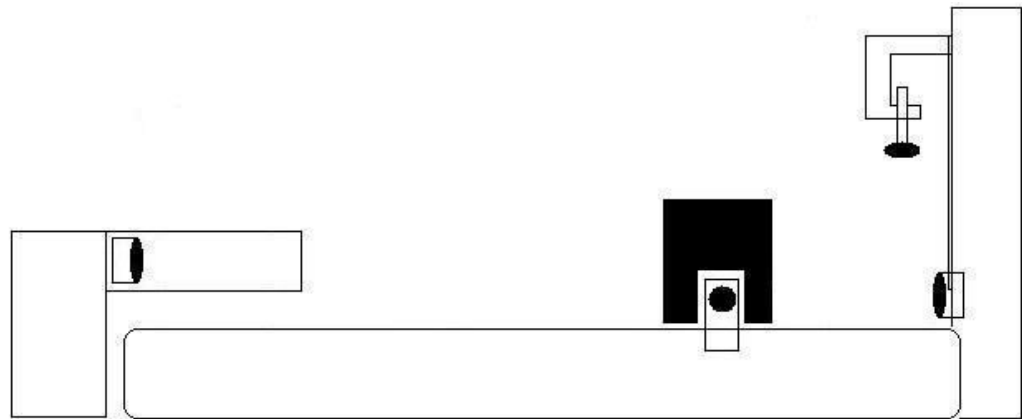
Etiqueta:

Título:



Rev	Change	Date	Name

PROGRAMA 3



X9 XA XB XC XD XR XF



Proyecto

Rev	Change	Date	Name		



CONVERTIR

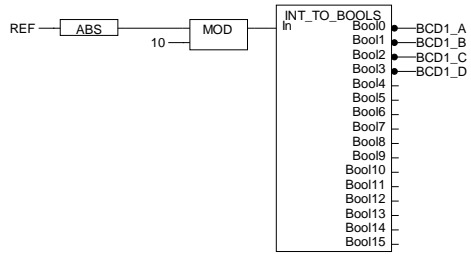
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0	VAR_INPUT	REF	INT	0	
1	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD1_A	BOOL	FALSE	
2	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD1_B	BOOL	FALSE	
3	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD1_C	BOOL	FALSE	
4	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD1_D	BOOL	FALSE	
5	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD2_6A	BOOL	FALSE	
6	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD2_7B	BOOL	FALSE	
7	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD2_8C	BOOL	FALSE	
8	VAR_OUTPUT	BCD2_9D	BOOL	FALSE	
9	VAR				

CONVERTIR

Red 1

Etiqueta:

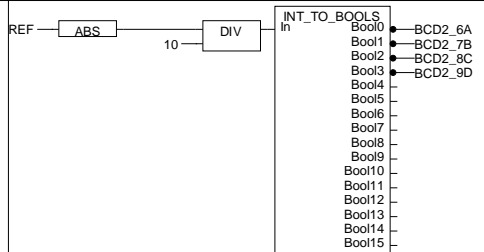
Título:



Red 2

Etiqueta:

Título:



Rev	Change	Date	Name



Programa_1

	Clase	Identificador	Tipo	Inicial	Comentario
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1	VAR	START	BOOL	FALSE	
2	VAR	REF	INT	0	
3	VAR	CONVER_TEMPO	CONVERTIR		
4	VAR	RESET_M	BOOL	FALSE	
5	VAR	RESET_I	BOOL	FALSE	
6	VAR	PULSOS	INT	0	
7	VAR	POS_ACTUAL	INT	0	
8	VAR	RESET_OK	BOOL	FALSE	
9	VAR	DIR_HORIZONTAL	BOOL	FALSE	
10	VAR	DIR_VERTICAL	BOOL	FALSE	
11	VAR	CONT	CTUD		
12	VAR	POS_ACTUAL_DINT	DINT	0	
13	VAR	PULSOS_DINT	DINT	0	
14	VAR	SEL_OK	BOOL	FALSE	
15	VAR	POS_FR	BOOL	FALSE	
16	VAR				

Programa_1

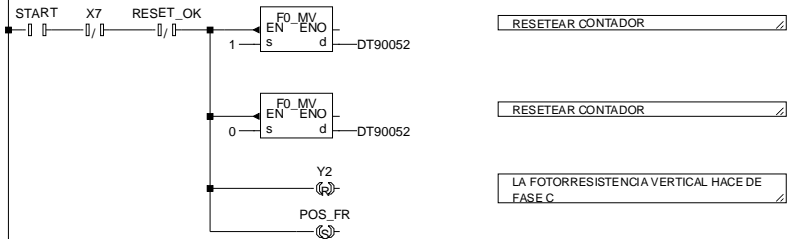
Red 1 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Red 2 Etiqueta: Titulo:



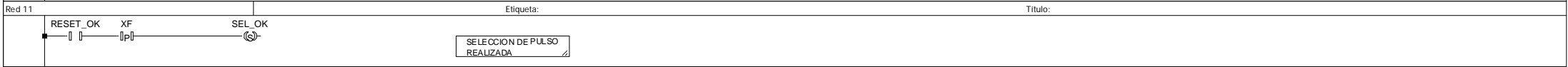
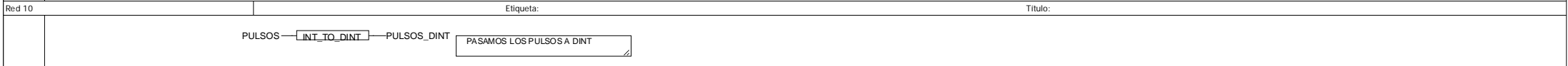
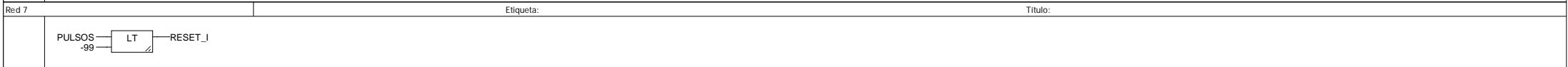
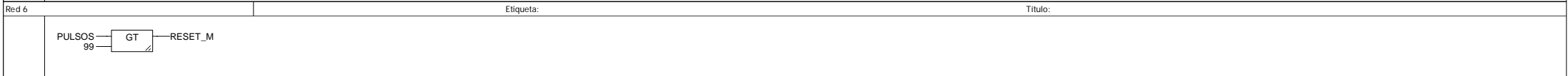
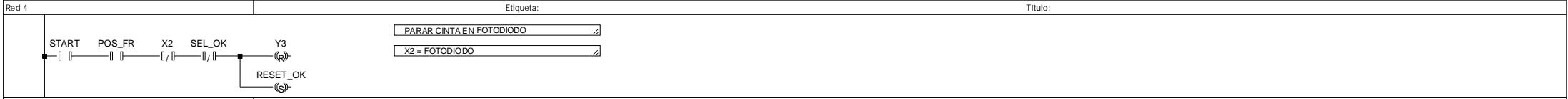
Red 3 Etiqueta: Titulo:



Rev	Change	Date	Name



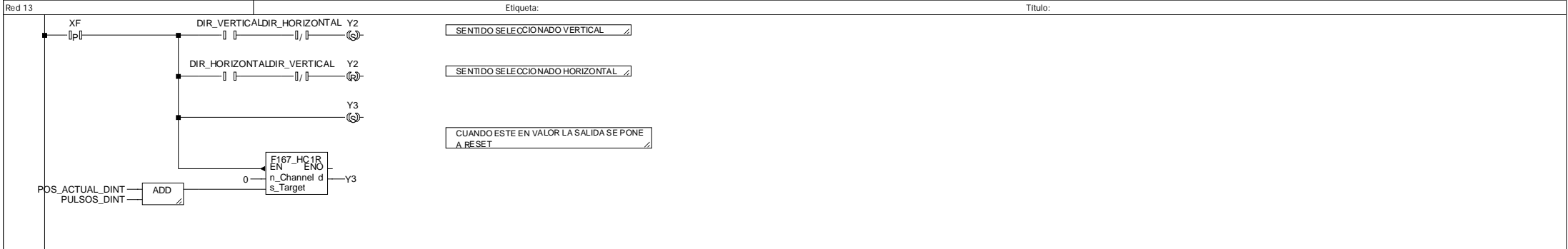
Programa_1



Rev	Change	Date	Name



Programa_1



Rev	Change	Date	Name

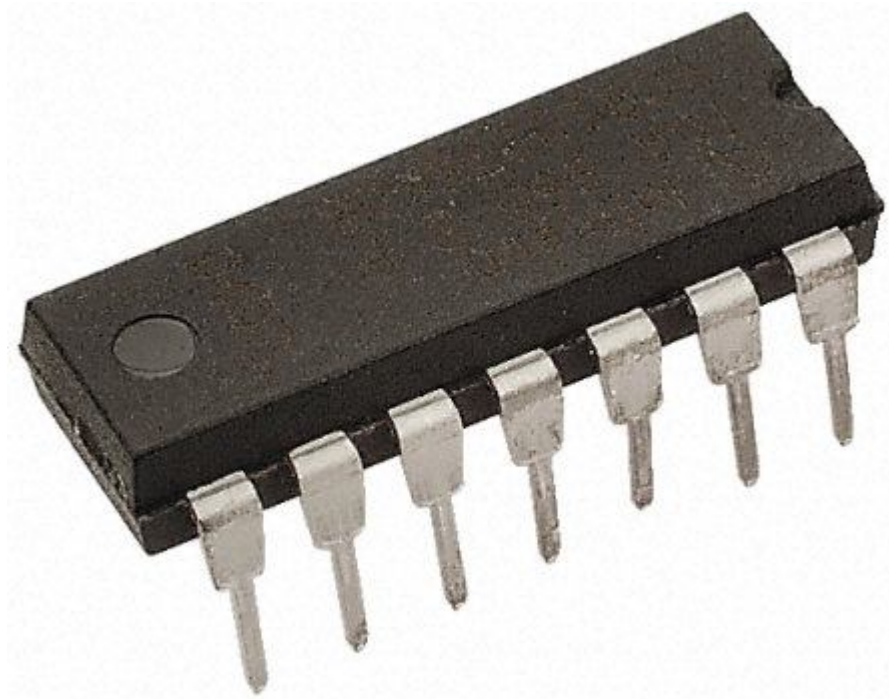
3.12. Otros documentos

A continuación se exponen los datasheet de todos los componentes utilizados, en la siguiente tabla se enumeran los componentes en la primera columna, en la segunda columna se indica la referencia del fabricante y en la tercera columna se indica el nombre del datasheet.

Componente	Referencia	Datasheet
Driver BCD a 7 segmentos	MC14511BCPG	MC14511B.pdf
Display de 7 segmentos	HDSP-H103	HDSP-H103.pdf
CI de dos puentes en H	L298N	L298N.pdf
CI de 6 inversores	74HC14N	74HC14N.pdf
Fusible rearmable	MF-R005-0	MF-R005-0.pdf
Diodo 1N5818	1N5818RLG	1N5818.pdf
LEDs	HLMP	LED.pdf
Regulador de tensión LM2937	LM2937ET	LM2937.pdf
Interruptor táctil	1221	Interruptor_tactil.pdf
Foto-receptor	SFH 9500	SFH9500.pdf

3.12.1. Driver BCD a 7 segmentos

Referencia del fabricante	MC14511BCPG
Referencia RS-Amidata	519-0518



MC14511B

BCD-To-Seven Segment Latch/Decoder/Driver

The MC14511B BCD-to-seven segment latch/decoder/driver is constructed with complementary MOS (CMOS) enhancement mode devices and NPN bipolar output drivers in a single monolithic structure. The circuit provides the functions of a 4-bit storage latch, an 8421 BCD-to-seven segment decoder, and an output drive capability. Lamp test (\overline{LT}), blanking (\overline{BI}), and latch enable (LE) inputs are used to test the display, to turn-off or pulse modulate the brightness of the display, and to store a BCD code, respectively. It can be used with seven-segment light-emitting diodes (LED), incandescent, fluorescent, gas discharge, or liquid crystal readouts either directly or indirectly.

Applications include instrument (e.g., counter, DVM, etc.) display driver, computer/calculator display driver, cockpit display driver, and various clock, watch, and timer uses.

- Low Logic Circuit Power Dissipation
- High-Current Sourcing Outputs (Up to 25 mA)
- Latch Storage of Code
- Blanking Input
- Lamp Test Provision
- Readout Blanking on all Illegal Input Combinations
- Lamp Intensity Modulation Capability
- Time Share (Multiplexing) Facility
- Supply Voltage Range = 3.0 V to 18 V
- Capable of Driving Two Low-power TTL Loads, One Low-power Schottky TTL Load or Two HTL Loads Over the Rated Temperature Range
- Chip Complexity: 216 FETs or 54 Equivalent Gates
- Triple Diode Protection on all Inputs

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Voltages Referenced to V_{SS}) (Note 2)

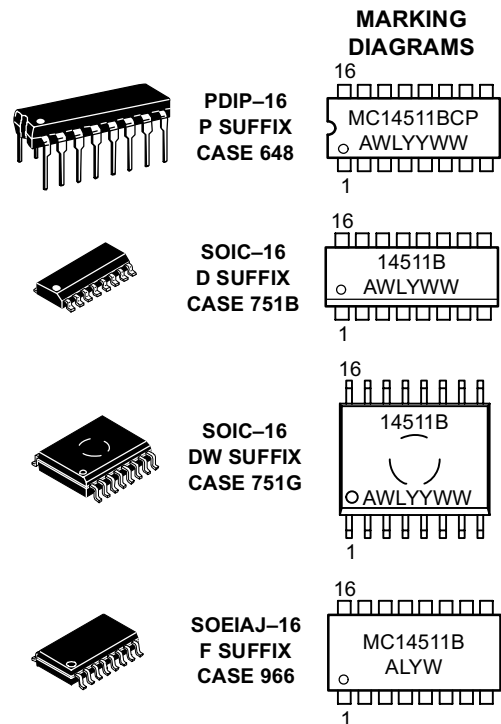
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{DD}	DC Supply Voltage Range	-0.5 to +18.0	V
V_{in}	Input Voltage Range, All Inputs	-0.5 to $V_{DD} + 0.5$	V
I	DC Current Drain per Input Pin	10	mA
P_D	Power Dissipation, per Package (Note 3)	500	mW
T_A	Operating Temperature Range	-55 to +125	°C
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150	°C
I_{OHmax}	Maximum Output Drive Current (Source) per Output	25	mA
P_{OHmax}	Maximum Continuous Output Power (Source) per Output (Note 4)	50	mA

2. Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur.
3. Temperature Derating:
Plastic "P and D/DW" Packages: - 7.0 mW/°C From 65°C To 125°C
4. $P_{OHmax} = I_{OH} (V_{DD} - V_{OH})$



ON Semiconductor™

<http://onsemi.com>



A = Assembly Location
 WL, L = Wafer Lot
 YY, Y = Year
 WW, W = Work Week

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
MC14511BCP	PDIP-16	2000/Box
MC14511BD	SOIC-16	48/Rail
MC14511BDW	SOIC-16	47/Rail
MC14511BDWR2	SOIC-16	1000/Tape & Reel
MC14511BF	SOEIAJ-16	See Note 1
MC14511BFEL	SOEIAJ-16	See Note 1

1. For ordering information on the EIAJ version of the SOIC packages, please contact your local ON Semiconductor representative.

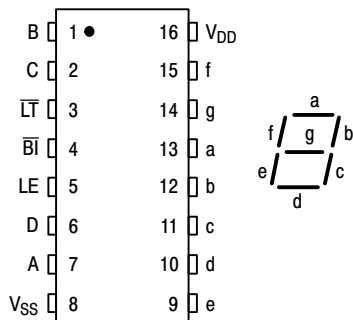
MC14511B

This device contains protection circuitry to protect the inputs against damage due to high static voltages or electric fields. However, it is advised that normal precautions be taken to avoid application of any voltage higher than maximum rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit. A destructive high current mode may occur if V_{in} and V_{out} are not constrained to the range $V_{SS} \leq (V_{in} \text{ or } V_{out}) \leq V_{DD}$.

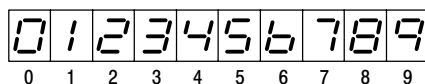
Due to the sourcing capability of this circuit, damage can occur to the device if V_{DD} is applied, and the outputs are shorted to V_{SS} and are at a logical 1 (See Maximum Ratings).

Unused inputs must always be tied to an appropriate logic voltage level (e.g., either V_{SS} or V_{DD}).

PIN ASSIGNMENT



DISPLAY



TRUTH TABLE

Inputs							Outputs							
LE	BI	LT	D	C	B	A	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Display
X	X	0	X	X	X	X	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
X	0	1	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Blank
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	3
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	5
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	9
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Blank
0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Blank
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Blank
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Blank
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Blank
1	1	1	X	X	X	X	*							*

X = Don't Care

*Depends upon the BCD code previously applied when LE = 0

MC14511B

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Voltages Referenced to V_{SS})

Characteristic	Symbol	V _{DD} Vdc	- 55°C		25°C			125°C		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Typ (Note 5)	Max	Min	Max	
Output Voltage V _{in} = V _{DD} or 0 V _{in} = 0 or V _{DD}	"0" Level V _{OL}	5.0	—	0.05	—	0	0.05	—	0.05	Vdc
		10	—	0.05	—	0	0.05	—	0.05	
		15	—	0.05	—	0	0.05	—	0.05	
	"1" Level V _{OH}	5.0	4.1	—	4.1	4.57	—	4.1	—	
		10	9.1	—	9.1	9.58	—	9.1	—	
		15	14.1	—	14.1	14.59	—	14.1	—	
Input Voltage # (V _O = 3.8 or 0.5 Vdc) (V _O = 8.8 or 1.0 Vdc) (V _O = 13.8 or 1.5 Vdc)	"0" Level V _{IL}	5.0	—	1.5	—	2.25	1.5	—	1.5	Vdc
		10	—	3.0	—	4.50	3.0	—	3.0	
		15	—	4.0	—	6.75	4.0	—	4.0	
	"1" Level V _{IH}	5.0	3.5	—	3.5	2.75	—	3.5	—	
		10	7.0	—	7.0	5.50	—	7.0	—	
		15	11	—	11	8.25	—	11	—	
Output Drive Voltage (I _{OH} = 0 mA) (I _{OH} = 5.0 mA) (I _{OH} = 10 mA) (I _{OH} = 15 mA) (I _{OH} = 20 mA) (I _{OH} = 25 mA)	Source V _{OH}	5.0	4.1	—	4.1	4.57	—	4.1	—	Vdc
			—	—	—	4.24	—	—	—	
			3.9	—	3.9	4.12	—	3.5	—	
			—	—	—	3.94	—	—	—	
			3.4	—	3.4	3.70	—	3.0	—	
			—	—	—	3.54	—	—	—	
		10	9.1	—	9.1	9.58	—	9.1	—	Vdc
			—	—	—	9.26	—	—	—	
			9.0	—	9.0	9.17	—	8.6	—	
			—	—	—	9.04	—	—	—	
			8.6	—	8.6	8.90	—	8.2	—	
			—	—	—	8.70	—	—	—	
		15	14.1	—	14.1	14.59	—	14.1	—	Vdc
			—	—	—	14.27	—	—	—	
			14	—	14	14.18	—	13.6	—	
—	—		—	14.07	—	—	—			
13.6	—		13.6	13.95	—	13.2	—			
—	—		—	13.70	—	—	—			
Output Drive Current (V _{OL} = 0.4 V) (V _{OL} = 0.5 V) (V _{OL} = 1.5 V)	Sink I _{OL}	5.0	0.64	—	0.51	0.88	—	0.36	—	mAdc
		10	1.6	—	1.3	2.25	—	0.9	—	
		15	4.2	—	3.4	8.8	—	2.4	—	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Input Current	I _{in}	15	—	±0.1	—	±0.00001	±0.1	—	±1.0	μAdc
Input Capacitance	C _{in}	—	—	—	—	5.0	7.5	—	—	pF
Quiescent Current (Per Package) V _{in} = 0 or V _{DD} , I _{out} = 0 μA	I _{DD}	5.0	—	5.0	—	0.005	5.0	—	150	μAdc
		10	—	10	—	0.010	10	—	300	
		15	—	20	—	0.015	20	—	600	
Total Supply Current (Notes 6 & 7) (Dynamic plus Quiescent, Per Package) (C _L = 50 pF on all outputs, all buffers switching)	I _T	5.0	I _T = (1.9 μA/kHz) f + I _{DD}							μAdc
		10	I _T = (3.8 μA/kHz) f + I _{DD}							
		15	I _T = (5.7 μA/kHz) f + I _{DD}							

5. Noise immunity specified for worst-case input combination.

Noise Margin for both "1" and "0" level =

1.0 Vdc min @ V_{DD} = 5.0 Vdc

2.0 Vdc min @ V_{DD} = 10 Vdc

2.5 Vdc min @ V_{DD} = 15 Vdc

6. The formulas given are for the typical characteristics only at 25°C.

7. To calculate total supply current at loads other than 50 pF:

$$I_T(C_L) = I_T(50 \text{ pF}) + 3.5 \times 10^{-3} (C_L - 50) V_{DD} f$$

where: I_T is in μA (per package), C_L in pF, V_{DD} in Vdc, and f in kHz is input frequency.

MC14511B

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (Note 8) ($C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Characteristic	Symbol	V_{DD} Vdc	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Rise Time $t_{TLH} = (0.40 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 20 \text{ ns}$ $t_{TLH} = (0.25 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 17.5 \text{ ns}$ $t_{TLH} = (0.20 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 15 \text{ ns}$	t_{TLH}	5.0 10 15	— — —	40 30 25	80 60 50	ns
Output Fall Time $t_{THL} = (1.5 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 50 \text{ ns}$ $t_{THL} = (0.75 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 37.5 \text{ ns}$ $t_{THL} = (0.55 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 37.5 \text{ ns}$	t_{THL}	5.0 10 15	— — —	125 75 65	250 150 130	ns
Data Propagation Delay Time $t_{PLH} = (0.40 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 620 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PLH} = (0.25 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 237.5 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PLH} = (0.20 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 165 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PHL} = (1.3 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 655 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PHL} = (0.60 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 260 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PHL} = (0.35 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 182.5 \text{ ns}$	t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	5.0 10 15 5.0 10 15	— — — — — —	640 250 175 720 290 200	1280 500 350 1440 580 400	ns
Blank Propagation Delay Time $t_{PLH} = (0.30 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 585 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PLH} = (0.25 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 187.5 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PLH} = (0.15 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 142.5 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PHL} = (0.85 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 442.5 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PHL} = (0.45 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 177.5 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PHL} = (0.35 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 142.5 \text{ ns}$	t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	5.0 10 15 5.0 10 15	— — — — — —	600 200 150 485 200 160	750 300 220 970 400 320	ns
Lamp Test Propagation Delay Time $t_{PLH} = (0.45 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 290.5 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PLH} = (0.25 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 112.5 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PLH} = (0.20 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 80 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PHL} = (1.3 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 248 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PHL} = (0.45 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 102.5 \text{ ns}$ $t_{PHL} = (0.35 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L + 72.5 \text{ ns}$	t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	5.0 10 15 5.0 10 15	— — — — — —	313 125 90 313 125 90	625 250 180 625 250 180	ns
Setup Time	t_{su}	5.0 10 15	100 40 30	— — —	— — —	ns
Hold Time	t_h	5.0 10 15	60 40 30	— — —	— — —	ns
Latch Enable Pulse Width	t_{WL}	5.0 10 15	520 220 130	260 110 65	— — —	ns

8. The formulas given are for the typical characteristics only.

MC14511B

Input LE low, and Inputs D, $\overline{B1}$ and $\overline{L1}$ high.
 f in respect to a system clock.
 All outputs connected to respective C_L loads.

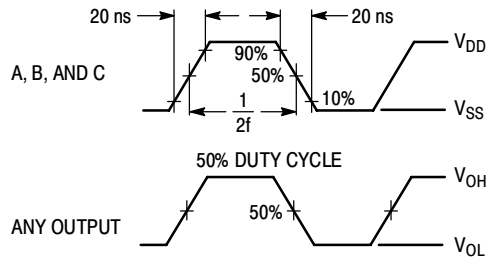
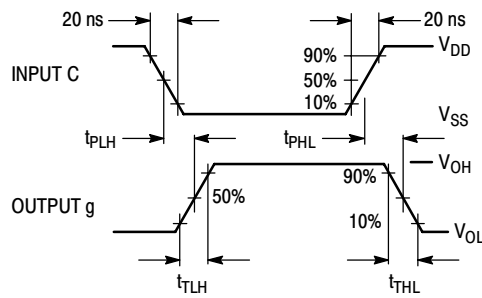
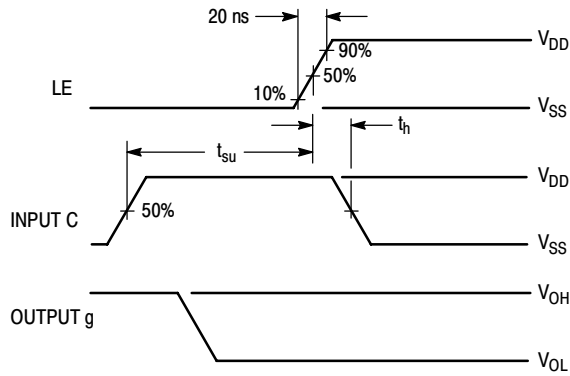


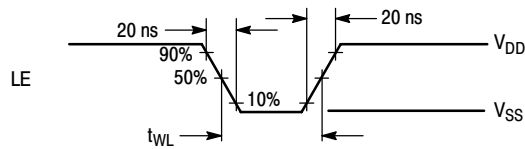
Figure 1. Dynamic Power Dissipation Signal Waveforms



(a) Inputs D and LE low, and Inputs A, B, $\overline{B1}$ and $\overline{L1}$ high.



(b) Input D low, Inputs A, B, $\overline{B1}$ and $\overline{L1}$ high.



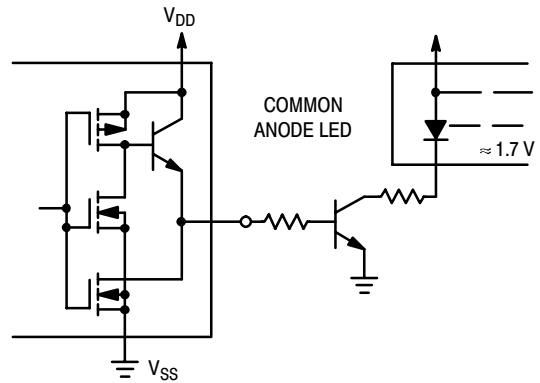
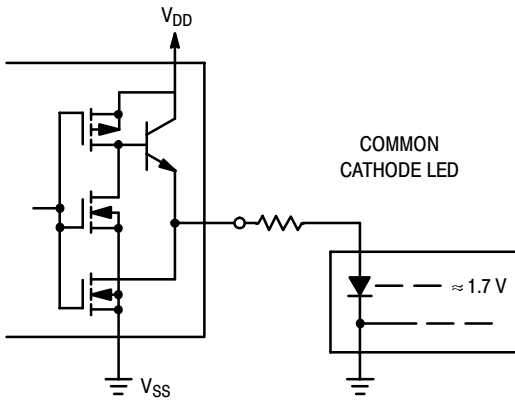
(c) Data DCBA strobed into latches.

Figure 2. Dynamic Signal Waveforms

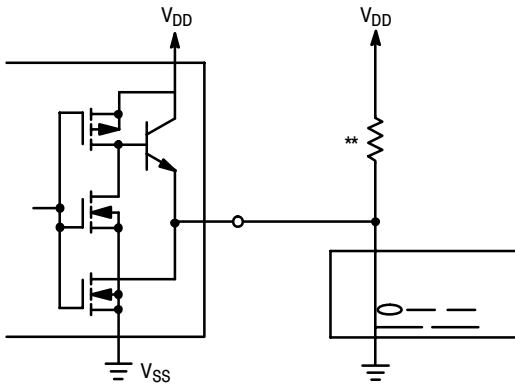
MC14511B

CONNECTIONS TO VARIOUS DISPLAY READOUTS

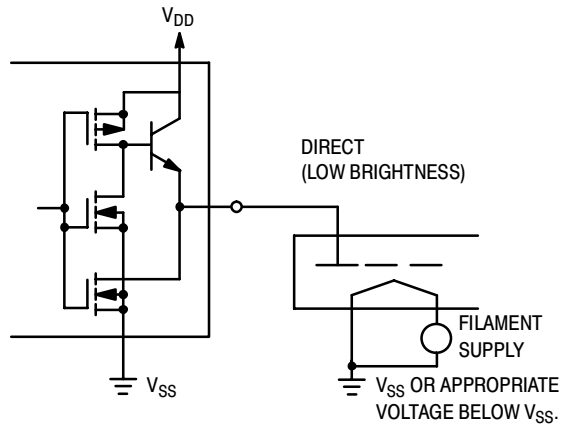
LIGHT EMITTING DIODE (LED) READOUT



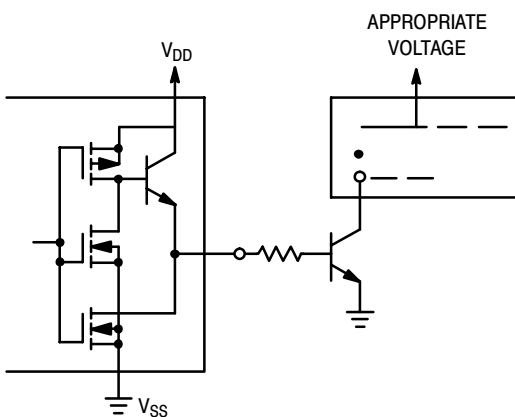
INCANDESCENT READOUT



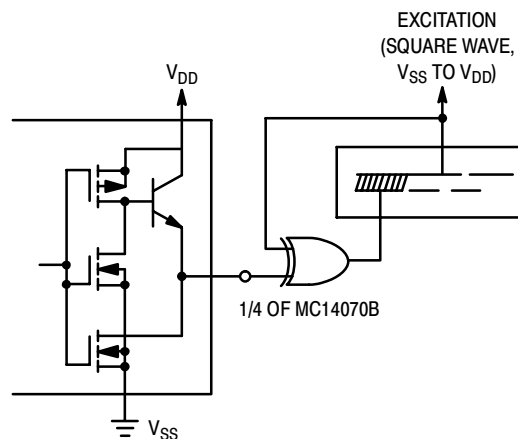
FLUORESCENT READOUT



GAS DISCHARGE READOUT



LIQUID CRYSTAL (LCD) READOUT



**A filament pre-warm resistor is recommended to reduce filament thermal shock and increase the effective cold resistance of the filament.

Direct dc drive of LCD's not recommended for life of LCD readouts.

MC14511B

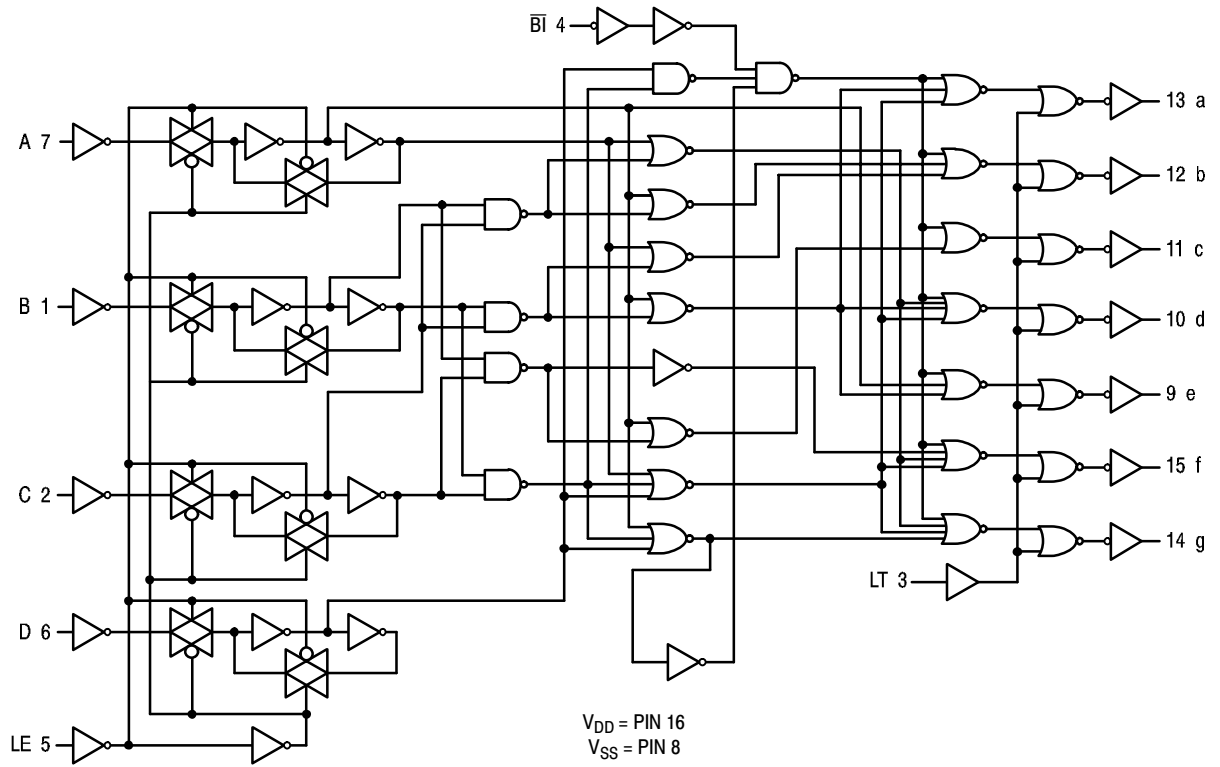
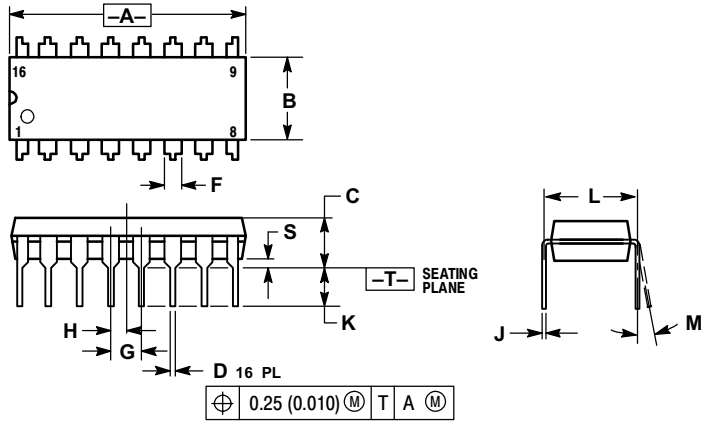


Figure 3. Logic Diagram

MC14511B

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

PDIP-16
P SUFFIX
PLASTIC DIP PACKAGE
CASE 648-08
ISSUE R



NOTES:

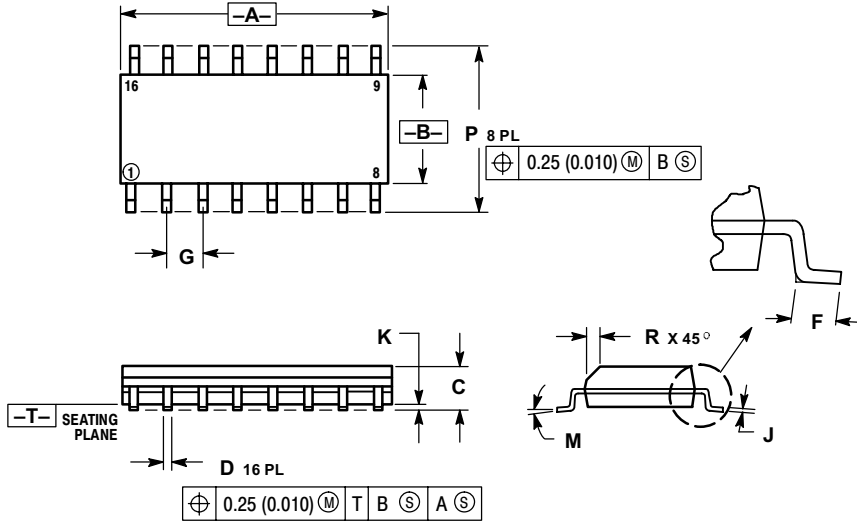
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. DIMENSION L TO CENTER OF LEADS WHEN FORMED PARALLEL.
4. DIMENSION B DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
5. ROUNDED CORNERS OPTIONAL.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.740	0.770	18.80	19.55
B	0.250	0.270	6.35	6.85
C	0.145	0.175	3.69	4.44
D	0.015	0.021	0.39	0.53
F	0.040	0.70	1.02	1.77
G	0.100 BSC		2.54 BSC	
H	0.050 BSC		1.27 BSC	
J	0.008	0.015	0.21	0.38
K	0.110	0.130	2.80	3.30
L	0.295	0.305	7.50	7.74
M	0 [°]	10 [°]	0 [°]	10 [°]
S	0.020	0.040	0.51	1.01

MC14511B

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOIC-16
D SUFFIX
PLASTIC SOIC PACKAGE
CASE 751B-05
ISSUE J



NOTES:

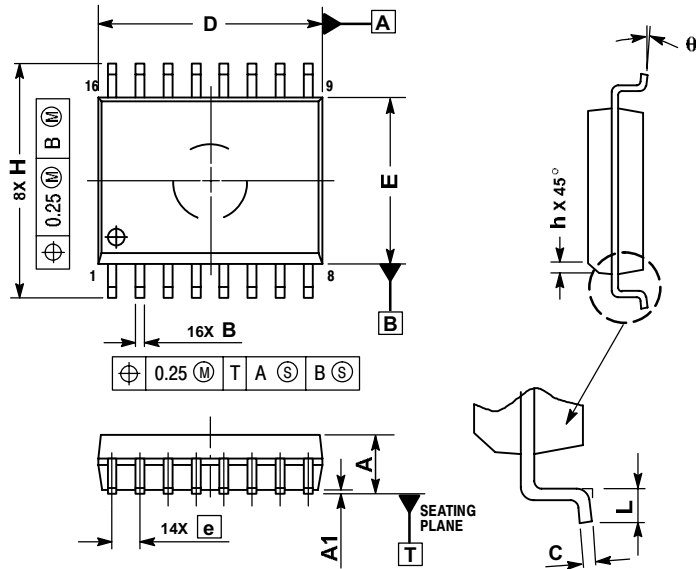
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.
4. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.
5. DIMENSION D DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.127 (0.005) TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE D DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	9.80	10.00	0.386	0.393
B	3.80	4.00	0.150	0.157
C	1.35	1.75	0.054	0.068
D	0.35	0.49	0.014	0.019
F	0.40	1.25	0.016	0.049
G	1.27 BSC		0.050 BSC	
J	0.19	0.25	0.008	0.009
K	0.10	0.25	0.004	0.009
M	0°	7°	0°	7°
P	5.80	6.20	0.229	0.244
R	0.25	0.50	0.010	0.019

MC14511B

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOIC-16
 DW SUFFIX
 PLASTIC SOIC PACKAGE
 CASE 751G-03
 ISSUE B



NOTES:

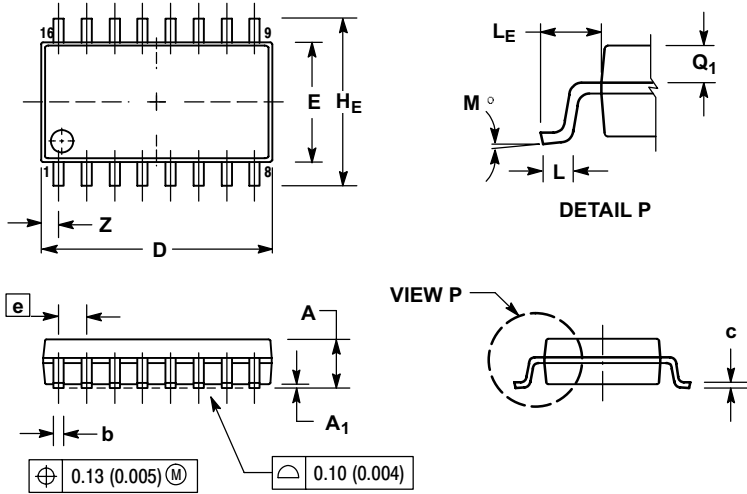
1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2. INTERPRET DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
3. DIMENSIONS D AND E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.
4. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 PER SIDE.
5. DIMENSION B DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.13 TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE B DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	2.35	2.65
A1	0.10	0.25
B	0.35	0.49
C	0.23	0.32
D	10.15	10.45
E	7.40	7.60
e	1.27 BSC	
H	10.05	10.55
h	0.25	0.75
L	0.50	0.90
θ	0°	7°

MC14511B

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOEIAJ-16
F SUFFIX
 PLASTIC EIAJ SOIC PACKAGE
 CASE 966-01
 ISSUE O




NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. DIMENSIONS D AND E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS AND ARE MEASURED AT THE PARTING LINE. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.
4. TERMINAL NUMBERS ARE SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
5. THE LEAD WIDTH DIMENSION (b) DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.08 (0.003) TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE LEAD WIDTH DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION. DAMBAR CANNOT BE LOCATED ON THE LOWER RADIUS OR THE FOOT. MINIMUM SPACE BETWEEN PROTRUSIONS AND ADJACENT LEAD TO BE 0.46 (0.018).

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	---	2.05	---	0.081
A ₁	0.05	0.20	0.002	0.008
b	0.35	0.50	0.014	0.020
c	0.18	0.27	0.007	0.011
D	9.90	10.50	0.390	0.413
E	5.10	5.45	0.201	0.215
e	1.27 BSC		0.050 BSC	
H _E	7.40	8.20	0.291	0.323
L	0.50	0.85	0.020	0.033
L _E	1.10	1.50	0.043	0.059
M	0°	10°	0°	10°
Q ₁	0.70	0.90	0.028	0.035
Z	---	0.78	---	0.031

MC14511B

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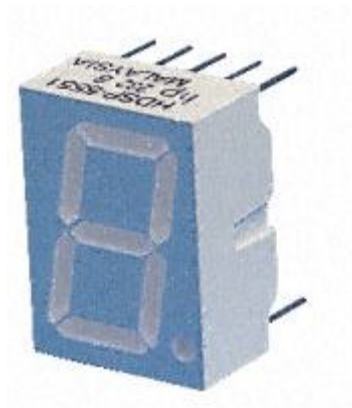
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3.12.2. Display de 7 segmentos

Referencia del fabricante	HDSP-H103
Referencia RS-Amidata	435-6751



Low Current Seven Segment Displays

Technical Data

HDSP-335x Series
HDSP-555x Series
HDSP-751x Series
HDSP-A10x Series
HDSP-A80x Series
HDSP-A90x Series
HDSP-E10x Series
HDSP-F10x Series
HDSP-G10x Series
HDSP-H10x Series
HDSP-K12x, K70x Series
HDSP-N10x Series

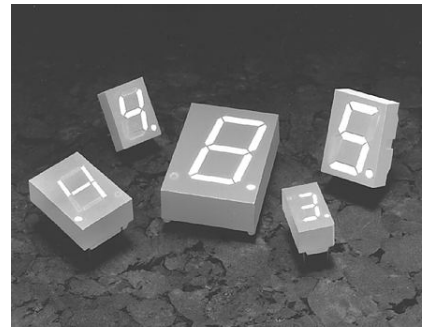
Features

- **Low Power Consumption**
- **Industry Standard Size**
- **Industry Standard Pinout**
- **Choice of Character Size**
7.6 mm (0.30 in), 10 mm (0.40 in), 10.9 mm (0.43 in), 14.2 mm (0.56 in), 20 mm (0.80 in)
- **Choice of Colors**
AlGaAs Red, High Efficiency Red (HER), Yellow, Green
- **Excellent Appearance**
Evenly Lighted Segments
± 50° Viewing Angle
- **Design Flexibility**
Common Anode or Common Cathode
Single and Dual Digit
Left and Right Hand Decimal Points
± 1. Overflow Character
- **Categorized for Luminous Intensity**
Yellow and Green Categorized for Color
Use of Like Categories Yields a Uniform Display
- **Excellent for Long Digit String Multiplexing**

Description

These low current seven segment displays are designed for applications requiring low power consumption. They are tested and selected for their excellent low current characteristics to ensure that the segments are matched at low currents. Drive currents as low as 1 mA per segment are available.

Pin for pin equivalent displays are also available in a standard current or high light ambient design. The standard current displays are available in all colors and are ideal for most applications. The high light ambient displays are ideal for sunlight ambients or long string lengths. For additional information see the 7.6 mm Micro Bright Seven Segment Displays, 10 mm Seven Segment Displays, 7.6 mm/10.9 mm Seven Segment Displays, 14.2 mm Seven Segment Displays, 20 mm Seven Segment Displays, or High Light Ambient Seven Segment Displays data sheets.



Devices

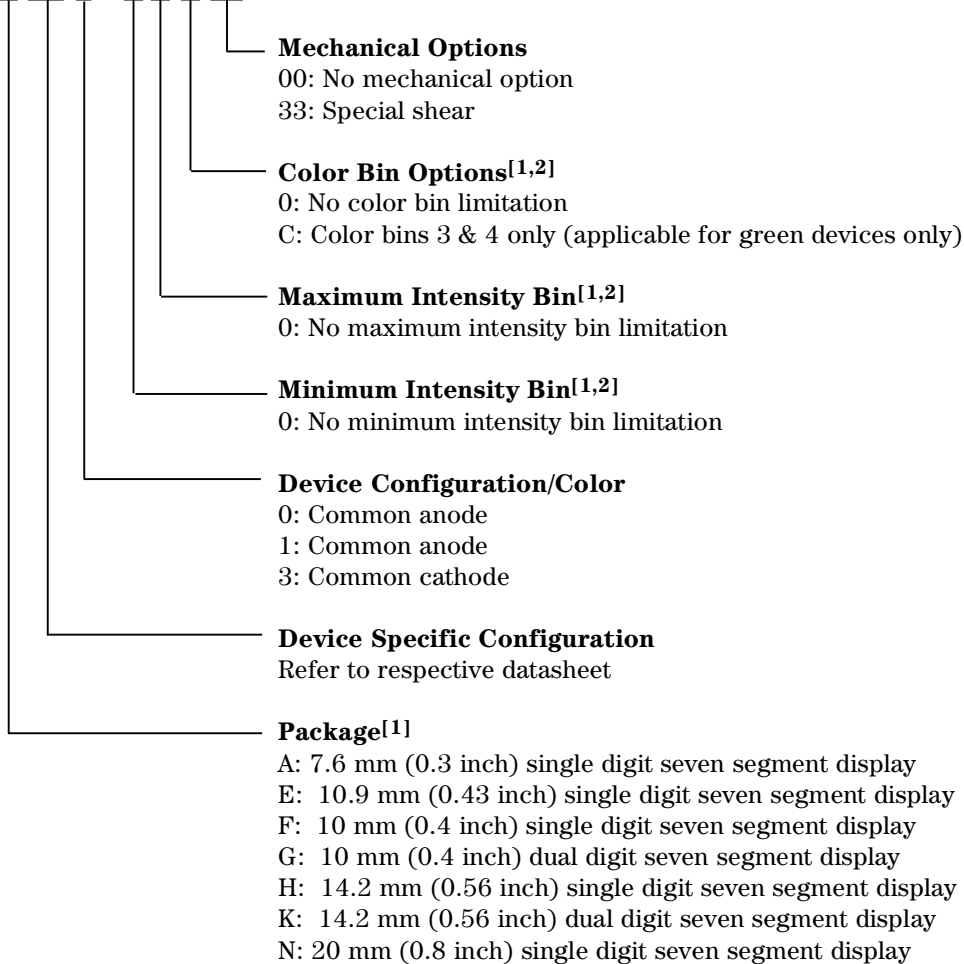
AlGaAs HDSP-	HER HDSP-	Yellow HDSP-	Green HDSP-	Description	Package Drawing
A101	7511	A801	A901	7.6 mm Common Anode Right Hand Decimal	A
A103	7513	A803	A903	7.6 mm Common Cathode Right Hand Decimal	B
A107	7517	A807	A907	7.6 mm Common Anode ± 1 . Overflow	C
A108	7518	A808	A908	7.6 mm Common Cathode ± 1 . Overflow	D
F101				10 mm Common Anode Right Hand Decimal	E
F103				10 mm Common Cathode Right Hand Decimal	F
F107				10 mm Common Anode ± 1 . Overflow	G
F108				10 mm Common Cathode ± 1 . Overflow	H
G101				10 mm Two Digit Common Anode Right Hand Decimal	X
G103				10 mm Two Digit Common Cathode Right Hand Decimal	Y
E100	3350			10.9 mm Common Anode Left Hand Decimal	I
E101	3351			10.9 mm Common Anode Right Hand Decimal	J
E103	3353			10.9 mm Common Cathode Right Hand Decimal	K
E106	3356			10.9 mm Universal ± 1 . Overflow ^[1]	L
H101	5551			14.2 mm Common Anode Right Hand Decimal	M
H103	5553			14.2 mm Common Cathode Right Hand Decimal	N
H107	5557			14.2 mm Common Anode ± 1 . Overflow	O
H108	5558			14.2 mm Common Cathode ± 1 . Overflow	P
K121	K701			14.2 mm Two Digit Common Anode Right Hand Decimal	R
K123	K703			14.2 mm Two Digit Common Cathode Right Hand Decimal	S
N100				20 mm Common Anode Left Hand Decimal	Q
N101				20 mm Common Anode Right Hand Decimal	T
N103				20 mm Common Cathode Right Hand Decimal	U
N105				20 mm Common Cathode Left Hand Decimal	V
N106				20 mm Universal ± 1 . Overflow ^[1]	W

Note:

1. Universal pinout brings the anode and cathode of each segment's LED out to separate pins. See internal diagrams L or W.

Part Numbering System

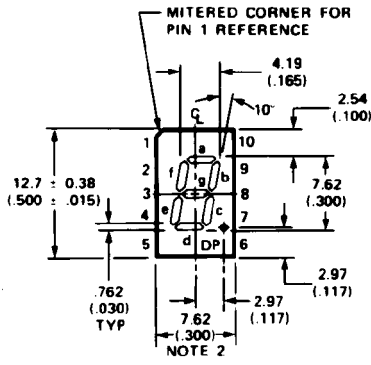
5082 - x xx x - x x x xx
 HLMP - x xx x - x x x xx



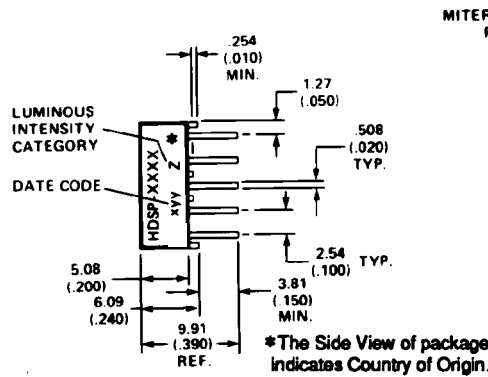
Notes:

- For codes not listed in the figure above, please refer to the respective datasheet or contact your nearest Agilent representative for details.
- Bin options refer to shippable bins for a part-number. Color and Intensity Bins are typically restricted to 1 bin per tube (exceptions may apply). Please refer to respective datasheet for specific bin limit information.

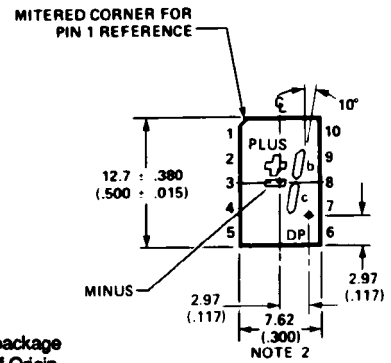
Package Dimensions



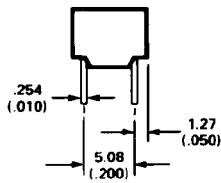
A, B



*The Side View of package indicates Country of Origin.



C, D



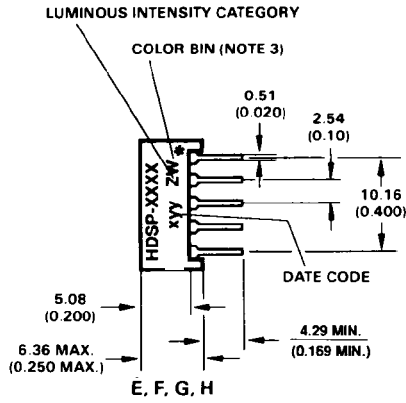
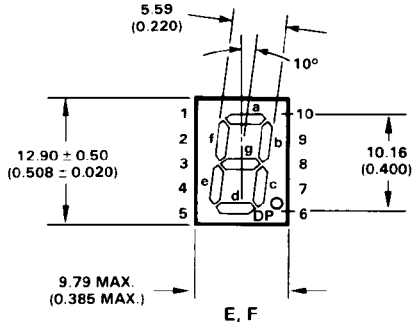
A, B, C, D

PIN	FUNCTION			
	A	B	C	D
1	ANODE [4]	CATHODE [5]	ANODE [4]	CATHODE [5]
2	CATHODE f	ANODE f	CATHODE PLUS	ANODE PLUS
3	CATHODE g	ANODE g	CATHODE MINUS	ANODE MINUS
4	CATHODE e	ANODE e	NC	NC
5	CATHODE d	ANODE d	NC	NC
6	ANODE [4]	CATHODE [5]	ANODE [4]	CATHODE [5]
7	CATHODE DP	ANODE DP	CATHODE DP	ANODE DP
8	CATHODE c	ANODE c	CATHODE c	ANODE c
9	CATHODE b	ANODE b	CATHODE b	ANODE b
10	CATHODE a	ANODE a	NC	NC

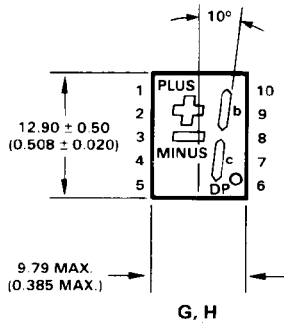
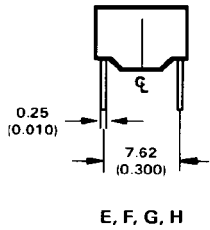
NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES (INCHES).
2. MAXIMUM.
3. ALL UNTOLERANCED DIMENSIONS ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
4. REDUNDANT ANODES.
5. REDUNDANT CATHODES.

Package Dimensions (cont.)



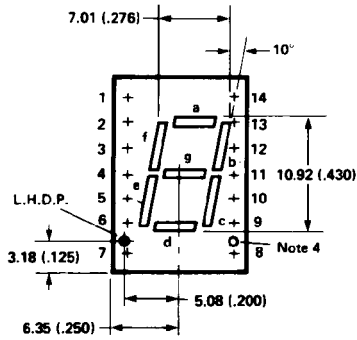
* The Side View of package indicates Country of Origin.



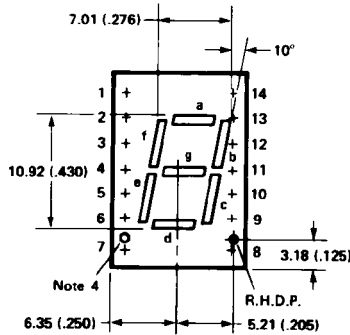
PIN	FUNCTION			
	E	F	G	H
1	ANODE ⁽¹⁾	CATHODE ⁽²⁾	ANODE ⁽¹⁾	CATHODE ⁽²⁾
2	CATHODE f	ANODE f	CATHODE PLUS	ANODE PLUS
3	CATHODE g	ANODE g	CATHODE MINUS	ANODE MINUS
4	CATHODE e	ANODE e	NC	NC
5	CATHODE d	ANODE d	NC	NC
6	ANODE ⁽¹⁾	CATHODE ⁽²⁾	ANODE ⁽¹⁾	CATHODE ⁽²⁾
7	CATHODE DP	ANODE DP	CATHODE DP	ANODE DP
8	CATHODE c	ANODE c	CATHODE c	ANODE c
9	CATHODE b	ANODE b	CATHODE b	ANODE b
10	CATHODE a	ANODE a	NC	NC

- NOTES:**
1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES (INCHES).
 2. ALL UNTOLERANCED DIMENSIONS ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
 3. FOR YELLOW AND GREEN SERIES PRODUCT ONLY.
 4. REDUNDANT ANODES.
 5. REDUNDANT CATHODES.

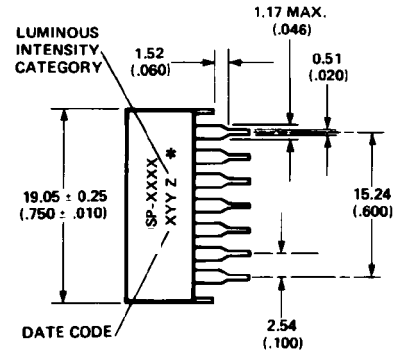
Package Dimensions (cont.)



I
FRONT VIEW

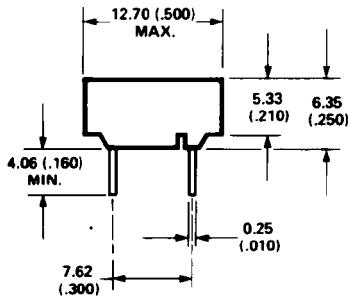


J, K
FRONT VIEW

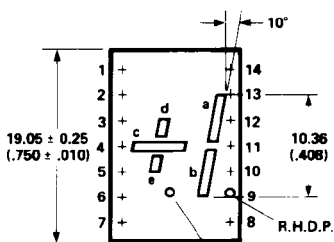


SIDE VIEW

*The Side View of package indicates Country of Origin.



END VIEW



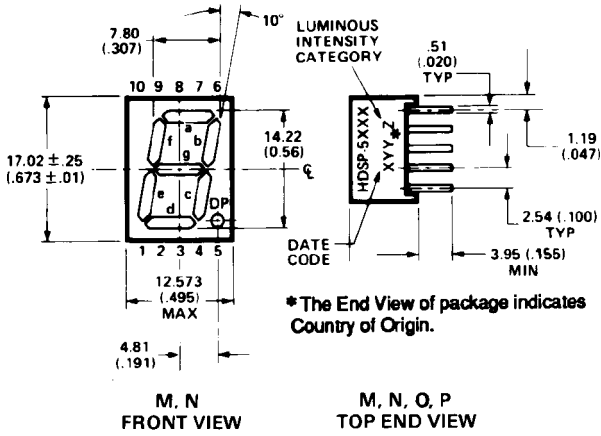
NOTE [4]
L

PIN	FUNCTION			
	I	J	K	L
1	CATHODE-a	CATHODE-a	ANODE a	CATHODE-d
2	CATHODE-f	CATHODE-f	ANODE f	ANODE-d
3	ANODE [3]	ANODE [3]	CATHODE [6]	NO PIN
4	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN	CATHODE-c
5	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN	CATHODE-e
6	CATHODE-dp	NO CONN. [5]	NO CONN. [5]	ANODE-e
7	CATHODE-e	CATHODE-e	ANODE-e	ANODE-c
8	CATHODE-d	CATHODE-d	ANODE-d	ANODE-dp
9	NO CONN. [5]	CATHODE-dp	ANODE-dp	CATHODE-dp
10	CATHODE-c	CATHODE-c	ANODE-c	CATHODE-b
11	CATHODE-g	CATHODE-g	ANODE-g	CATHODE-a
12	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN
13	CATHODE-b	CATHODE-b	ANODE-b	ANODE-a
14	ANODE [3]	ANODE [3]	CATHODE [6]	ANODE-b

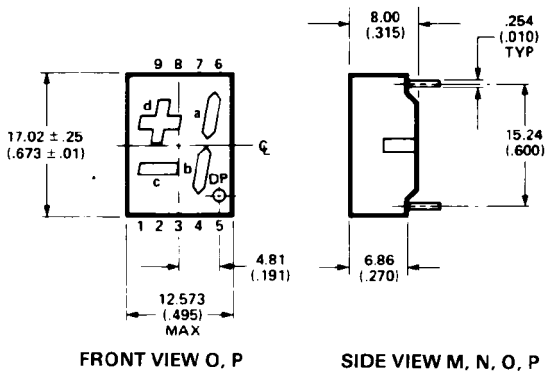
NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES (INCHES).
2. ALL UNTOLERANCED DIMENSIONS ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
3. REDUNDANT ANODES.
4. UNUSED dp POSITION.
5. SEE INTERNAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAM.
6. REDUNDANT CATHODES.
7. SEE PART NUMBER TABLE FOR L.H.D.P. AND R.H.D.P. DESIGNATION.

Package Dimensions (cont.)



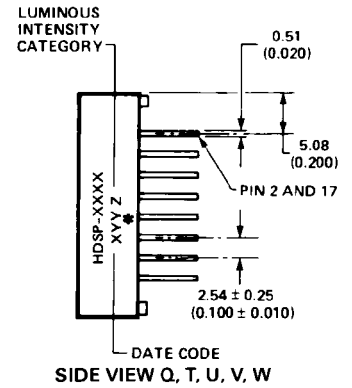
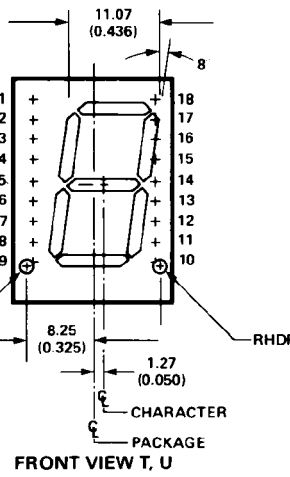
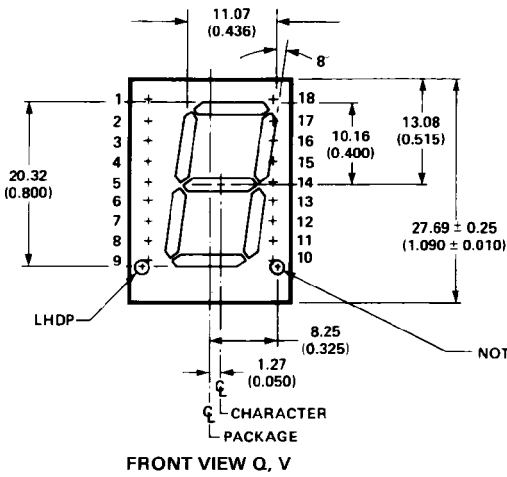
PIN	FUNCTION			
	M	N	O	P
1	CATHODE e	ANODE e	CATHODE c	ANODE c
2	CATHODE d	ANODE d	ANODE c, d	CATHODE c, d
3	ANODE[4]	CATHODE[5]	CATHODE b	ANODE b
4	CATHODE c	ANODE c	ANODE a, b, DP	CATHODE a, b, DP
5	CATHODE DP	ANODE DP	CATHODE DP	ANODE DP
6	CATHODE b	ANODE b	CATHODE a	ANODE a
7	CATHODE a	ANODE a	ANODE a, b, DP	CATHODE a, b, DP
8	ANODE[4]	CATHODE[5]	ANODE c, d	CATHODE c, d
9	CATHODE f	ANODE f	CATHODE d	ANODE d
10	CATHODE g	ANODE g	NO PIN	NO PIN



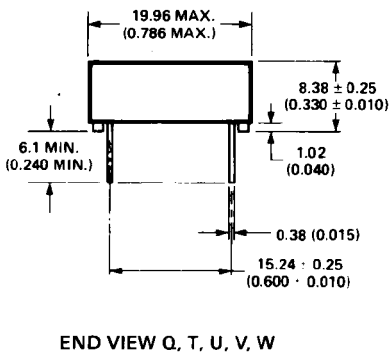
NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES (INCHES).
2. MAXIMUM.
3. ALL UNTOLERANCED DIMENSIONS ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
4. REDUNDANT ANODES.
5. REDUNDANT CATHODES.

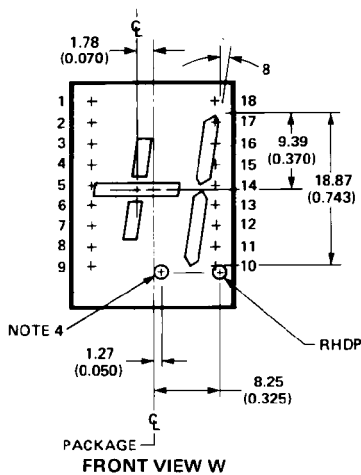
Package Dimensions (cont.)



*The Side View of package indicates Country of Origin.

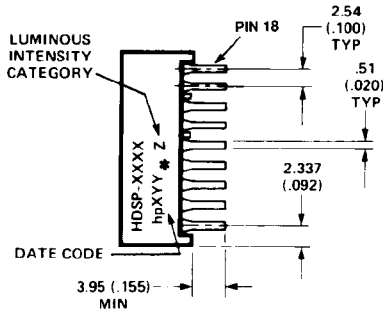


Pin	Function				
	Q	T	U	V	W
1	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN
2	CATHODE a	CATHODE a	ANODE a	ANODE a	CATHODE a
3	CATHODE f	CATHODE f	ANODE f	ANODE f	ANODE d
4	ANODE ^[3]	ANODE ^[3]	CATHODE ^[6]	CATHODE ^[6]	CATHODE d
5	CATHODE e	CATHODE e	ANODE e	ANODE e	CATHODE c
6	ANODE ^[3]	ANODE ^[3]	CATHODE ^[6]	CATHODE ^[6]	CATHODE e
7	CATHODE dp	NO CONNEC.	NO CONNEC.	ANODE dp	ANODE e
8	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN	CATHODE dp
9	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN
10	NO PIN	CATHODE dp	ANODE dp	NO PIN	ANODE dp
11	CATHODE d	CATHODE d	ANODE d	ANODE d	CATHODE dp
12	ANODE ^[3]	ANODE ^[3]	CATHODE ^[6]	CATHODE ^[6]	CATHODE b
13	CATHODE c	CATHODE c	ANODE c	ANODE c	ANODE b
14	CATHODE g	CATHODE g	ANODE g	ANODE g	ANODE c
15	CATHODE b	CATHODE b	ANODE b	ANODE b	ANODE a
16	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN
17	ANODE ^[3]	ANODE ^[3]	CATHODE ^[6]	CATHODE ^[6]	CATHODE a
18	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN	NO PIN



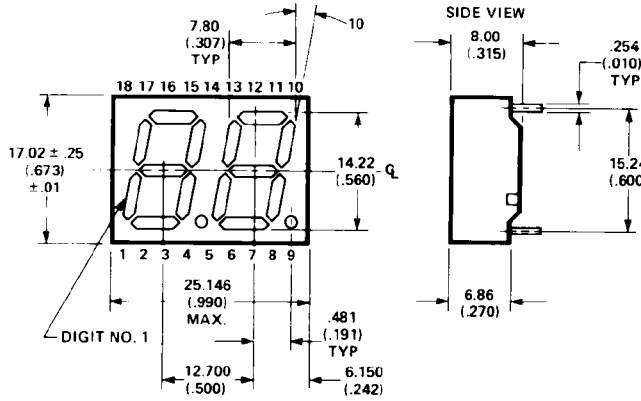
- NOTES:**
1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES (INCHES).
 2. ALL UNTOLERANCED DIMENSIONS ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
 3. REDUNDANT ANODES.
 4. UNUSED dp POSITION.
 5. SEE INTERNAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAM.
 6. REDUNDANT CATHODES.
 7. SEE PART NUMBER TABLE FOR L.H.D.P. AND R.H.D.P. DESIGNATION.

Package Dimensions (cont.)

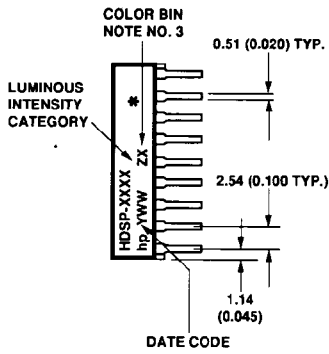


TOP END VIEW R, S

*The Side View of package indicates Country of Origin.

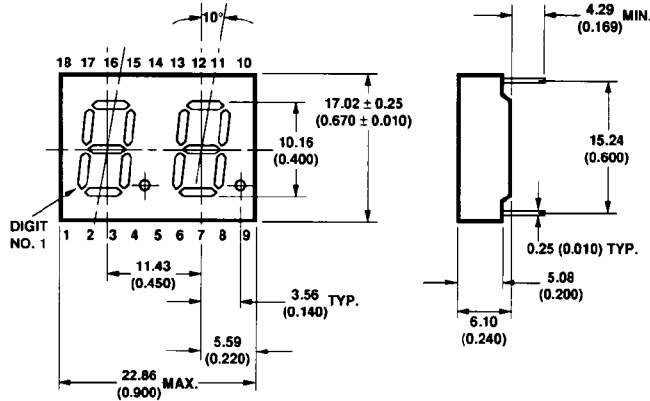


FRONT VIEW R, S



TOP END VIEW X, Y

*The Side View of package indicates Country of Origin.

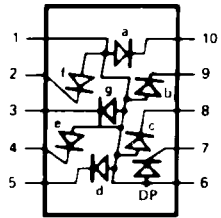


FRONT VIEW X, Y

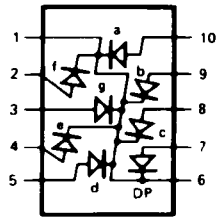
Pin	Function	
	R,X	S,Y
1	E CATHODE NO. 1	E ANODE NO. 1
2	D CATHODE NO. 1	D ANODE NO. 1
3	C CATHODE NO. 1	C ANODE NO. 1
4	DP CATHODE NO. 1	DP ANODE NO. 1
5	E CATHODE NO. 2	E ANODE NO. 2
6	D CATHODE NO. 2	D ANODE NO. 2
7	G CATHODE NO. 2	G ANODE NO. 2
8	C CATHODE NO. 2	C ANODE NO. 2
9	DP CATHODE NO. 2	DP ANODE NO. 2
10	B CATHODE NO. 2	B ANODE NO. 2
11	A CATHODE NO. 2	A ANODE NO. 2
12	F CATHODE NO. 2	F ANODE NO. 2
13	DIGIT NO. 2 ANODE	DIGIT NO. 2 CATHODE
14	DIGIT NO. 1 ANODE	DIGIT NO. 1 CATHODE
15	B CATHODE NO. 1	B ANODE NO. 1
16	A CATHODE NO. 1	A ANODE NO. 1
17	G CATHODE NO. 1	G ANODE NO. 1
18	F CATHODE NO. 1	F ANODE NO. 1

NOTES:
 1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES (INCHES).
 2. ALL UNTOLERANCED DIMENSIONS ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
 3. WHERE APPLICABLE.

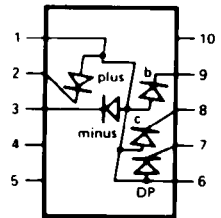
Internal Circuit Diagram



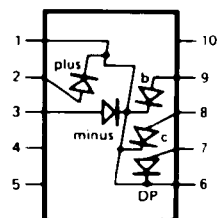
A, E



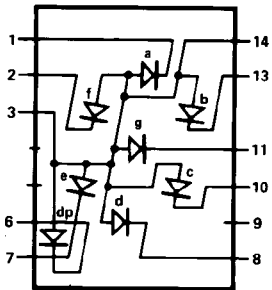
B, F



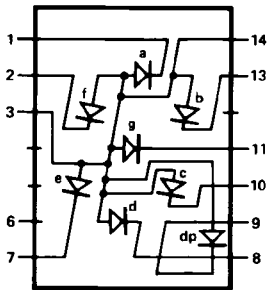
C, G



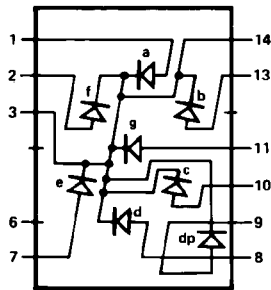
D, H



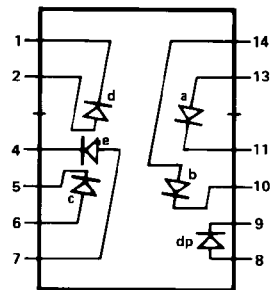
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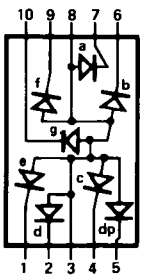
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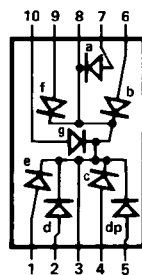
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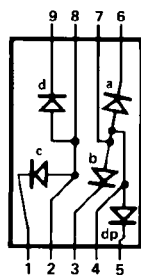
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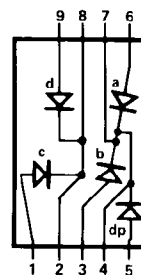
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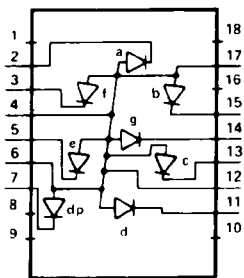
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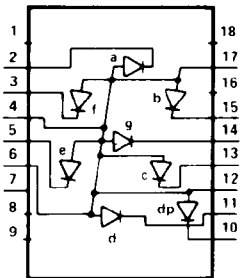
O



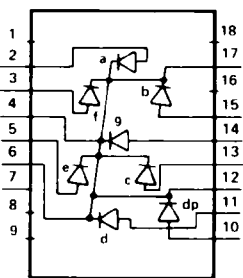
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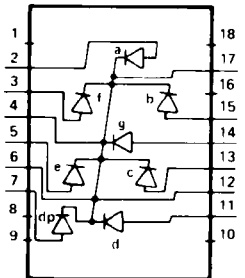
Q



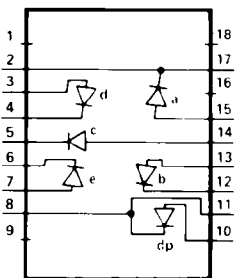
T



U

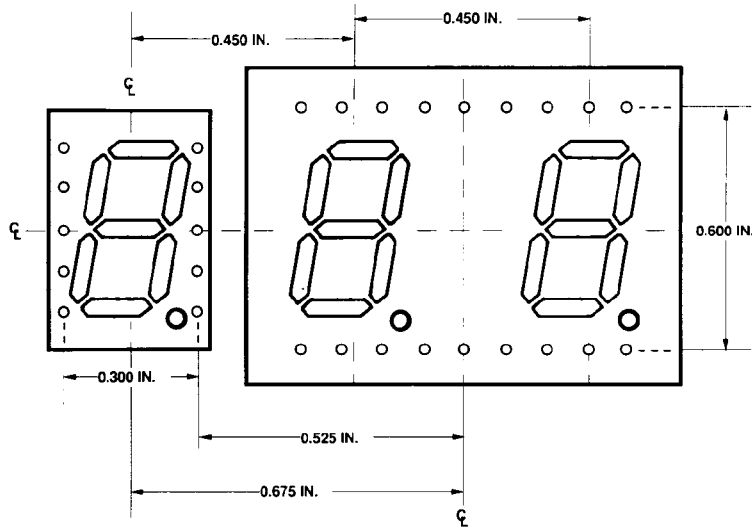
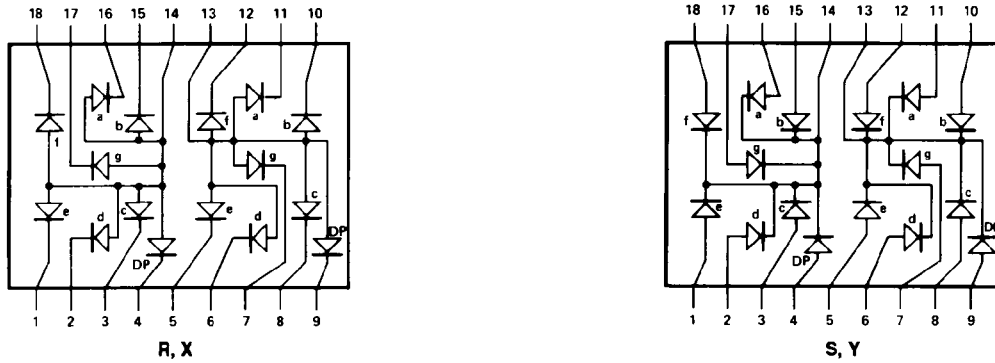


V



W

Internal Circuit Diagram (cont.)



HOLE PATTERN FOR PCB LAYOUT TO ACHIEVE UNIFORM 0.450 in. DIGIT TO DIGIT PITCH. FOR HDSP-FXXX TO HDSP-GXXX.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Description	AlGaAs Red HDSP-A10X/E10X/ H10X/K12X/N10X/ F10X, G10X Series	HER HDSP-751X/ 335X/555X/ K70X Series	Yellow HDSP-A80X Series	Green HDSP-A90X Series	Units
Average Power per Segment or DP	37	52		64	mW
Peak Forward Current per Segment or DP	45				mA
DC Forward Current per Segment or DP	15 ^[1]	15 ^[2]			mA
Operating Temperature Range	-20 to +100	-40 to +100			°C
Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +100				°C
Reverse Voltage per Segment or DP	3.0				V
Lead Solder Temperature for 3 Seconds (1.60 mm [0.063 in.] below seating plane)	260				°C

Notes:

- Derate above 91°C at 0.53 mA/°C.
- Derate HER/Yellow above 80°C at 0.38 mA/°C and Green above 71°C at 0.31 mA/°C.

Electrical/Optical Characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

AlGaAs Red

Device Series HDSP-	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions			
A10x	Luminous Intensity/Segment ^[1,2] (Digit Average)	I_V	315	600		μcd	$I_F = 1 \text{ mA}$			
				3600			$I_F = 5 \text{ mA}$			
F10x, G10x			330	650			$I_F = 1 \text{ mA}$			
				3900			$I_F = 5 \text{ mA}$			
E10x			390	650			$I_F = 1 \text{ mA}$			
				3900			$I_F = 5 \text{ mA}$			
H10x, K12x			400	700			$I_F = 1 \text{ mA}$			
				4200			$I_F = 5 \text{ mA}$			
N10x			270	590			$I_F = 1 \text{ mA}$			
				3500			$I_F = 5 \text{ mA}$			
All Devices			Forward Voltage/Segment or DP	V_F			1.6		V	$I_F = 1 \text{ mA}$
							1.7			$I_F = 5 \text{ mA}$
							1.8	2.2		$I_F = 20 \text{ mA Pk}$
			Peak Wavelength	λ_{PEAK}			645		nm	
			Dominant Wavelength ^[3]	λ_d			637		nm	
Reverse Voltage/Segment or DP ^[4]			V_R	3.0	15			V	$I_R = 100 \text{ mA}$	
Temperature Coefficient of V_F /Segment or DP	$\Delta V_F/^\circ\text{C}$		-2 mV		mV/°C					
A10x	Thermal Resistance LED Junction-to-Pin	$R_{\theta\text{J-PIN}}$		255		°C/W/Seg				
F10x, G10x				320						
E10x				340						
H10x, K12x				400						
N10x				430						

High Efficiency Red

Device Series HDSP-	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
751x	Luminous Intensity/Segment ^[1,2] (Digit Average)	I _V	160	270		mcd	I _F = 2 mA
				1050			I _F = 5 mA
335x, 555x, K70x			200	300			I _F = 2 mA
				1200			I _F = 5 mA
			270	370			I _F = 2 mA
				1480			I _F = 5 mA
All Devices	Forward Voltage/Segment or DP	V _F		1.6		V	I _F = 2 mA
				1.7			I _F = 5 mA
				2.1	2.5		I _F = 20 mA Pk
	Peak Wavelength	λ _{PEAK}		635		nm	
	Dominant Wavelength ^[3]	λ _d		626		nm	
	Reverse Voltage/Segment or DP ^[4]	V _R	3.0	30		V	I _R = 100 mA
	Temperature Coefficient of V _F /Segment or DP	ΔV _F /°C		-2		mV/°C	
751x	Thermal Resistance LED Junction-to-Pin	R _{θJ-PIN}		200		°C/W	
335x				280			
555x, K70x				345			

Yellow

Device Series HDSP-	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
A80x	Luminous Intensity/Segment ^[1,2] (Digit Average)	I _V	250	420		mcd	I _F = 4 mA
				1300			I _F = 10 mA
	Forward Voltage/Segment or DP	V _F		1.7		V	I _F = 4 mA
				1.8			I _F = 5 mA
				2.1	2.5		I _F = 20 mA Pk
	Peak Wavelength	λ _{PEAK}		583		nm	
	Dominant Wavelength ^[3,5]	λ _d	581.5	585	592.5	nm	
	Reverse Voltage/Segment or DP ^[4]	V _R	3.0	30		V	I _R = 100 mA
	Temperature Coefficient of V _F /Segment or DP	ΔV _F /°C		-2		mV/°C	
Thermal Resistance LED Junction-to-Pin	Rθ _{J-PIN}		200		°C/W		

Green

Device Series HDSP-	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
A90x	Luminous Intensity/Segment ^[1,2] (Digit Average)	I _V	250	475		mcd	I _F = 4 mA
				1500			I _F = 10 mA
	Forward Voltage/Segment or DP	V _F		1.9		V	I _F = 4 mA
				2.0			I _F = 10 mA
				2.1	2.5		I _F = 20 mA Pk
	Peak Wavelength	λ _{PEAK}		566		nm	
	Dominant Wavelength ^[3,5]	λ _d		571	577	nm	
	Reverse Voltage/Segment or DP ^[4]	V _R	3.0	30		V	I _R = 100 mA
	Temperature Coefficient of V _F /Segment or DP	ΔV _F /°C		-2		mV/°C	
Thermal Resistance LED Junction-to-Pin	Rθ _{J-PIN}		200		°C/W		

Notes:

1. Device case temperature is 25°C prior to the intensity measurement.
2. The digits are categorized for luminous intensity. The intensity category is designated by a letter on the side of the package.
3. The dominant wavelength, λ_d, is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and is the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.
4. Typical specification for reference only. Do not exceed absolute maximum ratings.
5. The yellow (HDSP-A800) and Green (HDSP-A900) displays are categorized for dominant wavelength. The category is designated by a number adjacent to the luminous intensity category letter.

AlGaAs Red

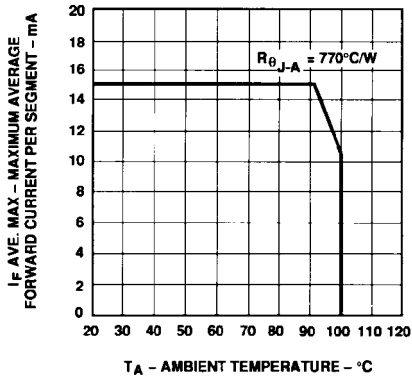


Figure 1. Maximum Allowable Average or DC Current vs. Ambient Temperature.

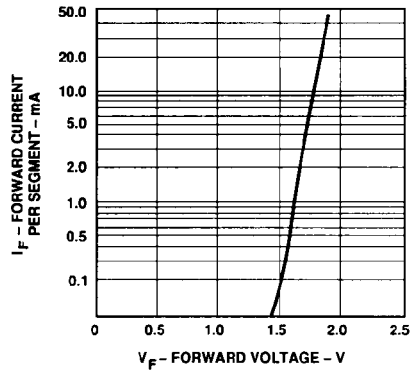


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage.

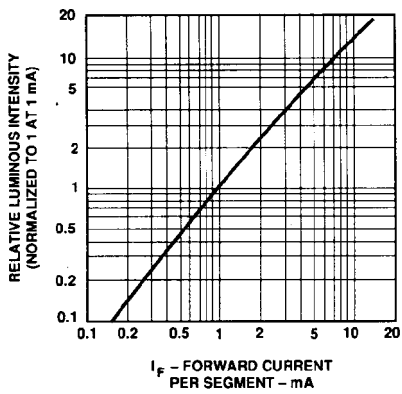


Figure 3. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. DC Forward Current.

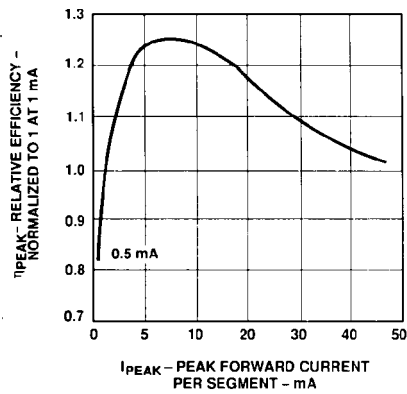


Figure 4. Relative Efficiency (Luminous Intensity per Unit Current) vs. Peak Current.

HER, Yellow, Green

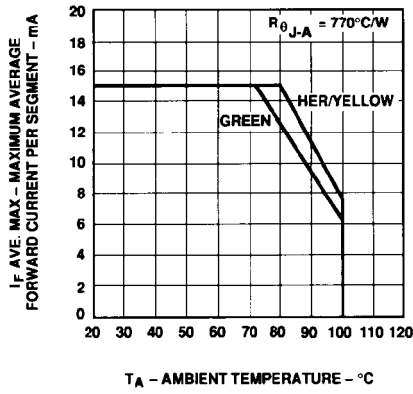


Figure 5. Maximum Allowable Average or DC Current vs. Ambient Temperature.

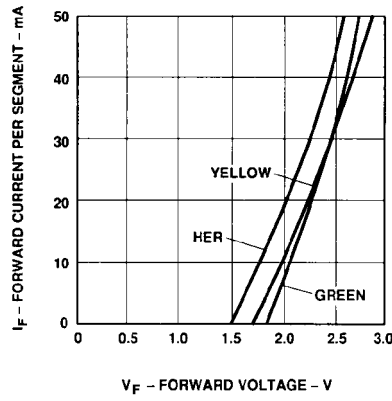


Figure 6. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage.

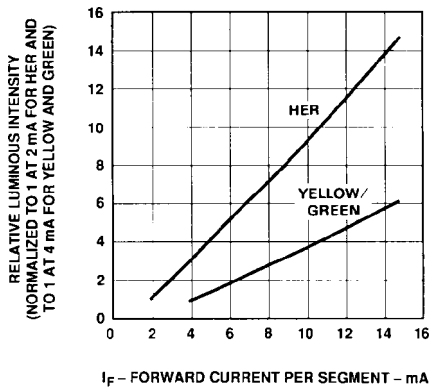


Figure 7. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. DC Forward Current.

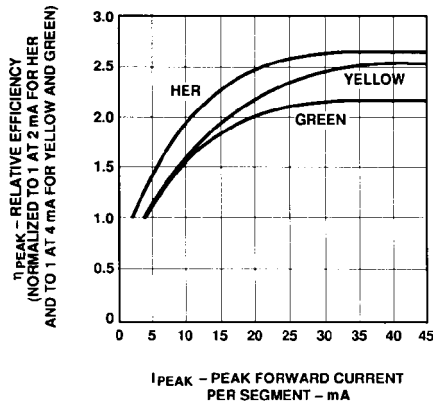


Figure 8. Relative Efficiency (Luminous Intensity per Unit Current) vs. Peak Current.

Intensity Bin Limits (mcd)**AlGaAs Red**

HDSP-A10x		
IV Bin Category	Min.	Max.
E	0.315	0.520
F	0.428	0.759
G	0.621	1.16
H	0.945	1.71
I	1.40	2.56
J	2.10	3.84
K	3.14	5.75
L	4.70	8.55

HDSP-E10x/F10x/G10x		
IV Bin Category	Min.	Max.
D	0.391	0.650
E	0.532	0.923
F	0.755	1.39
G	1.13	2.08
H	1.70	3.14

HDSP-H10x/K12x		
IV Bin Category	Min.	Max.
C	0.415	0.690
D	0.565	0.990
E	0.810	1.50
F	1.20	2.20
G	1.80	3.30
H	2.73	5.00
I	4.09	7.50

HDSP-N10x		
IV Bin Category	Min.	Max.
A	0.270	0.400
B	0.325	0.500
C	0.415	0.690
D	0.565	0.990
E	0.810	1.50
F	1.20	2.20
G	1.80	3.30
H	2.73	5.00
I	4.09	7.50

Intensity Bin Limits (mcd), continued
HER

HDSP-751x		
IV Bin Category	Min.	Max.
B	0.160	0.240
C	0.200	0.300
D	0.250	0.385
E	0.315	0.520
F	0.428	0.759
G	0.621	1.16

HDSP-751x		
IV Bin Category	Min.	Max.
B	0.240	0.366
C	0.300	0.477
D	0.391	0.650
E	0.532	0.923
F	0.755	1.39
G	1.13	2.08
H	1.70	3.14

HDSP-555x/K70x		
IV Bin Category	Min.	Max.
A	0.270	0.400
B	0.325	0.500
C	0.415	0.690
D	0.565	0.990
E	0.810	1.50
F	1.20	2.20
G	1.80	3.30
H	2.73	5.00
I	4.09	7.50

Intensity Bin Limits (mcd), continued
Yellow

HDSP-A80x		
IV Bin Category	Min.	Max.
D	0.250	0.385
E	0.315	0.520
F	0.425	0.760
G	0.625	1.14
H	0.940	1.70
I	1.40	2.56
J	2.10	3.84
K	3.14	5.76
L	4.71	8.64
M	7.07	13.00
N	10.60	19.40
O	15.90	29.20
P	23.90	43.80
Q	35.80	65.60

Green

HDSP-A90x		
IV Bin Category	Min.	Max.
E	0.315	0.520
F	0.425	0.760
G	0.625	1.14
H	0.940	1.70
I	1.40	2.56
J	2.10	3.84
K	3.14	5.76
L	4.71	8.64
M	7.07	13.00
N	10.60	19.40
O	15.90	29.20
P	23.90	43.80
Q	35.80	65.60

Color Categories

Color	Bin	Dominant Wavelength (nm)	
		Min.	Max.
Yellow	1	581.50	585.00
	3	584.00	587.50
	2	586.50	590.00
	4	589.00	592.50
Green	2	573.00	577.00
	3	570.00	574.00
	4	567.00	571.00
	5	564.00	568.00

Note:

All categories are established for classification of products. Products may not be available in all categories. Please contact your local Agilent representatives for further clarification/information.

Electrical/Optical

For more information on electrical/optical characteristics, please see Application Note 1005.

Contrast Enhancement

For information on contrast enhancement, please see Application Note 1015.

Soldering/Cleaning

Cleaning agents from the ketone family (acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, etc.) and from the

chlorinated hydrocarbon family (methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, etc.) are not recommended for cleaning LED parts. All of these various solvents attack or dissolve the encapsulating epoxies used to form the package of plastic LED parts.

For information on soldering LEDs, please refer to Application Note 1027.

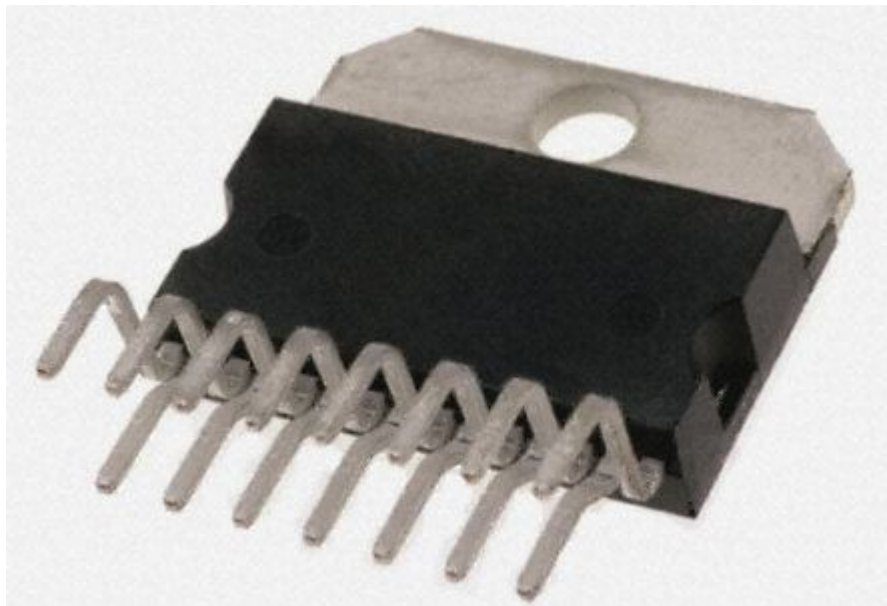


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July 26, 2001
Obsoletes 5980-2351E (9/00)
5988-2225EN

3.12.3. Circuito integrado de dos puentes en H

Referencia del fabricante	L298N
Referencia RS-Amidata	636-384

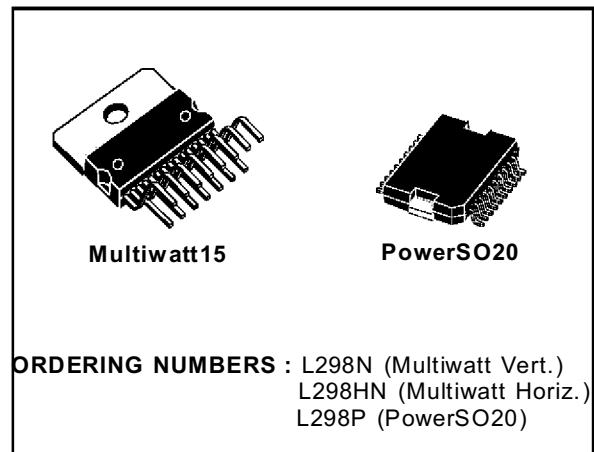


DUAL FULL-BRIDGE DRIVER

- OPERATING SUPPLY VOLTAGE UP TO 46 V
- TOTAL DC CURRENT UP TO 4 A
- LOW SATURATION VOLTAGE
- OVERTEMPERATURE PROTECTION
- LOGICAL "0" INPUT VOLTAGE UP TO 1.5 V (HIGH NOISE IMMUNITY)

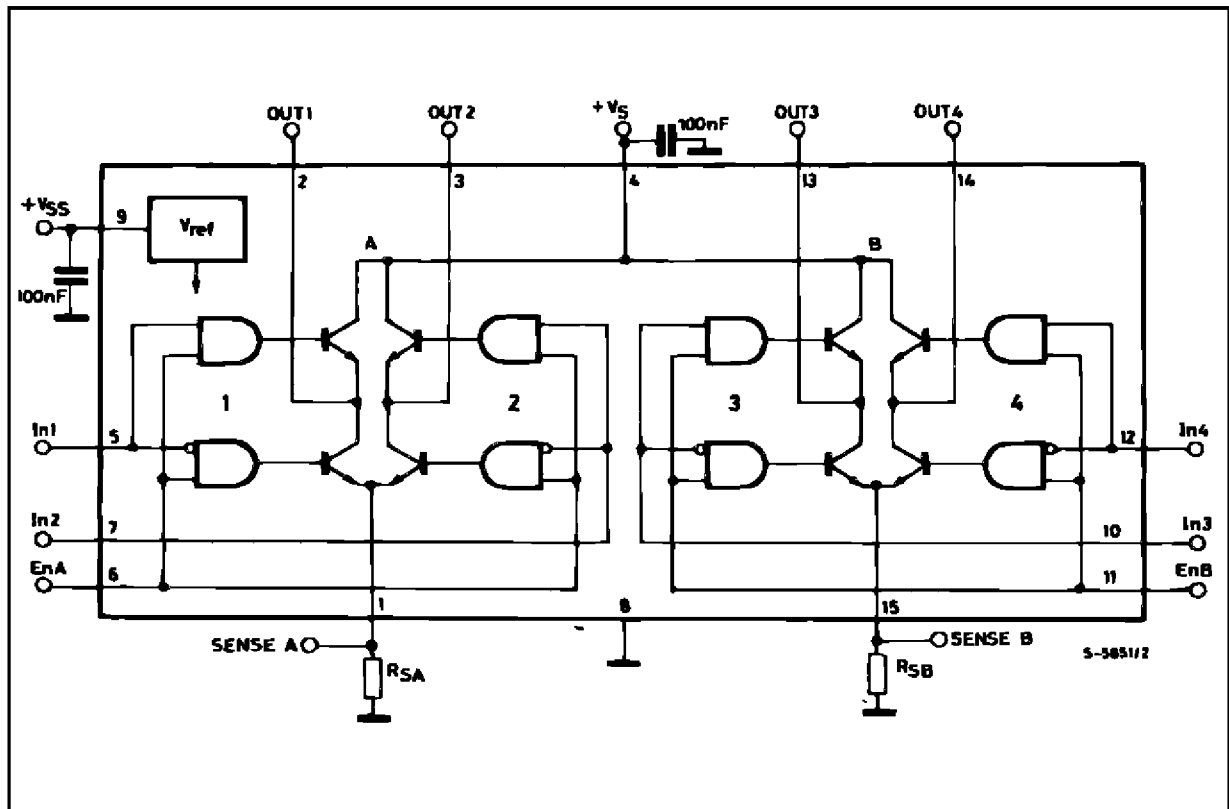
DESCRIPTION

The L298 is an integrated monolithic circuit in a 15-lead Multiwatt and PowerSO20 packages. It is a high voltage, high current dual full-bridge driver designed to accept standard TTL logic levels and drive inductive loads such as relays, solenoids, DC and stepping motors. Two enable inputs are provided to enable or disable the device independently of the input signals. The emitters of the lower transistors of each bridge are connected together and the corresponding external terminal can be used for the con-



nection of an external sensing resistor. An additional supply input is provided so that the logic works at a lower voltage.

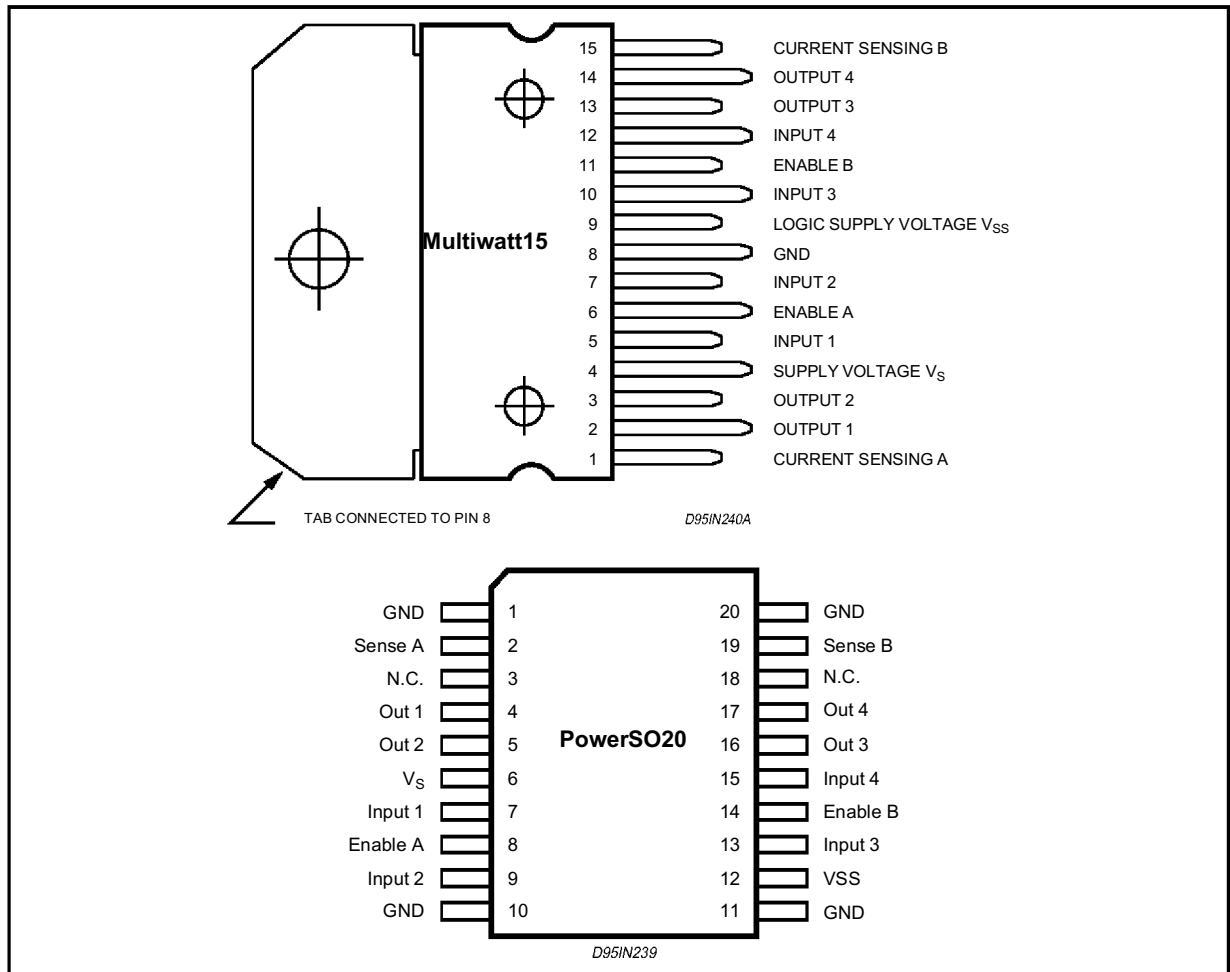
BLOCK DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V _S	Power Supply	50	V
V _{SS}	Logic Supply Voltage	7	V
V _I , V _{En}	Input and Enable Voltage	-0.3 to 7	V
I _O	Peak Output Current (each Channel)		
	- Non Repetitive (t = 100μs)	3	A
	- Repetitive (80% on -20% off; t _{on} = 10ms)	2.5	A
	-DC Operation	2	A
V _{sens}	Sensing Voltage	-1 to 2.3	V
P _{tot}	Total Power Dissipation (T _{case} = 75°C)	25	W
T _{op}	Junction Operating Temperature	-25 to 130	°C
T _{stg} , T _j	Storage and Junction Temperature	-40 to 150	°C

PIN CONNECTIONS (top view)



THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter		PowerSO20	Multiwatt15	Unit
R _{thj-case}	Thermal Resistance Junction-case	Max.	-	3	°C/W
R _{thj-amb}	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	Max.	13 (*)	35	°C/W

(*) Mounted on aluminum substrate

PIN FUNCTIONS (refer to the block diagram)

MW.15	PowerSO	Name	Function
1;15	2;19	Sense A; Sense B	Between this pin and ground is connected the sense resistor to control the current of the load.
2;3	4;5	Out 1; Out 2	Outputs of the Bridge A; the current that flows through the load connected between these two pins is monitored at pin 1.
4	6	V _S	Supply Voltage for the Power Output Stages. A non-inductive 100nF capacitor must be connected between this pin and ground.
5;7	7;9	Input 1; Input 2	TTL Compatible Inputs of the Bridge A.
6;11	8;14	Enable A; Enable B	TTL Compatible Enable Input: the L state disables the bridge A (enable A) and/or the bridge B (enable B).
8	1,10,11,20	GND	Ground.
9	12	V _{SS}	Supply Voltage for the Logic Blocks. A100nF capacitor must be connected between this pin and ground.
10; 12	13;15	Input 3; Input 4	TTL Compatible Inputs of the Bridge B.
13; 14	16;17	Out 3; Out 4	Outputs of the Bridge B. The current that flows through the load connected between these two pins is monitored at pin 15.
–	3;18	N.C.	Not Connected

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_S = 42V; V_{SS} = 5V, T_J = 25°C; unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _S	Supply Voltage (pin 4)	Operative Condition	V _{IH} +2.5		46	V
V _{SS}	Logic Supply Voltage (pin 9)		4.5	5	7	V
I _S	Quiescent Supply Current (pin 4)	V _{en} = H; I _L = 0 V _i = L V _i = H		13 50	22 70	mA mA
		V _{en} = L V _i = X			4	mA
I _{SS}	Quiescent Current from V _{SS} (pin 9)	V _{en} = H; I _L = 0 V _i = L V _i = H		24 7	36 12	mA mA
		V _{en} = L V _i = X			6	mA
V _{iL}	Input Low Voltage (pins 5, 7, 10, 12)		–0.3		1.5	V
V _{iH}	Input High Voltage (pins 5, 7, 10, 12)		2.3		V _{SS}	V
I _{iL}	Low Voltage Input Current (pins 5, 7, 10, 12)	V _i = L			–10	μA
I _{iH}	High Voltage Input Current (pins 5, 7, 10, 12)	V _i = H ≤ V _{SS} – 0.6V		30	100	μA
V _{en} = L	Enable Low Voltage (pins 6, 11)		–0.3		1.5	V
V _{en} = H	Enable High Voltage (pins 6, 11)		2.3		V _{SS}	V
I _{en} = L	Low Voltage Enable Current (pins 6, 11)	V _{en} = L			–10	μA
I _{en} = H	High Voltage Enable Current (pins 6, 11)	V _{en} = H ≤ V _{SS} – 0.6V		30	100	μA
V _{CEsat(H)}	Source Saturation Voltage	I _L = 1A I _L = 2A	0.95	1.35 2	1.7 2.7	V V
V _{CEsat(L)}	Sink Saturation Voltage	I _L = 1A (5) I _L = 2A (5)	0.85	1.2 1.7	1.6 2.3	V V
V _{CEsat}	Total Drop	I _L = 1A (5) I _L = 2A (5)	1.80		3.2 4.9	V V
V _{sens}	Sensing Voltage (pins 1, 15)		–1 (1)		2	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
T ₁ (V _i)	Source Current Turn-off Delay	0.5 V _i to 0.9 I _L (2); (4)		1.5		μs
T ₂ (V _i)	Source Current Fall Time	0.9 I _L to 0.1 I _L (2); (4)		0.2		μs
T ₃ (V _i)	Source Current Turn-on Delay	0.5 V _i to 0.1 I _L (2); (4)		2		μs
T ₄ (V _i)	Source Current Rise Time	0.1 I _L to 0.9 I _L (2); (4)		0.7		μs
T ₅ (V _i)	Sink Current Turn-off Delay	0.5 V _i to 0.9 I _L (3); (4)		0.7		μs
T ₆ (V _i)	Sink Current Fall Time	0.9 I _L to 0.1 I _L (3); (4)		0.25		μs
T ₇ (V _i)	Sink Current Turn-on Delay	0.5 V _i to 0.9 I _L (3); (4)		1.6		μs
T ₈ (V _i)	Sink Current Rise Time	0.1 I _L to 0.9 I _L (3); (4)		0.2		μs
f _c (V _i)	Commutation Frequency	I _L = 2A		25	40	KHz
T ₁ (V _{en})	Source Current Turn-off Delay	0.5 V _{en} to 0.9 I _L (2); (4)		3		μs
T ₂ (V _{en})	Source Current Fall Time	0.9 I _L to 0.1 I _L (2); (4)		1		μs
T ₃ (V _{en})	Source Current Turn-on Delay	0.5 V _{en} to 0.1 I _L (2); (4)		0.3		μs
T ₄ (V _{en})	Source Current Rise Time	0.1 I _L to 0.9 I _L (2); (4)		0.4		μs
T ₅ (V _{en})	Sink Current Turn-off Delay	0.5 V _{en} to 0.9 I _L (3); (4)		2.2		μs
T ₆ (V _{en})	Sink Current Fall Time	0.9 I _L to 0.1 I _L (3); (4)		0.35		μs
T ₇ (V _{en})	Sink Current Turn-on Delay	0.5 V _{en} to 0.9 I _L (3); (4)		0.25		μs
T ₈ (V _{en})	Sink Current Rise Time	0.1 I _L to 0.9 I _L (3); (4)		0.1		μs

- 1) Sensing voltage can be -1 V for t ≤ 50 μsec; in steady state V_{sens} min ≥ -0.5 V.
- 2) See fig. 2.
- 3) See fig. 4.
- 4) The load must be a pure resistor.

Figure 1 : Typical Saturation Voltage vs. Output Current.

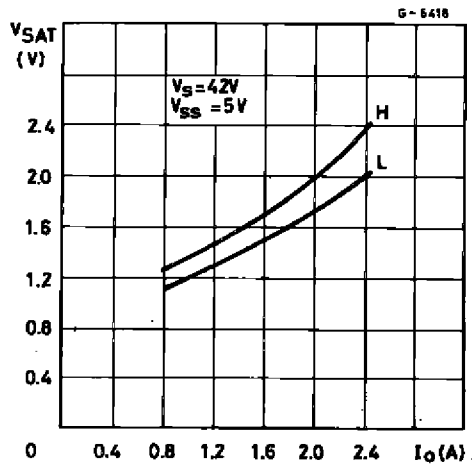
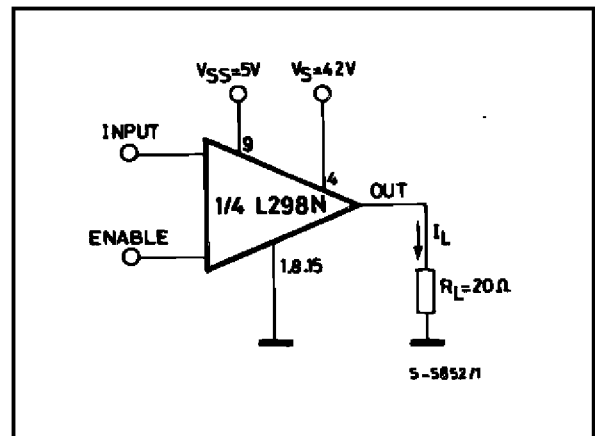


Figure 2 : Switching Times Test Circuits.



Note : For INPUT Switching, set EN = H
For ENABLE Switching, set IN = H

Figure 3 : Source Current Delay Times vs. Input or Enable Switching.

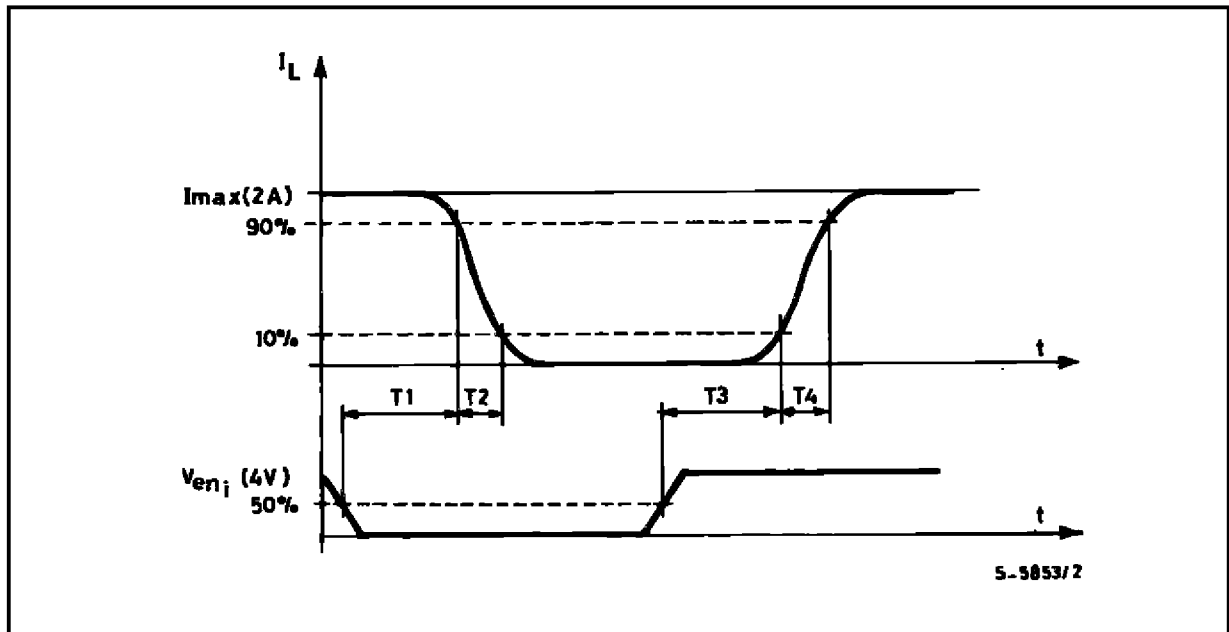
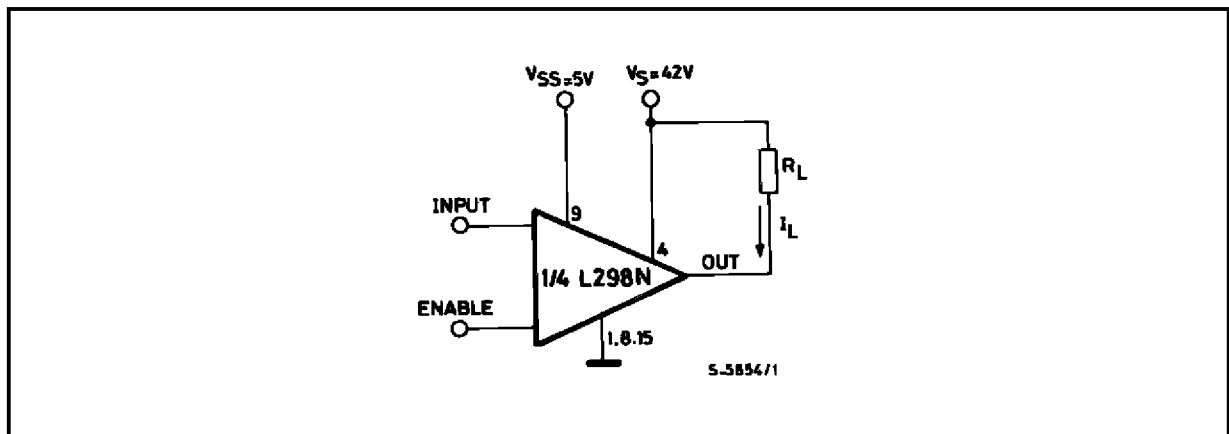


Figure 4 : Switching Times Test Circuits.



Note : For INPUT Switching, set EN = H
For ENABLE Switching, set IN = L

Figure 5 : Sink Current Delay Times vs. Input 0 V Enable Switching.

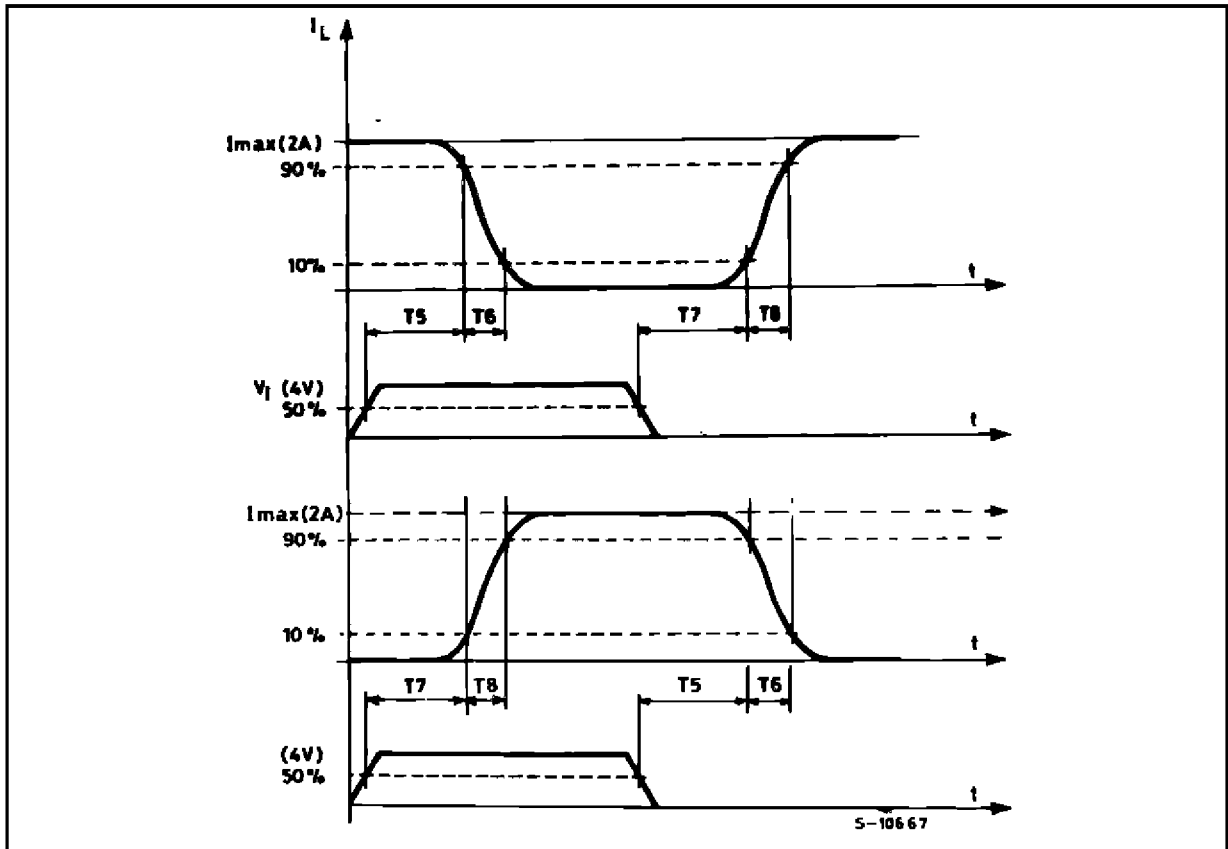


Figure 6 : Bidirectional DC Motor Control.

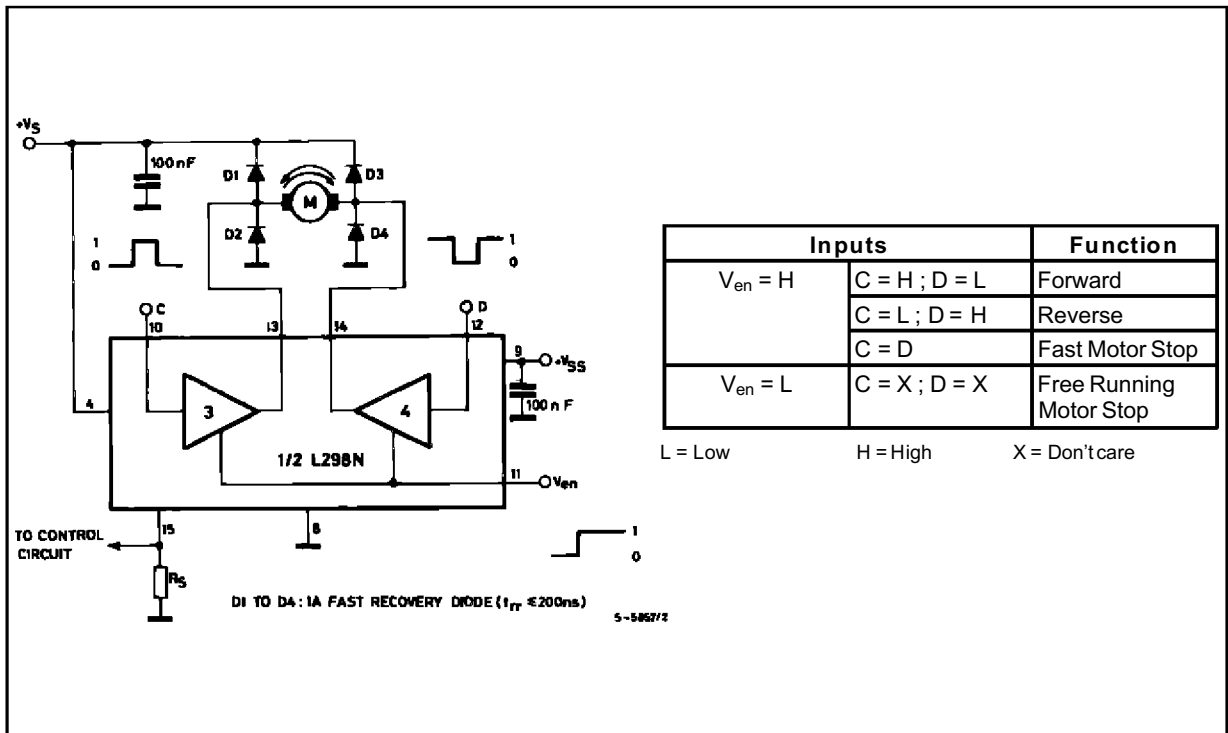
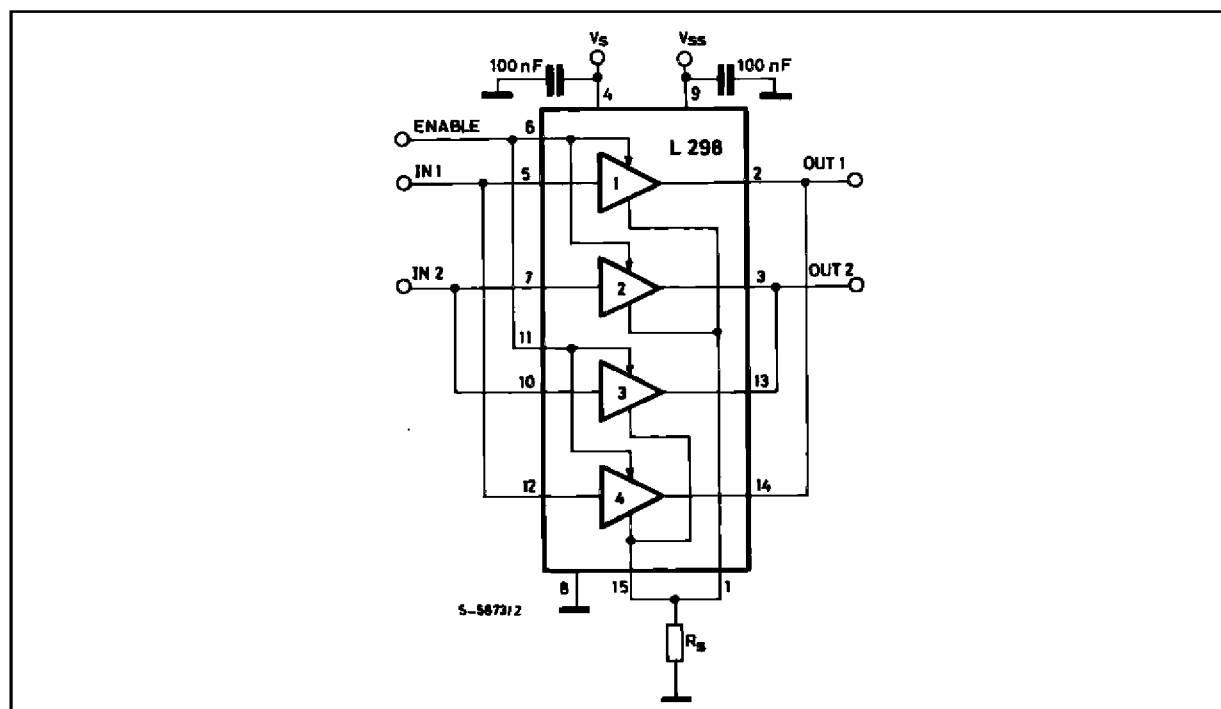


Figure 7 : For higher currents, outputs can be paralleled. Take care to parallel channel 1 with channel 4 and channel 2 with channel 3.



APPLICATION INFORMATION (Refer to the block diagram)

1.1. POWER OUTPUT STAGE

The L298 integrates two power output stages (A; B). The power output stage is a bridge configuration and its outputs can drive an inductive load in common or differential mode, depending on the state of the inputs. The current that flows through the load comes out from the bridge at the sense output: an external resistor (R_{SA} ; R_{SB}) allows to detect the intensity of this current.

1.2. INPUT STAGE

Each bridge is driven by means of four gates the input of which are $In1$; $In2$; EnA and $In3$; $In4$; EnB . The In inputs set the bridge state when The En input is high; a low state of the En input inhibits the bridge. All the inputs are TTL compatible.

2. SUGGESTIONS

A non inductive capacitor, usually of 100 nF, must be foreseen between both V_s and V_{ss} , to ground, as near as possible to GND pin. When the large capacitor of the power supply is too far from the IC, a second smaller one must be foreseen near the L298.

The sense resistor, not of a wire wound type, must be grounded near the negative pole of V_s that must be near the GND pin of the I.C.

Each input must be connected to the source of the driving signals by means of a very short path.

Turn-On and Turn-Off: Before to Turn-ON the Supply Voltage and before to Turn it OFF, the Enable input must be driven to the Low state.

3. APPLICATIONS

Fig 6 shows a bidirectional DC motor control Schematic Diagram for which only one bridge is needed. The external bridge of diodes $D1$ to $D4$ is made by four fast recovery elements ($tr_r \leq 200$ nsec) that must be chosen of a V_F as low as possible at the worst case of the load current.

The sense output voltage can be used to control the current amplitude by chopping the inputs, or to provide overcurrent protection by switching low the enable input.

The brake function (Fast motor stop) requires that the Absolute Maximum Rating of 2 Amps must never be overcome.

When the repetitive peak current needed from the load is higher than 2 Amps, a paralleled configuration can be chosen (See Fig.7).

An external bridge of diodes are required when inductive loads are driven and when the inputs of the IC are chopped; Schottky diodes would be preferred.

This solution can drive until 3 Amps In DC operation and until 3.5 Amps of a repetitive peak current.

On Fig 8 it is shown the driving of a two phase bipolar stepper motor ; the needed signals to drive the inputs of the L298 are generated, in this example, from the IC L297.

Fig 9 shows an example of P.C.B. designed for the application of Fig 8.

Figure 8 : Two Phase Bipolar Stepper Motor Circuit.

This circuit drives bipolar stepper motors with winding currents up to 2 A. The diodes are fast 2 A types.

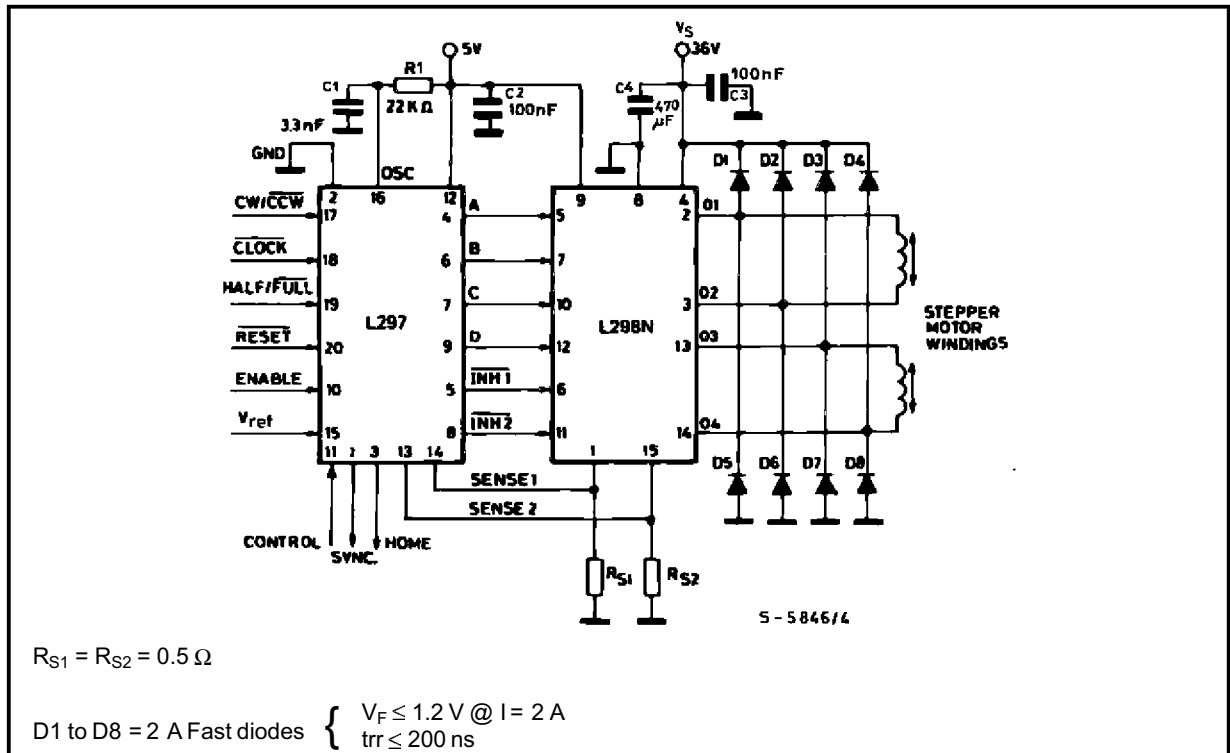


Fig 10 shows a second two phase bipolar stepper motor control circuit where the current is controlled by the I.C. L6506.

Figure 9 : Suggested Printed Circuit Board Layout for the Circuit of fig. 8 (1:1 scale).

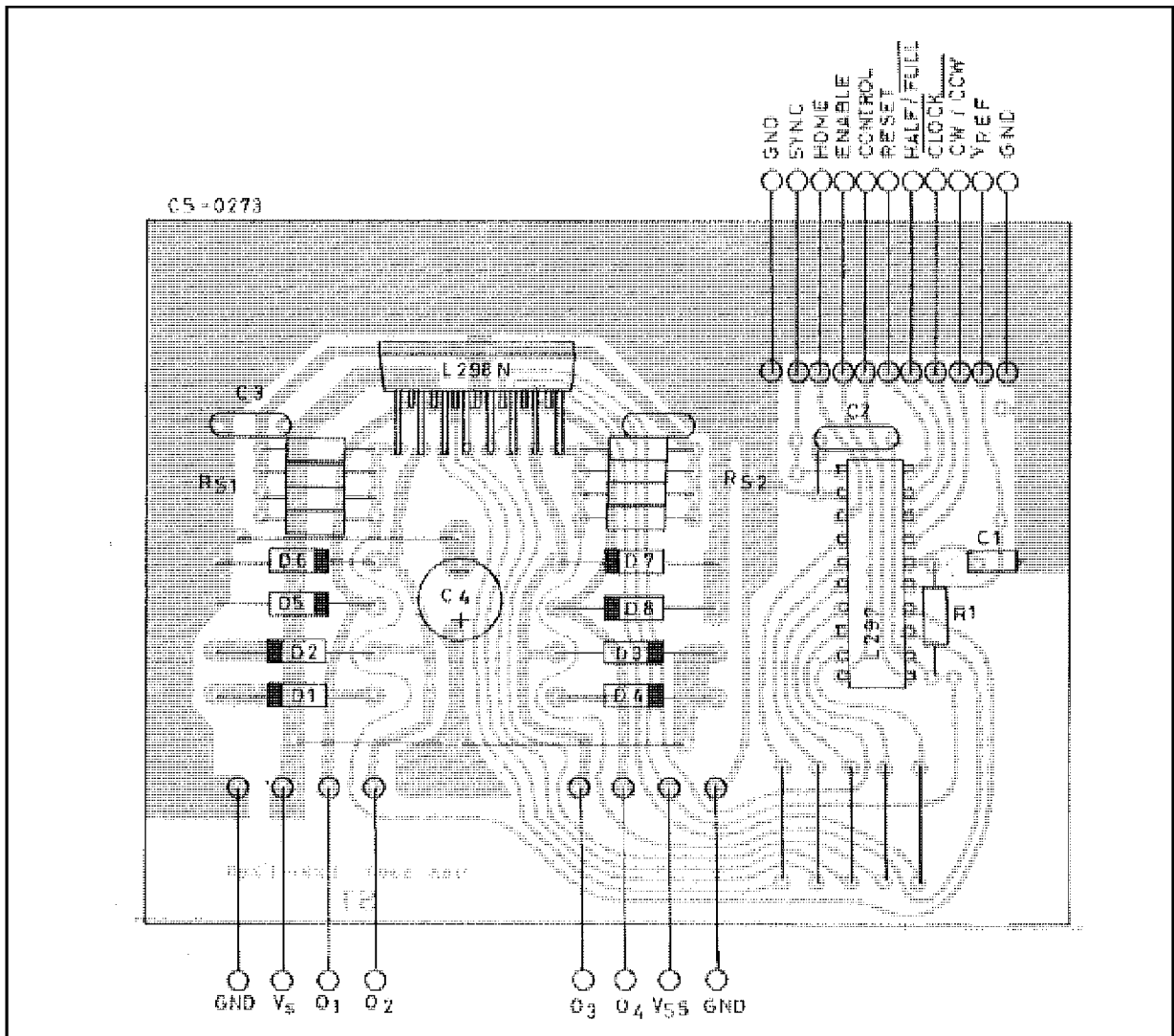
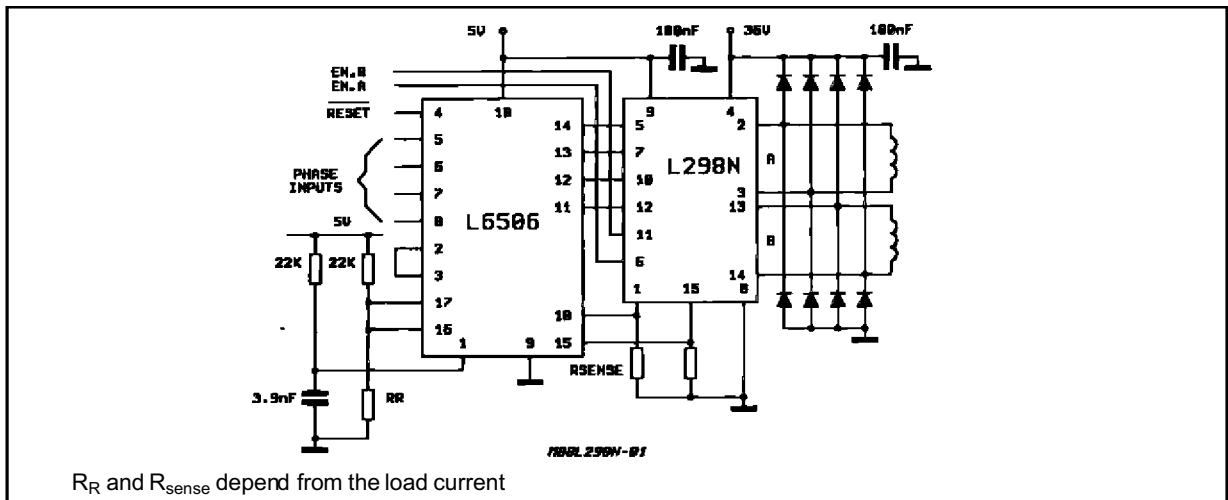
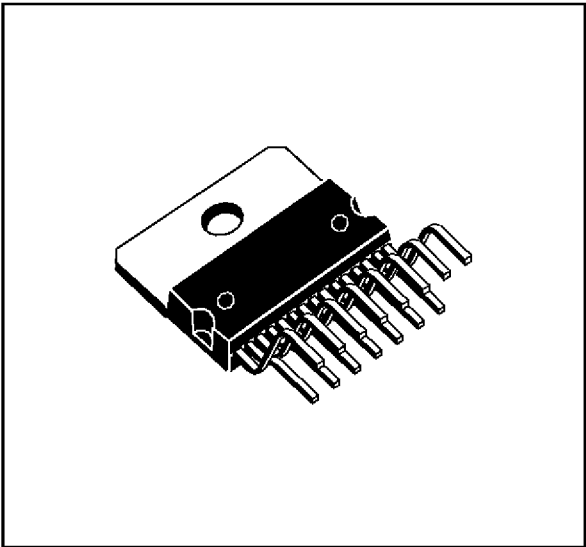


Figure 10 : Two Phase Bipolar Stepper Motor Control Circuit by Using the Current Controller L6506.

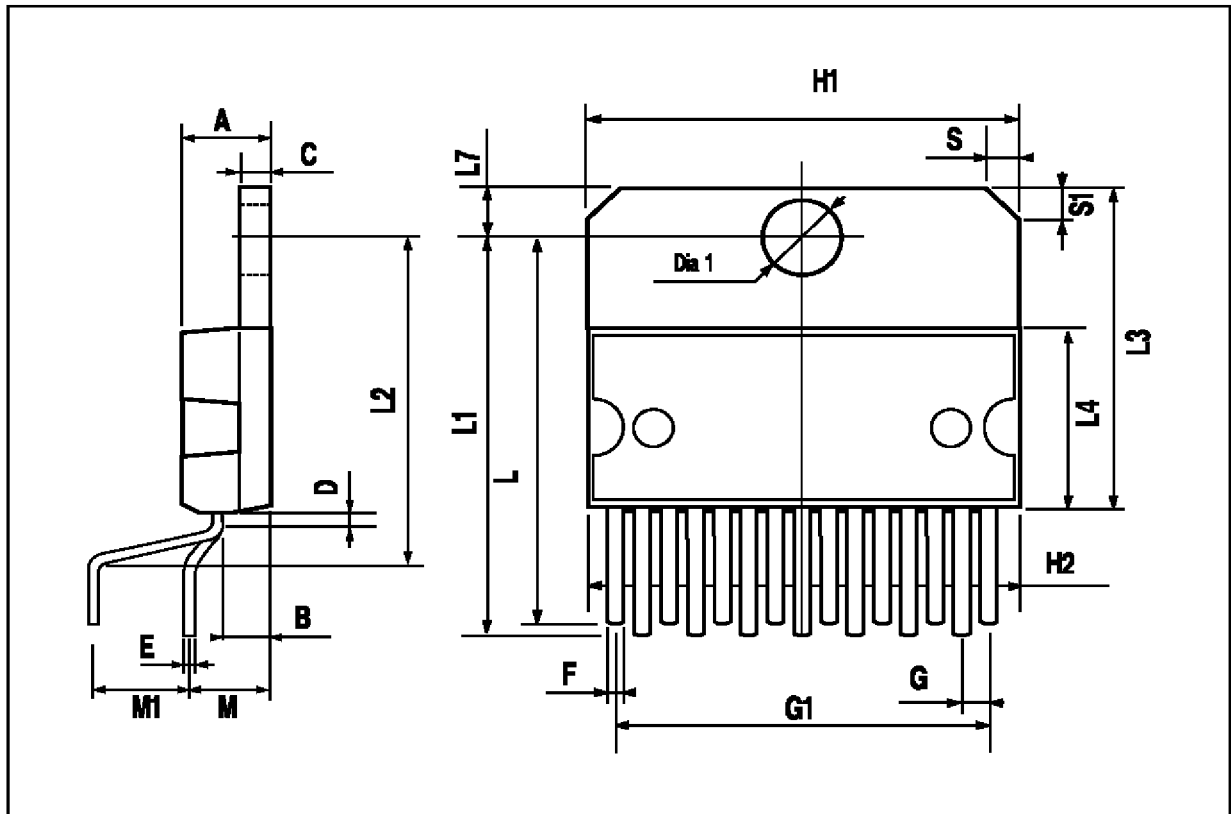


DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			5			0.197
B			2.65			0.104
C			1.6			0.063
D		1			0.039	
E	0.49		0.55	0.019		0.022
F	0.66		0.75	0.026		0.030
G	1.02	1.27	1.52	0.040	0.050	0.060
G1	17.53	17.78	18.03	0.690	0.700	0.710
H1	19.6			0.772		
H2			20.2			0.795
L	21.9	22.2	22.5	0.862	0.874	0.886
L1	21.7	22.1	22.5	0.854	0.870	0.886
L2	17.65		18.1	0.695		0.713
L3	17.25	17.5	17.75	0.679	0.689	0.699
L4	10.3	10.7	10.9	0.406	0.421	0.429
L7	2.65		2.9	0.104		0.114
M	4.25	4.55	4.85	0.167	0.179	0.191
M1	4.63	5.08	5.53	0.182	0.200	0.218
S	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102
S1	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102
Dia1	3.65		3.85	0.144		0.152

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA

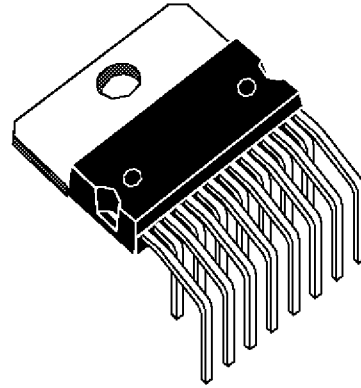


Multiwatt15 V

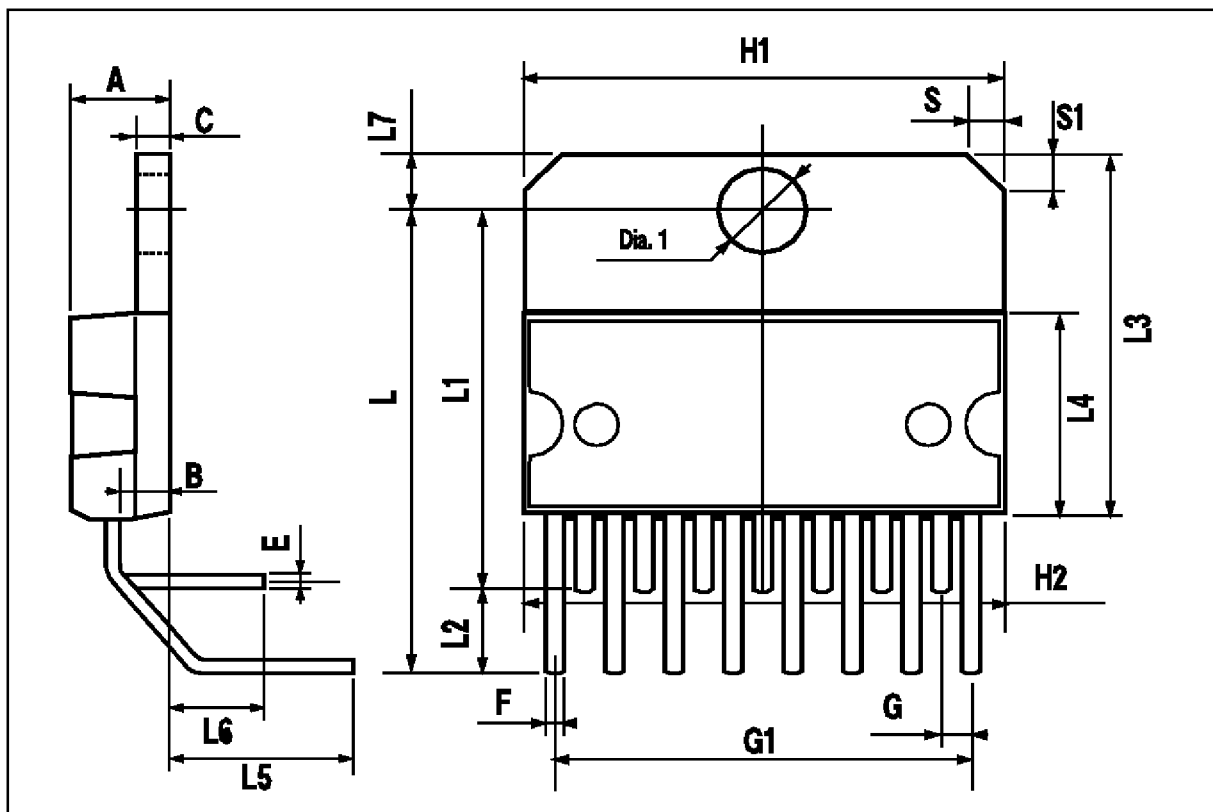


DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			5			0.197
B			2.65			0.104
C			1.6			0.063
E	0.49		0.55	0.019		0.022
F	0.66		0.75	0.026		0.030
G	1.14	1.27	1.4	0.045	0.050	0.055
G1	17.57	17.78	17.91	0.692	0.700	0.705
H1	19.6			0.772		
H2			20.2			0.795
L		20.57			0.810	
L1		18.03			0.710	
L2		2.54			0.100	
L3	17.25	17.5	17.75	0.679	0.689	0.699
L4	10.3	10.7	10.9	0.406	0.421	0.429
L5		5.28			0.208	
L6		2.38			0.094	
L7	2.65		2.9	0.104		0.114
S	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102
S1	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102
Dia1	3.65		3.85	0.144		0.152

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA



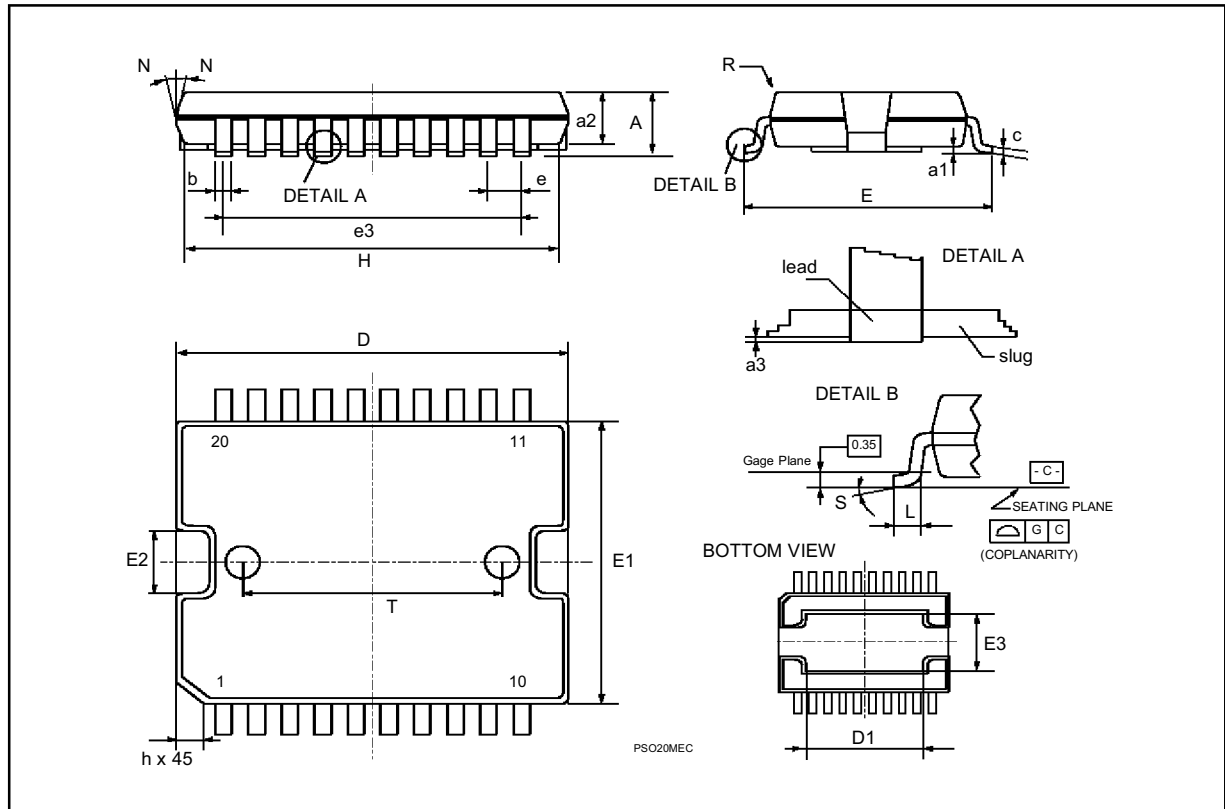
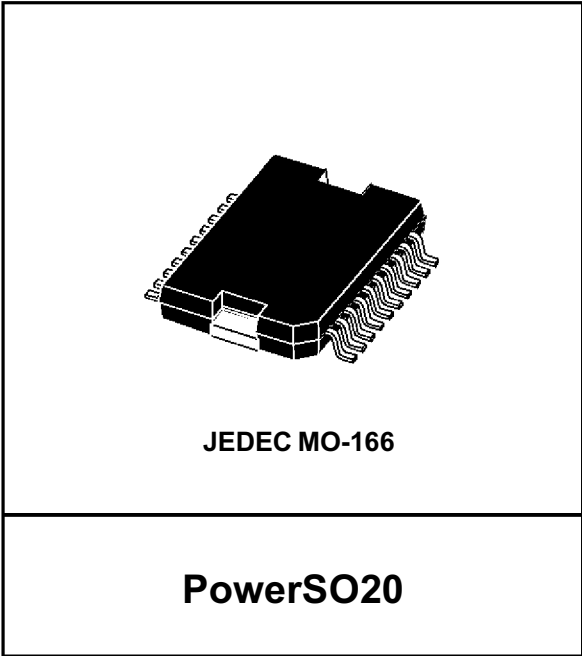
Multiwatt15 H



DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			3.6			0.142
a1	0.1		0.3	0.004		0.012
a2			3.3			0.130
a3	0		0.1	0.000		0.004
b	0.4		0.53	0.016		0.021
c	0.23		0.32	0.009		0.013
D (1)	15.8		16	0.622		0.630
D1	9.4		9.8	0.370		0.386
E	13.9		14.5	0.547		0.570
e		1.27			0.050	
e3		11.43			0.450	
E1 (1)	10.9		11.1	0.429		0.437
E2			2.9			0.114
E3	5.8		6.2	0.228		0.244
G	0		0.1	0.000		0.004
H	15.5		15.9	0.610		0.626
h			1.1			0.043
L	0.8		1.1	0.031		0.043
N	10° (max.)					
S	8° (max.)					
T		10			0.394	

(1) "D and F" do not include mold flash or protrusions.
 - Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15 mm (0.006").
 - Critical dimensions: "E", "G" and "a3"

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA



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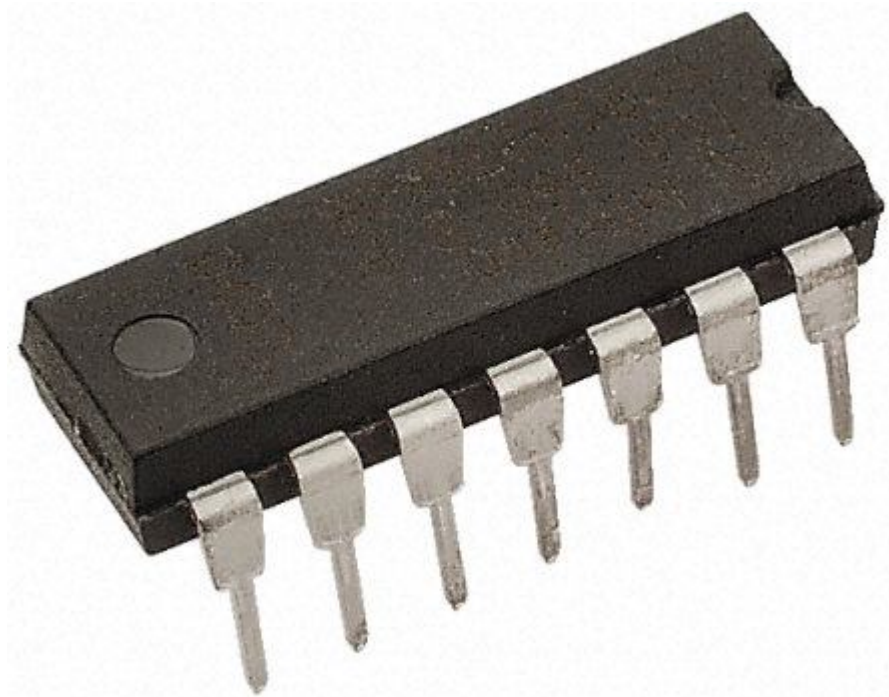
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3.12.4. Circuito integrado de seis inversores

Referencia del fabricante	74HC14N
Referencia RS-Amidata	169-7352



DATA SHEET

For a complete data sheet, please also download:

- The IC06 74HC/HCT/HCU/HCMOS Logic Family Specifications
- The IC06 74HC/HCT/HCU/HCMOS Logic Package Information
- The IC06 74HC/HCT/HCU/HCMOS Logic Package Outlines

74HC/HCT14 Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

Product specification
File under Integrated Circuits, IC06

September 1993

Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

74HC/HCT14

FEATURES

- Output capability: standard
- I_{CC} category: SSI

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The 74HC/HCT14 are high-speed Si-gate CMOS devices and are pin compatible with low power Schottky TTL (LSTTL). They are specified in compliance with JEDEC standard no. 7A.

The 74HC/HCT14 provide six inverting buffers with Schmitt-trigger action. They are capable of transforming slowly changing input signals into sharply defined, jitter-free output signals.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

GND = 0 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C; t_r = t_f = 6 ns

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL		UNIT
			HC	HCT	
t _{PHL} / t _{PLH}	propagation delay nA to nY	C _L = 15 pF; V _{CC} = 5 V	12	17	ns
C _I	input capacitance		3.5	3.5	pF
C _{PD}	power dissipation capacitance per gate	notes 1 and 2	7	8	pF

Notes

1. C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D in μW):

$$P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i + \sum (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o) \text{ where:}$$

f_i = input frequency in MHz

f_o = output frequency in MHz

C_L = output load capacitance in pF

V_{CC} = supply voltage in V

∑ (C_L × V_{CC}² × f_o) = sum of outputs

2. For HC the condition is V_I = GND to V_{CC}
For HCT the condition is V_I = GND to V_{CC} – 1.5 V

ORDERING INFORMATION

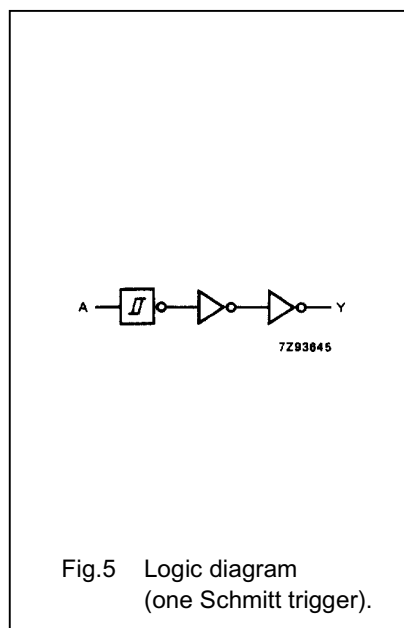
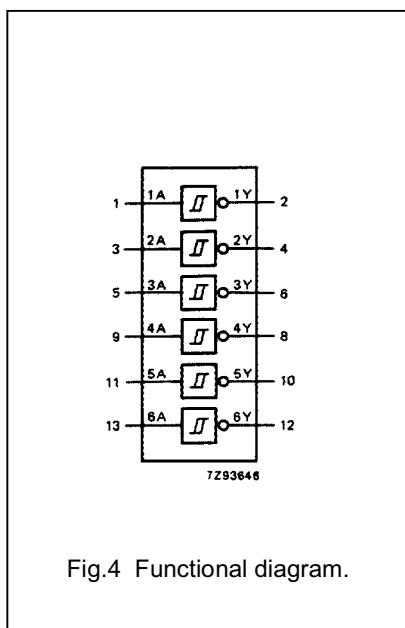
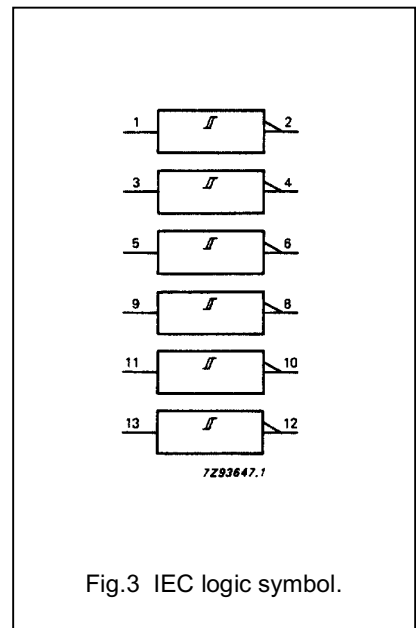
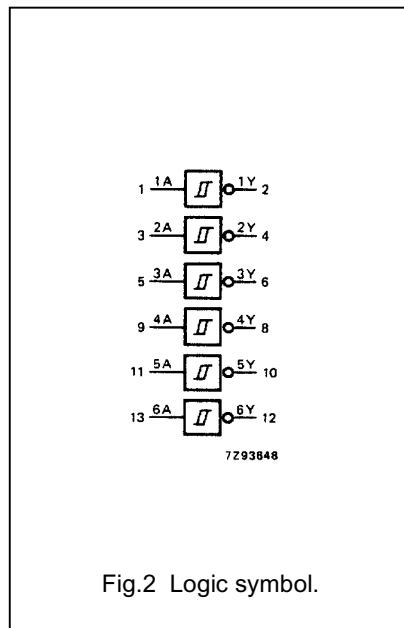
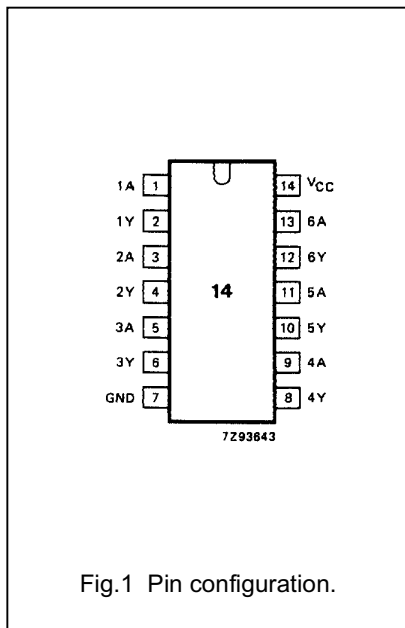
See "74HC/HCT/HCU/HCMOS Logic Package Information".

Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

74HC/HCT14

PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN NO.	SYMBOL	NAME AND FUNCTION
1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13	1A to 6A	data inputs
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12	1Y to 6Y	data outputs
7	GND	ground (0 V)
14	V _{CC}	positive supply voltage



FUNCTION TABLE

INPUT	OUTPUT
nA	nY
L	H
H	L

Notes

- H = HIGH voltage level
L = LOW voltage level

APPLICATIONS

- Wave and pulse shapers
- Astable multivibrators
- Monostable multivibrators

Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

74HC/HCT14

DC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HC

For the DC characteristics see "74HC/HCT/HCU/HCMOS Logic Family Specifications". Transfer characteristics are given below.

Output capability: standard

I_{CC} category: SSI

Transfer characteristics for 74HC

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	T _{amb} (°C)								UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS	
		74HC									V _{CC} (V)	WAVEFORMS
		+25			-40 to +85		-40 to +125					
		min.	typ.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.				
V _{T+}	positive-going threshold	0.7 1.7 2.1	1.18 2.38 3.14	1.5 3.15 4.2	0.7 1.7 2.1	1.5 3.15 4.2	0.7 1.7 2.1	1.5 3.15 4.2	V	2.0 4.5 6.0	Figs 6 and 7	
V _{T-}	negative-going threshold	0.3 0.9 1.2	0.52 1.40 1.89	0.90 2.00 2.60	0.3 0.90 1.20	0.90 2.00 2.60	0.30 0.90 1.2	0.90 2.00 2.60	V	2.0 4.5 6.0	Figs 6 and 7	
V _H	hysteresis (V _{T+} - V _{T-})	0.2 0.4 0.6	0.66 0.98 1.25	1.0 1.4 1.6	0.2 0.4 0.6	1.0 1.4 1.6	0.2 0.4 0.6	1.0 1.4 1.6	V	2.0 4.5 6.0	Figs 6 and 7	

AC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HC

GND = 0 V; t_f = t_r = 6 ns; C_L = 50 pF

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	T _{amb} (°C)								UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS	
		74HC									V _{CC} (V)	WAVEFORMS
		+25			-40 to +85		-40 to +125					
		min.	typ.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.				
t _{PHL} / t _{PLH}	propagation delay nA to nY		41 15 12	125 25 21		155 31 26		190 38 32	ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.8	
t _{THL} / t _{TLH}	output transition time		19 7 6	75 15 13		95 19 15		110 22 19	ns	2.0 4.5 6.0	Fig.8	

Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

74HC/HCT14

DC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HCT

For the DC characteristics see "74HC/HCT/HCU/HCMOS Logic Family Specifications". Transfer characteristics are given below.

Output capability: standard

I_{CC} category: SSI

Note to HCT types

The value of additional quiescent supply current (ΔI_{CC}) for a unit load of 1 is given in the family specifications.

To determine ΔI_{CC} per input, multiply this value by the unit load coefficient shown in the table below.

INPUT	UNIT LOAD COEFFICIENT
nA	0.3

Transfer characteristics for 74HCT

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	T_{amb} (°C)								UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS	
		74HCT									V_{CC} (V)	WAVEFORMS
		+25			-40 to +85		-40 to +125					
		min.	typ.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.				
V_{T+}	positive-going threshold	1.2 1.4	1.41 1.59	1.9 2.1	1.2 1.4	1.9 2.1	1.2 1.4	1.9 2.1	V	4.5 5.5	Figs 6 and 7	
V_{T-}	negative-going threshold	0.5 0.6	0.85 0.99	1.2 1.4	0.5 0.6	1.2 1.4	0.5 0.6	1.2 1.4	V	4.5 5.5	Figs 6 and 7	
V_H	hysteresis ($V_{T+} - V_{T-}$)	0.4 0.4	0.56 0.60	– –	0.4 0.4	– –	0.4 0.4	– –	V	4.5 5.5	Figs 6 and 7	

AC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HCT

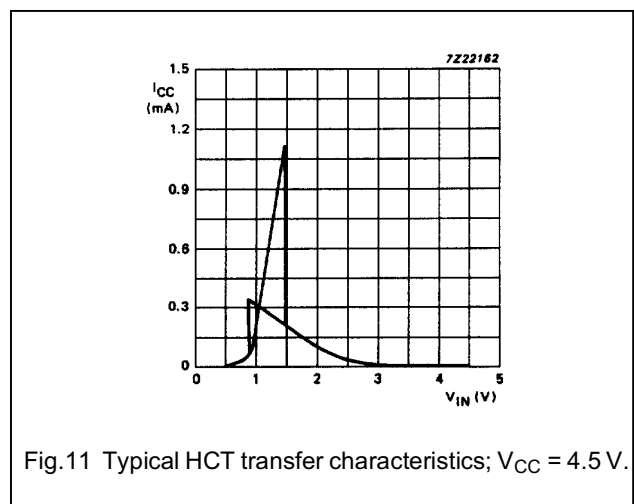
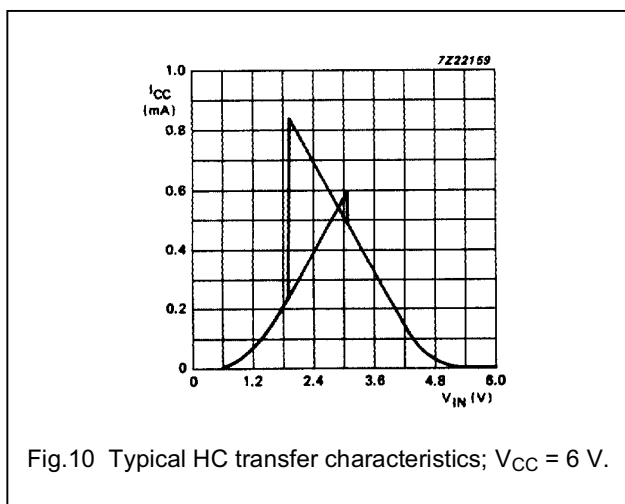
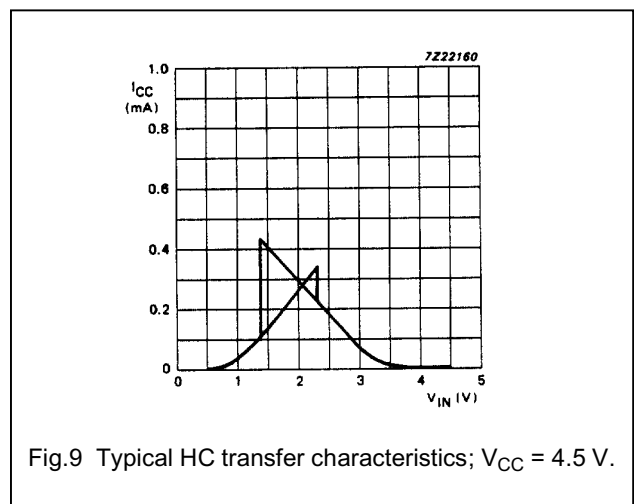
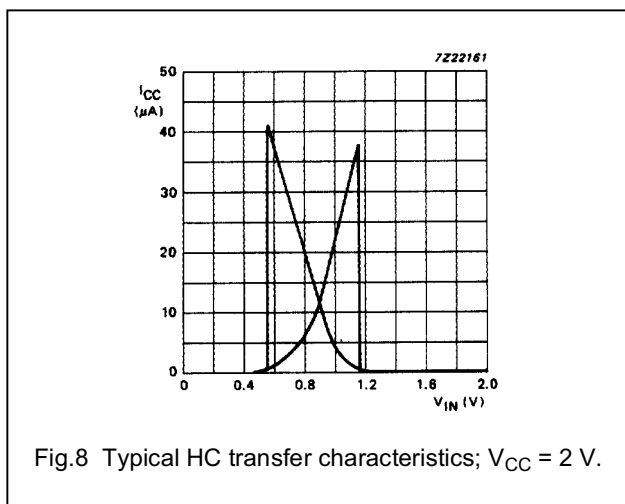
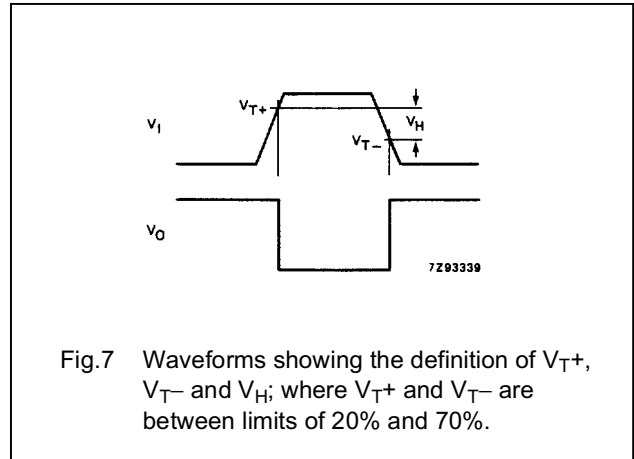
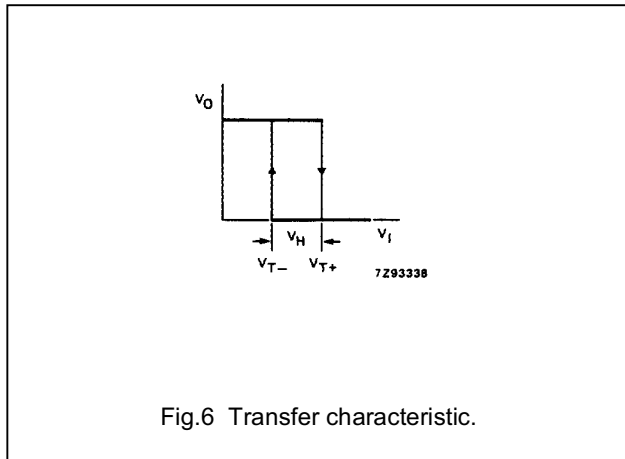
GND = 0 V; $t_r = t_f = 6$ ns; $C_L = 50$ pF

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	T_{amb} (°C)								UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS	
		74HCT									V_{CC} (V)	WAVEFORMS
		+25			-40 to +85		-40 to +125					
		min.	typ.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.				
t_{PHL} / t_{PLH}	propagation delay nA, to nY		20	34		43		51	ns	4.5	Fig.8	
t_{THL} / t_{TLH}	output transition time		7	15		19		22	ns	4.5	Fig.8	

Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

74HC/HCT14

TRANSFER CHARACTERISTIC WAVEFORMS



Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

74HC/HCT14

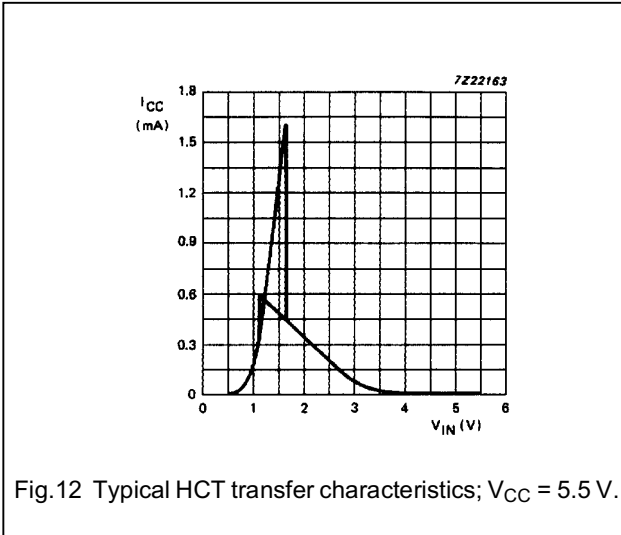


Fig.12 Typical HCT transfer characteristics; $V_{CC} = 5.5 V$.

AC WAVEFORMS

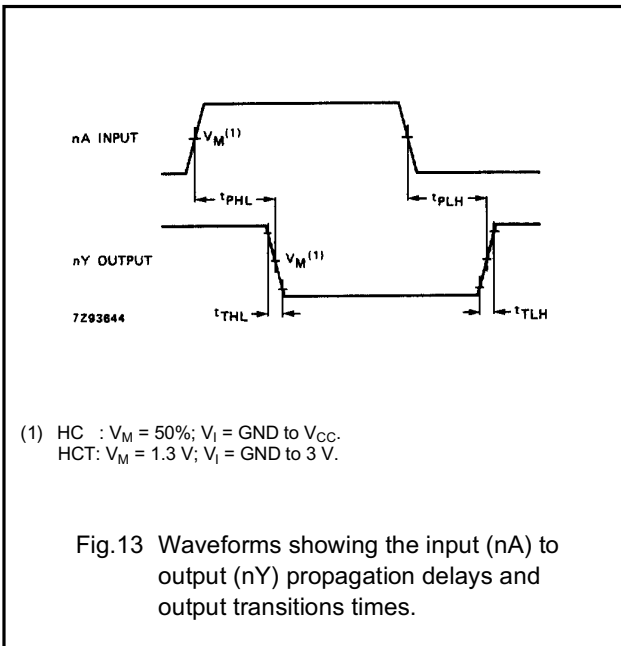


Fig.13 Waveforms showing the input (nA) to output (nY) propagation delays and output transitions times.

Hex inverting Schmitt trigger

74HC/HCT14

APPLICATION INFORMATION

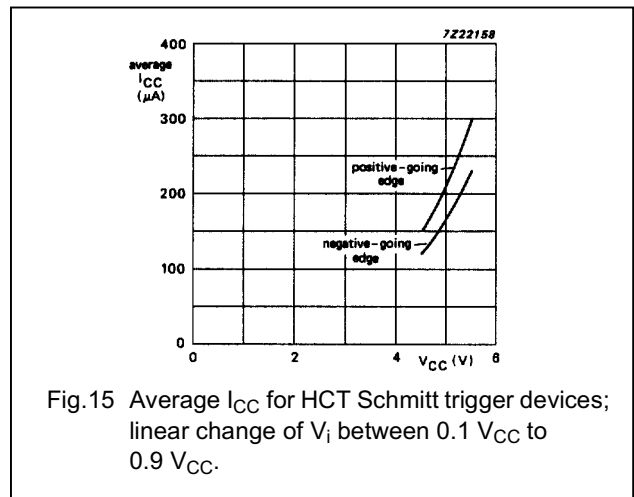
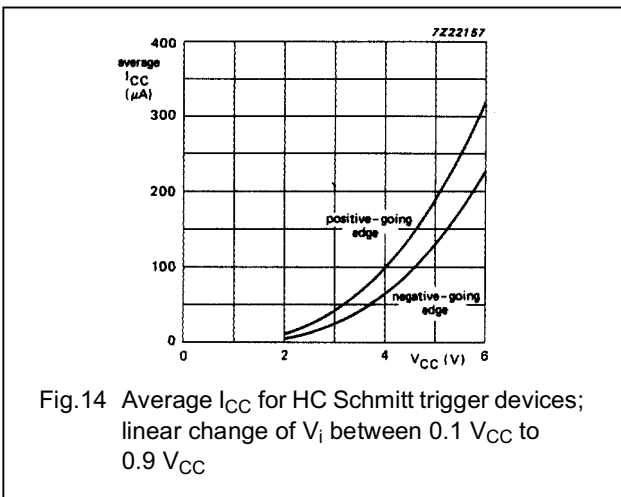
The slow input rise and fall times cause additional power dissipation, this can be calculated using the following formula:

$$P_{ad} = f_i \times (t_r \times I_{CCa} + t_f \times I_{CCa}) \times V_{CC}$$

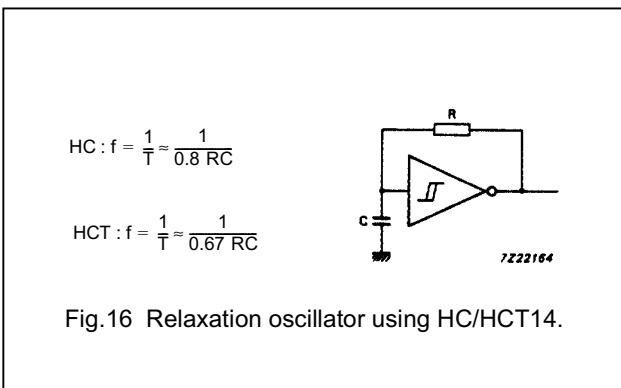
Where:

- P_{ad} = additional power dissipation (μW)
- f_i = input frequency (MHz)
- t_r = input rise time (μs); 10% – 90%
- t_f = input fall time (μs); 10% – 90%
- I_{CCa} = average additional supply current (μA)

Average I_{CCa} differs with positive or negative input transitions, as shown in Figs 14 and 15.



HC/HCT14 used in a relaxation oscillator circuit, see Fig.16.



Note to Application information

All values given are typical unless otherwise specified.

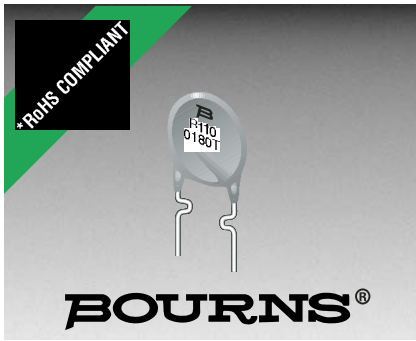
PACKAGE OUTLINES

See "74HC/HCT/HCU/HCMOS Logic Package Outlines".

3.12.5. Fusible rearmable

Referencia del fabricante	MF-R005-0
Referencia RS-Amidata	647-8421





Features

- Radial Leaded Devices
- Cured, flame retardant epoxy polymer insulating material meets UL 94V-0 requirements
- RoHS compliant*
- Agency recognition:   

Applications

- Almost anywhere there is a low voltage power supply and a load to be protected, including:
- Computers & peripherals
 - General electronics
 - Automotive applications

MF-R Series - PTC Resettable Fuses

Electrical Characteristics

Model	V max. Volts	I max. Amps	I_{hold}	I_{trip}	Initial Resistance		1 Hour (R_1) Post-Trip Resistance	Max. Time To Trip		Tripped Power Dissipation
			Amperes at 23 °C		Ohms at 23 °C		Ohms at 23 °C	Amperes at 23 °C	Seconds at 23 °C	Watts at 23 °C
			Hold	Trip	Min.	Max.	Max.			Typ.
MF-R005	60	40	0.05	0.10	7.3	11.1	22.0	0.5	5.0	0.22
MF-R010	60	40	0.10	0.20	2.50	4.50	7.50	0.5	4.0	0.38
MF-R017	60	40	0.17	0.34	2.00	3.20	8.00	0.85	3.0	0.48
MF-R020	60	40	0.20	0.40	1.50	2.84	4.40	1.0	2.2	0.40
MF-R025	60	40	0.25	0.50	1.00	1.95	3.00	1.25	2.5	0.45
MF-R030	60	40	0.30	0.60	0.76	1.36	2.10	1.5	3.0	0.50
MF-R040	60	40	0.40	0.80	0.52	0.86	1.29	2.0	3.8	0.55
MF-R050	60	40	0.50	1.00	0.41	0.77	1.17	2.5	4.0	0.75
MF-R065	60	40	0.65	1.30	0.27	0.48	0.72	3.25	5.3	0.90
MF-R075	60	40	0.75	1.50	0.18	0.40	0.60	3.75	6.3	0.90
MF-R090	60	40	0.90	1.80	0.14	0.31	0.47	4.5	7.2	1.00
MF-R090-0-9	30	40	0.90	1.80	0.07	0.12	0.22	4.5	5.9	0.60
MF-R110	30	40	1.10	2.20	0.10	0.18	0.27	5.5	6.6	0.70
MF-R135	30	40	1.35	2.70	0.065	0.115	0.17	6.75	7.3	0.80
MF-R160	30	40	1.60	3.20	0.055	0.105	0.15	8.0	8.0	0.90
MF-R185	30	40	1.85	3.70	0.040	0.07	0.11	9.25	8.7	1.00
MF-R250	30	40	2.50	5.00	0.025	0.048	0.07	12.5	10.3	1.20
MF-R250-0-10	30	40	2.50	5.00	0.025	0.048	0.07	12.5	10.3	1.20
MF-R300	30	40	3.00	6.00	0.020	0.05	0.08	15.0	10.8	2.00
MF-R400	30	40	4.00	8.00	0.010	0.03	0.05	20.0	12.7	2.50
MF-R500	30	40	5.00	10.00	0.010	0.03	0.05	25.0	14.5	3.00
MF-R600	30	40	6.00	12.00	0.005	0.02	0.04	30.0	16.0	3.50
MF-R700	30	40	7.00	14.00	0.005	0.02	0.03	35.0	17.5	3.80
MF-R800	30	40	8.00	16.00	0.005	0.02	0.03	40.0	18.8	4.00
MF-R900	30	40	9.00	18.00	0.005	0.01	0.02	45.0	*20.0	4.20
MF-R1100	16	100	11.00	22.00	0.003	0.01	0.014	40.0	20.0	4.50

*Tested at 40 amps

Environmental Characteristics

Operating/Storage Temperature	-40 °C to +85 °C
Maximum Device Surface Temperature in Tripped State	125 °C
Passive Aging	+85 °C, 1000 hours±5 % typical resistance change
Humidity Aging	+85 °C, 85 % R.H. 1000 hours.....±5 % typical resistance change
Thermal Shock	-40 °C to +85 °C, 10 times±10 % typical resistance change
Solvent Resistance	MIL-STD-202, Method 215No change
Vibration	MIL-STD-883C, Method 2007.1, Condition ANo change

Test Procedures And Requirements For Model MF-R Series

Test	Test Conditions	Accept/Reject Criteria
Visual/Mech.	Verify dimensions and materials	Per MF physical description
Resistance	In still air @ 23 °C	$R_{min} \leq R \leq R_{max}$
Time to Trip	.5 times I_{hold} , V_{max} , 23 °C	$T \leq \text{max. time to trip (seconds)}$
Hold Current	.30 min. at I_{hold}	No trip
Trip Cycle Life	V_{max} , I_{max} , 100 cycles	No arcing or burning
Trip Endurance	V_{max} , 48 hours	No arcing or burning

UL File NumberE 174545S
 CSA File NumberCA 110338
 TÜV File NumberR2057213

*RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC Jan 27 2003 including Annex. Product manufactured with a date code later than April 1, 2005 is RoHS compliant. Specifications are subject to change without notice. Customers should verify actual device performance in their specific applications.

Additional Features

- Bulk packaging, tape and reel and Ammo-Pak available on most models
- Patents pending

MF-R Series - PTC Resettable Fuses

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Product Dimensions (see next page for outline drawing)

Model	A Max.	B Max.	C		D Min.	E Max.	Physical Characteristics		
			Nom.	Tol. ±			Style	Lead Dia.	Material
MF-R005	$\frac{8.0}{(0.315)}$	$\frac{8.3}{(0.327)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.1}{(0.122)}$	4	$\frac{0.405}{(0.016)}$	Sn/NiCu
MF-R010	$\frac{7.4}{(0.291)}$	$\frac{12.7}{(0.5)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.1}{(0.122)}$	1	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/NiCu
MF-R017	$\frac{7.4}{(0.291)}$	$\frac{12.7}{(0.5)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.1}{(0.122)}$	1	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/CuFe
MF-R020	$\frac{7.4}{(0.291)}$	$\frac{12.7}{(0.5)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.1}{(0.122)}$	1	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/CuFe
MF-R025	$\frac{7.4}{(0.291)}$	$\frac{12.7}{(0.5)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.1}{(0.122)}$	1	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/CuFe
MF-R030	$\frac{7.4}{(0.291)}$	$\frac{13.4}{(0.528)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.1}{(0.122)}$	1	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/CuFe
MF-R040	$\frac{7.4}{(0.291)}$	$\frac{13.7}{(0.539)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.1}{(0.122)}$	1	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/CuFe
MF-R050	$\frac{7.9}{(0.311)}$	$\frac{13.7}{(0.539)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.1}{(0.122)}$	1	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R065	$\frac{9.7}{(0.382)}$	$\frac{15.2}{(0.598)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.1}{(0.122)}$	1	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R075	$\frac{10.4}{(0.409)}$	$\frac{16.0}{(0.630)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.1}{(0.122)}$	1	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R090	$\frac{11.7}{(0.461)}$	$\frac{16.7}{(0.657)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.1}{(0.122)}$	1	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R090-0-9	$\frac{7.4}{(0.291)}$	$\frac{12.2}{(0.480)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.0}{(0.118)}$	3	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/CuFe
MF-R110	$\frac{8.9}{(0.350)}$	$\frac{14.0}{(0.551)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.0}{(0.118)}$	1	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R135	$\frac{8.9}{(0.350)}$	$\frac{18.9}{(0.744)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.0}{(0.118)}$	1	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R160	$\frac{10.2}{(0.402)}$	$\frac{16.8}{(0.661)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.0}{(0.118)}$	1	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R185	$\frac{12.0}{(0.472)}$	$\frac{18.4}{(0.724)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.0}{(0.118)}$	1	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R250	$\frac{12.0}{(0.472)}$	$\frac{18.3}{(0.720)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.0}{(0.118)}$	2	$\frac{0.81}{(0.032)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R250-0-10	$\frac{12.0}{(0.472)}$	$\frac{18.3}{(0.720)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.0}{(0.118)}$	3	$\frac{0.51}{(0.020)}$	Sn/CuFe
MF-R300	$\frac{12.0}{(0.472)}$	$\frac{18.3}{(0.720)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.0}{(0.118)}$	2	$\frac{0.81}{(0.032)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R400	$\frac{14.4}{(0.567)}$	$\frac{24.8}{(0.976)}$	$\frac{5.1}{(0.201)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.0}{(0.118)}$	2	$\frac{0.81}{(0.032)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R500	$\frac{17.4}{(0.685)}$	$\frac{24.9}{(0.980)}$	$\frac{10.2}{(0.402)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.0}{(0.118)}$	2	$\frac{0.81}{(0.032)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R600	$\frac{19.3}{(0.760)}$	$\frac{31.9}{(1.256)}$	$\frac{10.2}{(0.402)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.0}{(0.118)}$	2	$\frac{0.81}{(0.032)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R700	$\frac{22.1}{(0.870)}$	$\frac{29.8}{(1.173)}$	$\frac{10.2}{(0.402)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.0}{(0.118)}$	2	$\frac{0.81}{(0.032)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R800	$\frac{24.2}{(0.953)}$	$\frac{32.9}{(1.295)}$	$\frac{10.2}{(0.402)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.0}{(0.118)}$	2	$\frac{0.81}{(0.032)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R900	$\frac{24.2}{(0.953)}$	$\frac{32.9}{(1.295)}$	$\frac{10.2}{(0.402)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.0}{(0.118)}$	2	$\frac{0.81}{(0.032)}$	Sn/Cu
MF-R1100	$\frac{24.2}{(0.953)}$	$\frac{32.9}{(1.295)}$	$\frac{10.2}{(0.402)}$	$\frac{0.7}{(0.028)}$	$\frac{7.6}{(0.299)}$	$\frac{3.0}{(0.118)}$	2	$\frac{0.81}{(0.032)}$	Sn/Cu

Packaging options: BULK: All models = 500 pcs. per bag.
 TAPE & REEL: MF-R005-MF-R160 - 12.7 mm device pitch = 3000 pcs. per reel;
 MF-R185-MF-R400 - 25.4mm device pitch = 1500 pcs. per reel; MF-R090-0-9 & MF-R250-0-10 = 1500 pcs. per reel.
 AMMO-PACK: MF-R005-MF-R160 - 12.7 mm device pitch = 2000 pcs. per reel;
 MF-R185-MF-R400 - 25.4 mm device pitch = 1000 pcs. per reel; MF-R090-0-9 & MF-R250-0-10 = 2000 pcs. per reel.

DIMENSIONS = $\frac{\text{MM}}{\text{(INCHES)}}$
 0.405 (26AWG)
 0.51 (24AWG)
 0.81 (20AWG)

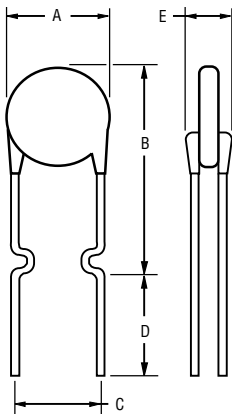
Specifications are subject to change without notice.
 Customers should verify actual device performance in their specific applications.

MF-R Series - PTC Resettable Fuses

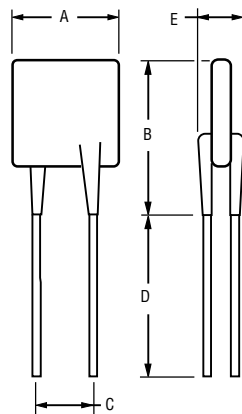
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Product Dimensions (see previous page for dimensions)

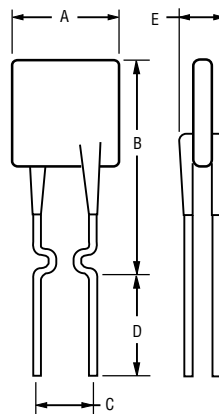
Style 1



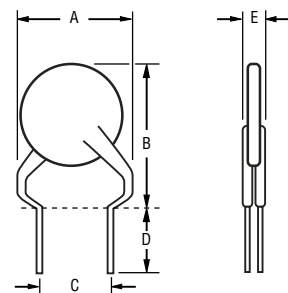
Style 2



Style 3



Style 4



NOTE: Kinked lead option is available for board standoff. Contact factory for details.

NOTE: Also available with straight leads. Contact factory for details.

Thermal Derating Chart - I_{hold} / I_{trip} (Amps)

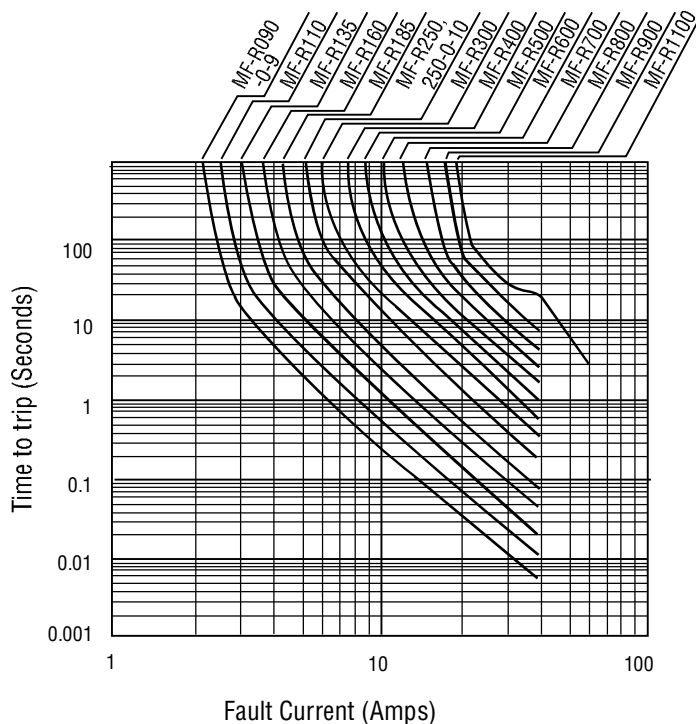
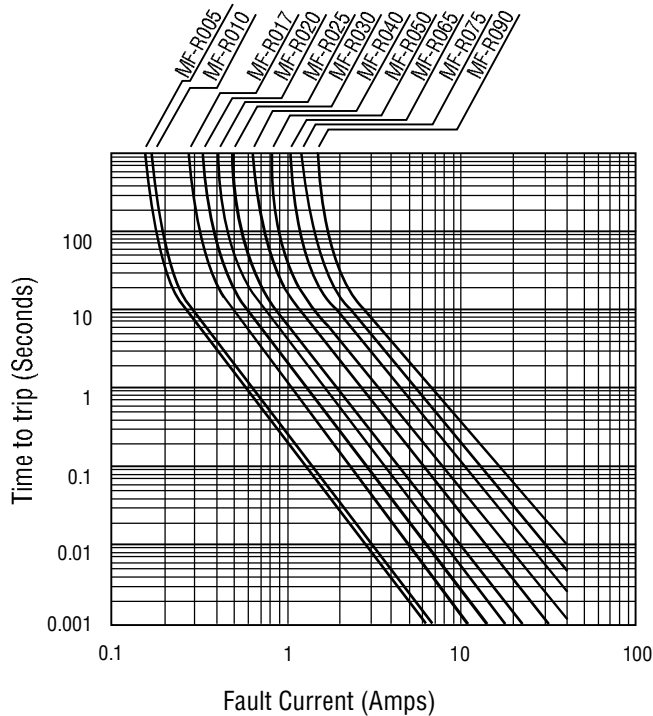
Model	Ambient Operating Temperature								
	-40 °C	-20 °C	0 °C	23 °C	40 °C	50 °C	60 °C	70 °C	85 °C
MF-R005	0.08 / 0.16	0.07 / 0.14	0.06 / 0.12	0.05 / 0.10	0.04 / 0.08	0.04 / 0.08	0.03 / 0.07	0.03 / 0.07	0.02 / 0.05
MF-R010	0.16 / 0.32	0.14 / 0.28	0.12 / 0.24	0.10 / 0.20	0.08 / 0.16	0.07 / 0.14	0.06 / 0.12	0.05 / 0.10	0.04 / 0.08
MF-R017	0.26 / 0.52	0.23 / 0.46	0.20 / 0.40	0.17 / 0.34	0.14 / 0.28	0.12 / 0.24	0.11 / 0.22	0.09 / 0.18	0.07 / 0.14
MF-R020	0.31 / 0.62	0.27 / 0.54	0.24 / 0.48	0.20 / 0.40	0.16 / 0.32	0.14 / 0.28	0.13 / 0.26	0.11 / 0.22	0.08 / 0.16
MF-R025	0.39 / 0.78	0.34 / 0.68	0.30 / 0.60	0.25 / 0.50	0.20 / 0.40	0.18 / 0.36	0.16 / 0.32	0.14 / 0.28	0.10 / 0.20
MF-R030	0.47 / 0.94	0.41 / 0.82	0.36 / 0.72	0.30 / 0.60	0.24 / 0.48	0.22 / 0.44	0.19 / 0.38	0.16 / 0.32	0.12 / 0.24
MF-R040	0.62 / 1.24	0.54 / 1.08	0.48 / 0.96	0.40 / 0.80	0.32 / 0.64	0.29 / 0.58	0.25 / 0.50	0.22 / 0.44	0.16 / 0.32
MF-R050	0.78 / 1.56	0.68 / 1.36	0.60 / 1.20	0.50 / 1.00	0.41 / 0.82	0.36 / 0.72	0.32 / 0.64	0.27 / 0.54	0.20 / 0.40
MF-R065	1.01 / 2.02	0.88 / 1.76	0.77 / 1.54	0.65 / 1.30	0.53 / 1.06	0.47 / 0.94	0.41 / 0.82	0.35 / 0.70	0.26 / 0.52
MF-R075	1.16 / 2.32	1.02 / 2.04	0.89 / 1.78	0.75 / 1.50	0.61 / 1.22	0.54 / 1.08	0.47 / 0.94	0.41 / 0.82	0.30 / 0.60
MF-R090	1.40 / 2.80	1.22 / 2.44	1.07 / 2.14	0.90 / 1.80	0.73 / 1.46	0.65 / 1.30	0.57 / 1.14	0.49 / 0.98	0.36 / 0.72
MF-R090-0-9	1.40 / 2.80	1.22 / 2.44	1.07 / 2.14	0.90 / 1.80	0.73 / 1.46	0.65 / 1.30	0.57 / 1.14	0.49 / 0.98	0.36 / 0.72
MF-R110	1.60 / 3.20	1.43 / 2.86	1.27 / 2.54	1.10 / 2.20	0.91 / 1.82	0.85 / 1.70	0.75 / 1.50	0.67 / 1.34	0.57 / 1.14
MF-R135	1.96 / 3.92	1.76 / 3.52	1.55 / 3.10	1.35 / 2.70	1.12 / 2.24	1.04 / 2.08	0.92 / 1.84	0.82 / 1.64	0.70 / 1.40
MF-R160	2.32 / 4.64	2.08 / 4.16	1.84 / 3.68	1.60 / 3.20	1.33 / 2.66	1.23 / 2.46	1.09 / 2.18	0.98 / 1.96	0.83 / 1.66
MF-R185	2.68 / 5.36	2.41 / 4.82	2.13 / 4.26	1.85 / 3.70	1.54 / 3.08	1.42 / 2.84	1.26 / 2.52	1.13 / 2.26	0.96 / 1.92
MF-R250	3.63 / 7.26	3.25 / 6.50	2.88 / 5.76	2.50 / 5.00	2.08 / 4.16	1.93 / 3.86	1.70 / 3.40	1.53 / 3.06	1.30 / 2.60
MF-R250-0-10	3.63 / 7.26	3.25 / 6.50	2.88 / 5.76	2.50 / 5.00	2.08 / 4.16	1.93 / 3.86	1.70 / 3.40	1.53 / 3.06	1.30 / 2.60
MF-R300	4.35 / 8.70	3.90 / 7.80	3.45 / 6.90	3.00 / 6.00	2.49 / 4.98	2.31 / 4.62	2.04 / 4.08	1.83 / 3.66	1.56 / 3.12
MF-R400	5.80 / 11.6	5.20 / 10.4	4.60 / 9.20	4.00 / 8.00	3.32 / 6.64	3.08 / 6.16	2.72 / 5.44	2.44 / 4.88	2.08 / 4.16
MF-R500	7.25 / 14.5	6.50 / 13.0	5.75 / 11.5	5.00 / 10.0	4.15 / 8.30	3.85 / 7.70	3.40 / 6.80	3.05 / 6.10	2.60 / 5.20
MF-R600	8.70 / 17.4	7.80 / 15.6	6.90 / 13.8	6.00 / 12.0	4.98 / 9.96	4.62 / 9.24	4.08 / 8.16	3.66 / 7.32	3.12 / 6.24
MF-R700	10.1 / 20.3	9.10 / 18.2	8.05 / 16.1	7.00 / 14.0	5.81 / 11.6	5.39 / 10.7	4.76 / 9.52	4.27 / 9.44	3.64 / 7.28
MF-R800	11.6 / 23.2	10.4 / 20.8	9.20 / 18.4	8.00 / 16.0	6.64 / 13.2	6.16 / 12.3	5.44 / 10.8	4.88 / 9.76	4.16 / 8.32
MF-R900	13.0 / 26.1	11.7 / 23.4	10.3 / 20.7	9.00 / 18.0	7.47 / 14.9	6.93 / 12.7	6.12 / 12.2	5.49 / 10.9	4.68 / 9.36
MF-R1100	16.1 / 32.0	14.6 / 29.2	13.1 / 26.2	11.0 / 22.1	9.40 / 18.4	8.80 / 17.6	7.80 / 15.6	6.90 / 13.8	5.20 / 10.4

Specifications are subject to change without notice. Customers should verify actual device performance in their specific applications.

MF-R Series - PTC Resettable Fuses

BOURNS®

Typical Time to Trip at 23 °C



How to Order

MF - R 110 - 0 - 99

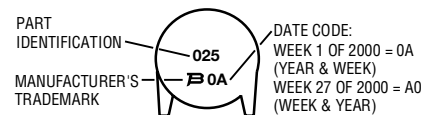
Multifuse®
 Product Designator _____
 Series _____
 R = Radial Leaded Component
 Hold Current, I_{hold} _____
 005-1100 (0.05 Amps - 11.0 Amps)
 Packaging Options _____
 - ____ = Bulk Packaging without part number suffix option
 - 0-99 = Bulk Packaging with part number suffix option
 - 2 = Tape and Reel without part number suffix option*
 - 2-99 = Tape and Reel with part number suffix option
 - AP = Ammo-Pak*
 - 0-14 = Kinked leads where straight leads are standard
 - 0-17 = Straight leads where kinked leads are standard
 Part Number Suffix Option _____
 - 99 = As of date code April 1, 2005 all MF-R models are RoHS compliant. The suffix "-99" can be used if a new part number is required to reference the RoHS compliance.

Examples:
 MF-R110Bulk packaging
 MF-R110-0-99Bulk packaging with part number suffix option
 MF-R110-2Tape and reel packaging
 MF-R110-2-99Tape and reel packaging with part number suffix option
 MF-R090-0-9-99Bulk packaging with part number suffix option
 MF-R250-0-10-99 ..Bulk packaging with part number suffix option

*Packaged per EIA486-B

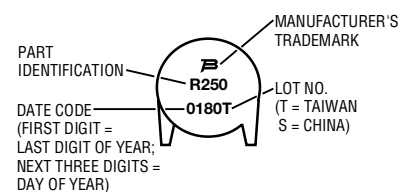
Typical Part Marking: MF-R005 - R025

Represents total content. Layout may vary.



Typical Part Marking: MF-R030 - R1100

Represents total content. Layout may vary.



MF-R SERIES, REV. U, 02/06

Specifications are subject to change without notice.
 Customers should verify actual device performance in their specific applications.

**MF-R, MF-RX, MF-R/90, MF-RX/72 & MF-RX/250 Series
Tape and Reel Specifications**

BOURNS®

Devices taped using EIA468-B/IEC286-2 standards. See table below and Figures 1 and 2 for details.

Dimension Description	IEC Mark	EIA Mark	Dimensions	
			Dimensions	Tolerance
Carrier tape width	W	W	$\frac{18}{(.709)}$	$\frac{-0.5/+1.0}{(-0.02/+0.039)}$
Hold down tape width: all others	W_0	W_4	$\frac{11}{(.433)}$	min.
Hold down tape			No protrusion	
Top distance between tape edges	W_2	W_6	$\frac{3}{(.118)}$	max.
Sprocket hole position	W_1	W_5	$\frac{9}{(.354)}$	$\frac{-0.5/+0.75}{(-0.02/+0.03)}$
Sprocket hole diameter	D_0	D_0	$\frac{4}{(.157)}$	$\frac{\pm 0.2}{(\pm .0078)}$
Abscissa to plane (straight lead)	H	H	$\frac{18.5}{(.728)}$	$\frac{\pm 3.0}{(\pm .118)}$
Abscissa to plane (kinked lead)	H_0	H_0	$\frac{16}{(.63)}$	$\frac{\pm 0.5}{(\pm .02)}$
Abscissa to top (straight lead)	H_1	H_1	$\frac{38.0}{(1.496)}$	max.
Abscissa to top (kinked lead)	H_1	H_1	$\frac{32.2}{(1.268)}$	max.
Overall width w/lead protrusion (straight lead)		C_1	$\frac{55.0}{(2.165)}$	max.
Overall width w/lead protrusion (kinked lead)		C_1	$\frac{43.2}{(1.7)}$	max.
Overall width w/o lead protrusion (straight lead)		C_2	$\frac{54.0}{(2.126)}$	max.
Overall width w/o lead protrusion (kinked lead)		C_2	$\frac{42.5}{(1.673)}$	max.
Lead protrusion	l_1	L_1	$\frac{1.0}{(.039)}$	max.
Protrusion of cutout	L	L	$\frac{11}{(.433)}$	max.
Protrusion beyond hold tape	l_2	l_2	Not specified	
Sprocket hole pitch	P_0	P_0	$\frac{12.7}{(0.5)}$	$\frac{\pm 0.3}{(\pm .012)}$
Pitch tolerance			20 consecutive	± 1
Device pitch: MF-R005–MF-R160, MF-R/90 & MF-RX/72			$\frac{12.7}{(0.5)}$	
Device pitch: MF-R185–MF-R400, MF-RX110–MF-RX375			$\frac{25.4}{(1.0)}$	
Tape thickness	t	t	$\frac{0.9}{(.035)}$	max.
Tape thickness with splice: MF-R010–MF-R160		t_1	$\frac{1.5}{(.059)}$	max.
Tape thickness with splice: MF-R250–MF-R1100 MF-RX110–MF-RX375 & MF-R/90		t_1	$\frac{2.3}{(.091)}$	max.
Splice sprocket hole alignment			0	$\frac{\pm 0.3}{(\pm .012)}$
Body lateral deviation	Δh	Δh	0	$\frac{\pm 1.0}{(\pm .039)}$
Body tape plane deviation	Δp	Δp	0	$\frac{\pm 0.3}{(\pm .021)}$
Lead spacing	F	F	$\frac{5.08}{(0.2)}$	$\frac{\pm 0.2}{(\pm .008)}$
Reel width	w	W_2	$\frac{56}{(2.205)}$	max.
Reel diameter	d	a	$\frac{370}{(14.57)}$	max.
Space between flanges less device	W_1	h	$\frac{4.75}{(.187)}$	$\frac{\pm 3.25}{(\pm .128)}$

Specifications are subject to change without notice.
Customers should verify actual device performance in their specific applications.

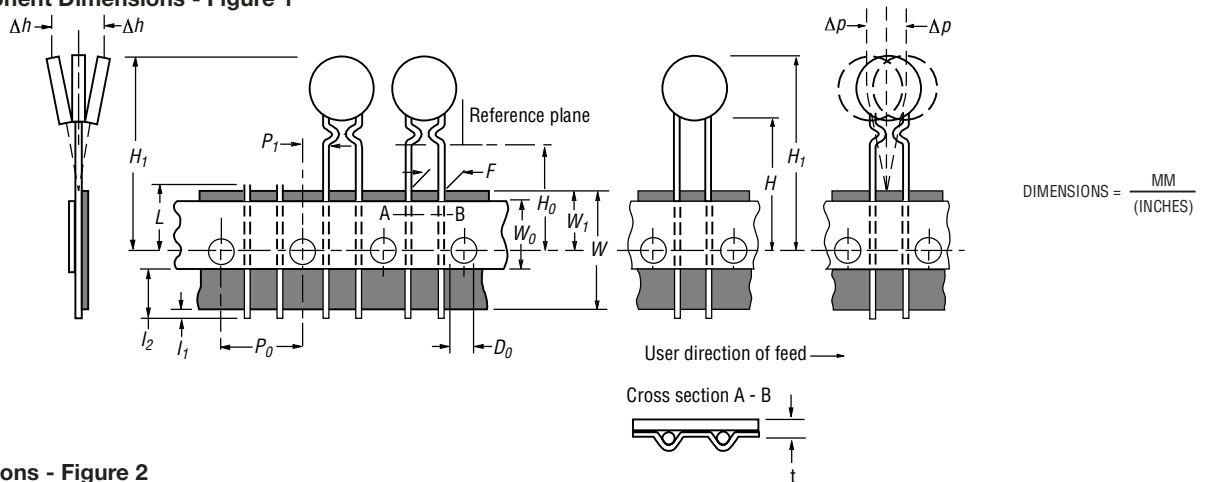
DIMENSIONS = $\frac{\text{MM}}{\text{(INCHES)}}$

**MF-R, MF-RX, MF-R/90, MF-RX/72 & MF-RX/250 Series
Tape and Reel Specifications**

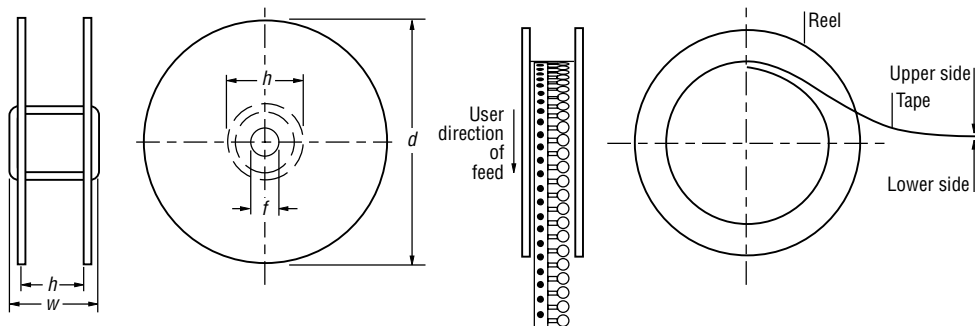
BOURNS®

Dimension Description	IEC Mark	EIA Mark	Dimensions	
			Dimensions	Tolerance
Arbor hole diameter	<i>f</i>	<i>c</i>	$\frac{26}{(1.024)}$	$\frac{\pm 12.0}{(\pm .472)}$
Core diameter: MF-R, MF-RX, MF-R/90	<i>h</i>	<i>n</i>	$\frac{80}{(3.15)}$	max.
Box: MF-R, MF-RX, MF-R/90			$\frac{56}{(2.2)}$ $\frac{372}{(14.6)}$ $\frac{372}{(14.6)}$	max.
Consecutive missing places: MF-R, MF-RX, MF-R/90			3	max.
Empty places per reel: MF-R, MF-RX, MF-R/90			Not specified	

Taped Component Dimensions - Figure 1



Reel Dimensions - Figure 2



Specifications are subject to change without notice.
Customers should verify actual device performance in their specific applications.

3.12.6. Diodo 1N5818

Referencia del fabricante	1N5818RLG
Referencia RS-Amidata	625-5212



1N5817, 1N5818, 1N5819

1N5817 and 1N5819 are Preferred Devices

Axial Lead Rectifiers

This series employs the Schottky Barrier principle in a large area metal-to-silicon power diode. State-of-the-art geometry features chrome barrier metal, epitaxial construction with oxide passivation and metal overlap contact. Ideally suited for use as rectifiers in low-voltage, high-frequency inverters, free wheeling diodes, and polarity protection diodes.

Features

- Extremely Low V_F
- Low Stored Charge, Majority Carrier Conduction
- Low Power Loss/High Efficiency
- These are Pb-Free Devices*

Mechanical Characteristics:

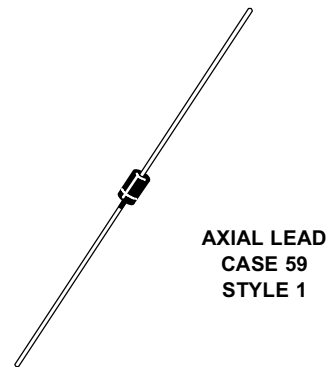
- Case: Epoxy, Molded
- Weight: 0.4 Gram (Approximately)
- Finish: All External Surfaces Corrosion Resistant and Terminal Leads are Readily Solderable
- Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes:
260°C Max for 10 Seconds
- Polarity: Cathode Indicated by Polarity Band
- ESD Ratings: Machine Model = C (>400 V)
Human Body Model = 3B (>8000 V)



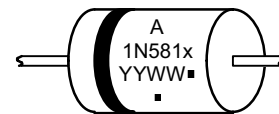
ON Semiconductor®

<http://onsemi.com>

**SCHOTTKY BARRIER
RECTIFIERS
1.0 AMPERE
20, 30 and 40 VOLTS**



MARKING DIAGRAM



A = Assembly Location
1N581x = Device Number
x = 7, 8, or 9
YY = Year
WW = Work Week
■ = Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 6 of this data sheet.

Preferred devices are recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

1N5817, 1N5818, 1N5819

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	1N5817	1N5818	1N5819	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	V_{RRM} V_{RWM} V_R	20	30	40	V
Non-Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RSM}	24	36	48	V
RMS Reverse Voltage	$V_{R(RMS)}$	14	21	28	V
Average Rectified Forward Current (Note 1), ($V_{R(equiv)} \leq 0.2 V_R(dc)$, $T_L = 90^\circ C$, $R_{\theta JA} = 80^\circ C/W$, P.C. Board Mounting, see Note 2, $T_A = 55^\circ C$)	I_O	1.0			A
Ambient Temperature (Rated $V_R(dc)$, $P_{F(AV)} = 0$, $R_{\theta JA} = 80^\circ C/W$)	T_A	85	80	75	$^\circ C$
Non-Repetitive Peak Surge Current, (Surge applied at rated load conditions, half-wave, single phase 60 Hz, $T_L = 70^\circ C$)	I_{FSM}	25 (for one cycle)			A
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range (Reverse Voltage applied)	T_J, T_{stg}	-65 to +125			$^\circ C$
Peak Operating Junction Temperature (Forward Current applied)	$T_{J(pk)}$	150			$^\circ C$

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 1)

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	80	$^\circ C/W$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_L = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted) (Note 1)

Characteristic	Symbol	1N5817	1N5818	1N5819	Unit
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage (Note 2) ($i_F = 0.1 A$) ($i_F = 1.0 A$) ($i_F = 3.0 A$)	V_F	0.32 0.45 0.75	0.33 0.55 0.875	0.34 0.6 0.9	V
Maximum Instantaneous Reverse Current @ Rated dc Voltage (Note 2) ($T_L = 25^\circ C$) ($T_L = 100^\circ C$)	I_R	1.0 10	1.0 10	1.0 10	mA

1. Lead Temperature reference is cathode lead 1/32 in from case.
2. Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300 μs , Duty Cycle = 2.0%.

1N5817, 1N5818, 1N5819

NOTE 3. — DETERMINING MAXIMUM RATINGS

Reverse power dissipation and the possibility of thermal runaway must be considered when operating this rectifier at reverse voltages above $0.1 V_{RWM}$. Proper derating may be accomplished by use of equation (1).

$$T_{A(max)} = T_{J(max)} - R_{\theta JA} P_{F(AV)} - R_{\theta JA} P_{R(AV)} \quad (1)$$

where $T_{A(max)}$ = Maximum allowable ambient temperature

$T_{J(max)}$ = Maximum allowable junction temperature (125°C or the temperature at which thermal runaway occurs, whichever is lowest)

$P_{F(AV)}$ = Average forward power dissipation

$P_{R(AV)}$ = Average reverse power dissipation

$R_{\theta JA}$ = Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance

Figures 1, 2, and 3 permit easier use of equation (1) by taking reverse power dissipation and thermal runaway into consideration. The figures solve for a reference temperature as determined by equation (2).

$$T_R = T_{J(max)} - R_{\theta JA} P_{R(AV)} \quad (2)$$

Substituting equation (2) into equation (1) yields:

$$T_{A(max)} = T_R - R_{\theta JA} P_{F(AV)} \quad (3)$$

Inspection of equations (2) and (3) reveals that T_R is the ambient temperature at which thermal runaway occurs or where $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$, when forward power is zero. The transition from one boundary condition to the other is evident on the curves of Figures 1, 2, and 3 as a difference in the rate of change of the slope in the vicinity of 115°C . The data of Figures 1, 2, and 3 is based upon dc conditions. For use in common rectifier circuits, Table 1 indicates suggested factors for an equivalent dc voltage to use for conservative design, that is:

$$V_{R(equiv)} = V_{in(PK)} \times F \quad (4)$$

The factor F is derived by considering the properties of the various rectifier circuits and the reverse characteristics of Schottky diodes.

EXAMPLE: Find $T_{A(max)}$ for 1N5818 operated in a 12-volt dc supply using a bridge circuit with capacitive filter such that $I_{DC} = 0.4 \text{ A}$ ($I_{F(AV)} = 0.5 \text{ A}$), $I_{(FM)}/I_{(AV)} = 10$, Input Voltage = $10 V_{(rms)}$, $R_{\theta JA} = 80^\circ\text{C/W}$.

Step 1. Find $V_{R(equiv)}$. Read $F = 0.65$ from Table 1,
 $\therefore V_{R(equiv)} = (1.41)(10)(0.65) = 9.2 \text{ V}$.

Step 2. Find T_R from Figure 2. Read $T_R = 109^\circ\text{C}$
 @ $V_R = 9.2 \text{ V}$ and $R_{\theta JA} = 80^\circ\text{C/W}$.

Step 3. Find $P_{F(AV)}$ from Figure 4. **Read $P_{F(AV)} = 0.5 \text{ W}$

$$\text{@ } \frac{I_{(FM)}}{I_{(AV)}} = 10 \text{ and } I_{F(AV)} = 0.5 \text{ A.}$$

Step 4. Find $T_{A(max)}$ from equation (3).

$$T_{A(max)} = 109 - (80)(0.5) = 69^\circ\text{C}.$$

**Values given are for the 1N5818. Power is slightly lower for the 1N5817 because of its lower forward voltage, and higher for the 1N5819.

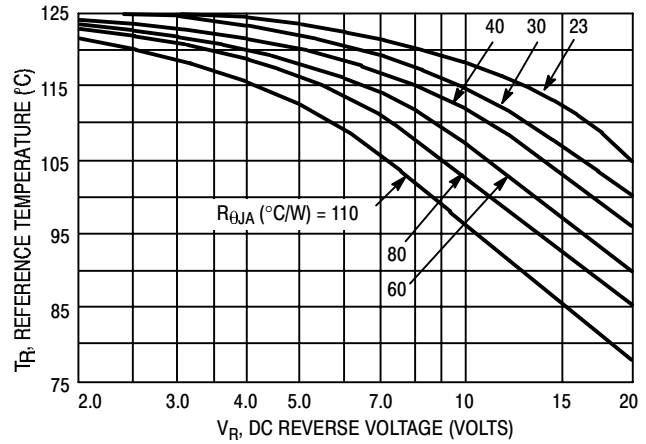


Figure 1. Maximum Reference Temperature 1N5817

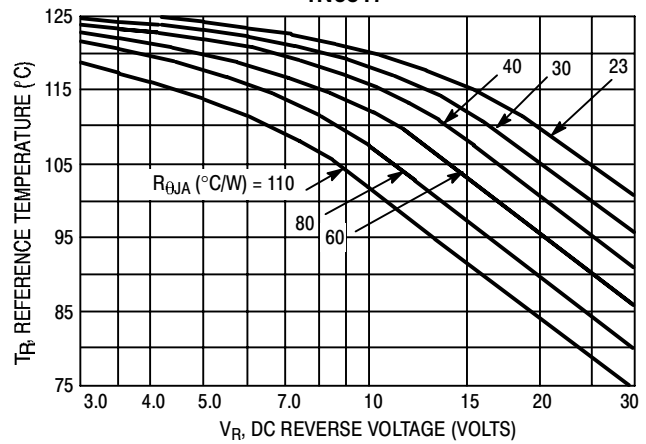


Figure 2. Maximum Reference Temperature 1N5818

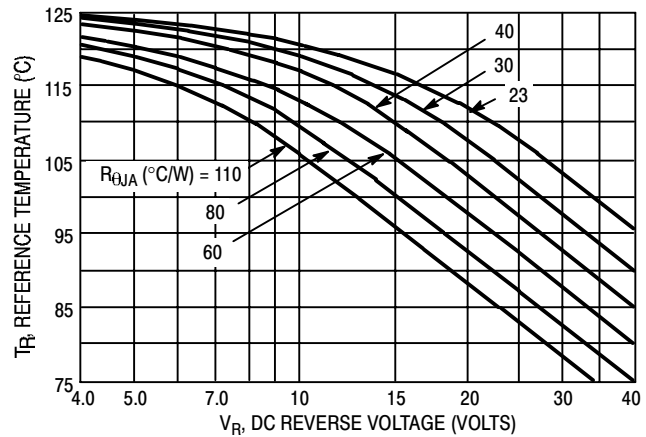


Figure 3. Maximum Reference Temperature 1N5819

Table 1. Values for Factor F

Circuit	Half Wave		Full Wave, Bridge		Full Wave, Center Tapped* †	
	Resistive	Capacitive*	Resistive	Capacitive	Resistive	Capacitive
Sine Wave	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.65	1.0	1.3
Square Wave	0.75	1.5	0.75	0.75	1.5	1.5

**Note that $V_{R(PK)} \approx 2.0 V_{in(PK)}$.

†Use line to center tap voltage for V_{in} .

1N5817, 1N5818, 1N5819

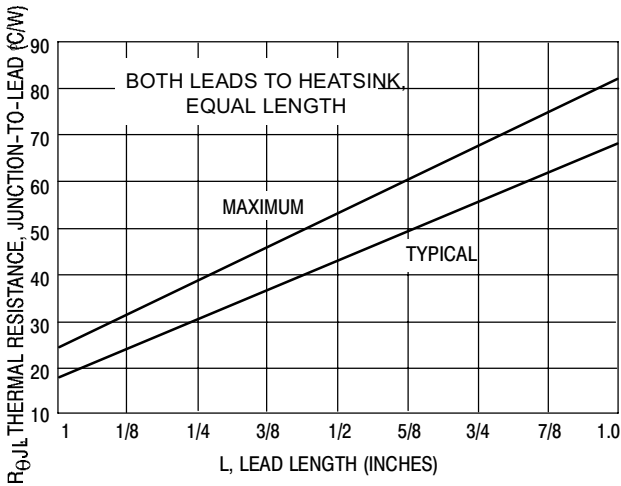


Figure 4. Steady-State Thermal Resistance

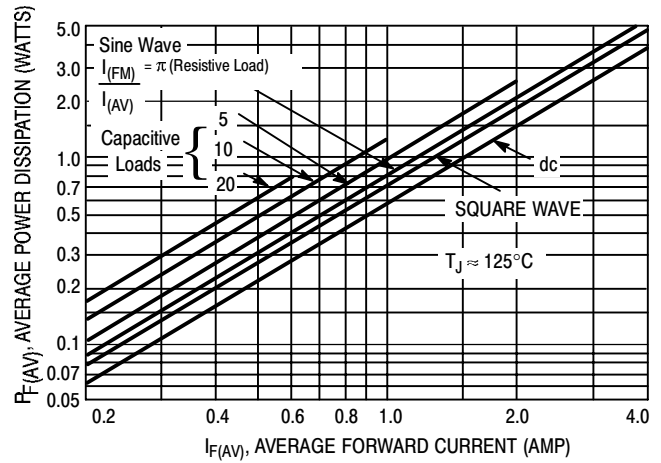


Figure 5. Forward Power Dissipation
1N5817-19

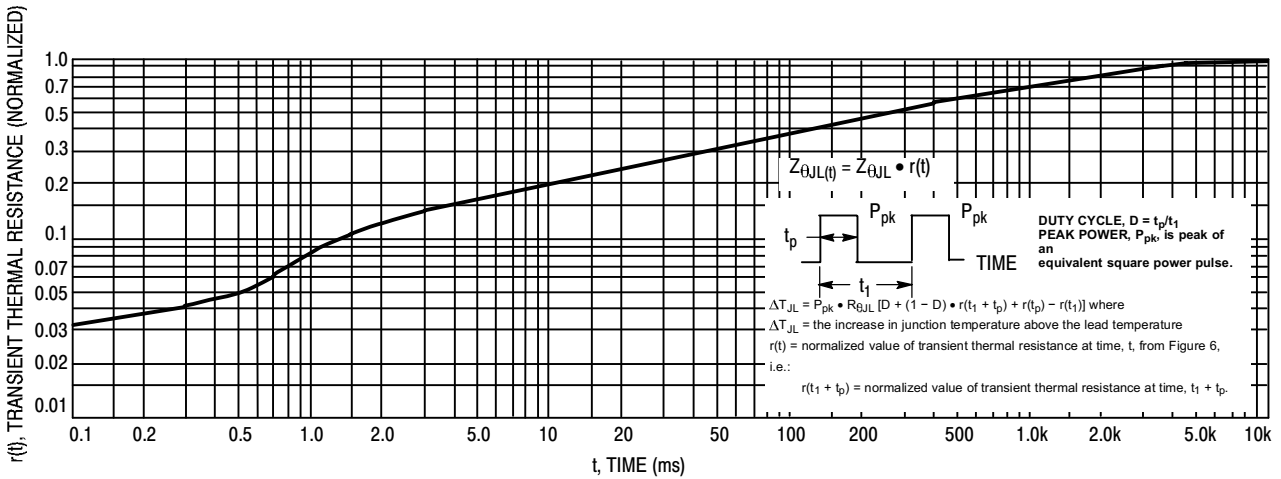


Figure 6. Thermal Response

NOTE 4. — MOUNTING DATA

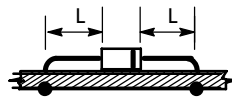
Data shown for thermal resistance, junction-to-ambient ($R_{\theta JA}$) for the mountings shown is to be used as typical guideline values for preliminary engineering, or in case the tie point temperature cannot be measured.

TYPICAL VALUES FOR $R_{\theta JA}$ IN STILL AIR

Mounting Method	Lead Length, L (in)				$R_{\theta JA}$
	1/8	1/4	1/2	3/4	
1	52	65	72	85	$^{\circ}C/W$
2	67	80	87	100	$^{\circ}C/W$
3	50				$^{\circ}C/W$

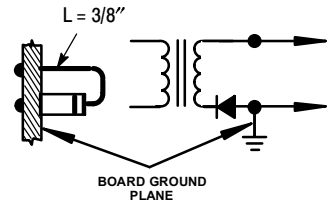
Mounting Method 1

P.C. Board with 1-1/2" x 1-1/2" copper surface.

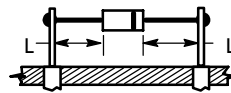


Mounting Method 3

P.C. Board with 1-1/2" x 1-1/2" copper surface.



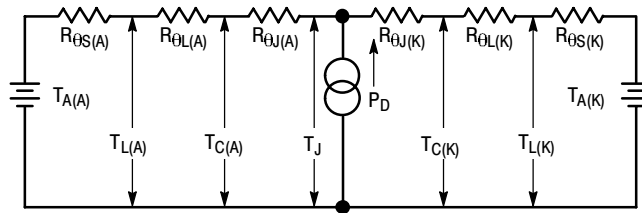
Mounting Method 2



VECTOR PIN MOUNTING

1N5817, 1N5818, 1N5819

NOTE 5. — THERMAL CIRCUIT MODEL (For heat conduction through the leads)



Use of the above model permits junction to lead thermal resistance for any mounting configuration to be found. For a given total lead length, lowest values occur when one side of the rectifier is brought as close as possible to the heatsink. Terms in the model signify:

- T_A = Ambient Temperature T_C = Case Temperature
- T_L = Lead Temperature T_J = Junction Temperature
- $R_{\theta S}$ = Thermal Resistance, Heatsink to Ambient
- $R_{\theta L}$ = Thermal Resistance, Lead to Heatsink
- $R_{\theta J}$ = Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case
- P_D = Power Dissipation

(Subscripts A and K refer to anode and cathode sides, respectively.) Values for thermal resistance components are:

- $R_{\theta L}$ = 100°C/W/in typically and 120°C/W/in maximum
- $R_{\theta J}$ = 36°C/W typically and 46°C/W maximum.

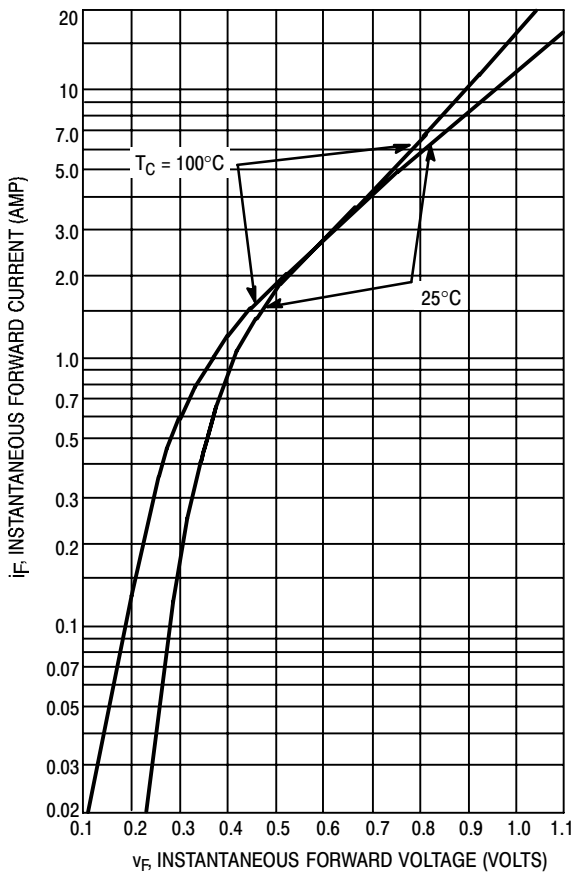


Figure 7. Typical Forward Voltage

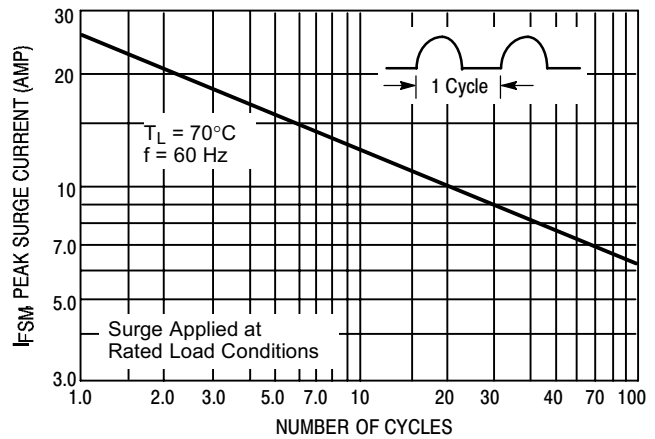


Figure 8. Maximum Non-Repetitive Surge Current

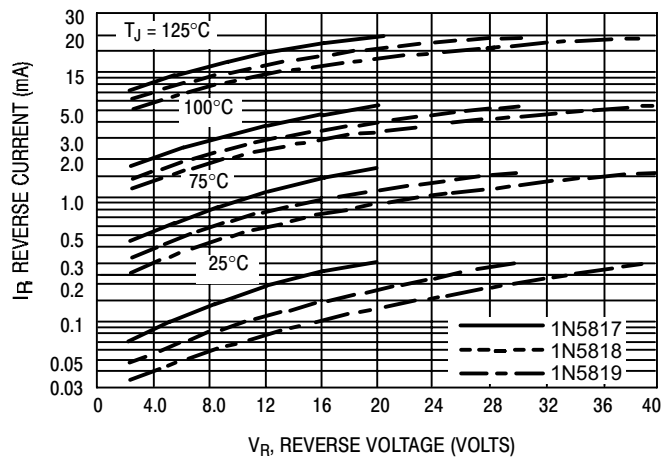


Figure 9. Typical Reverse Current

1N5817, 1N5818, 1N5819

NOTE 6. — HIGH FREQUENCY OPERATION

Since current flow in a Schottky rectifier is the result of majority carrier conduction, it is not subject to junction diode forward and reverse recovery transients due to minority carrier injection and stored charge. Satisfactory circuit analysis work may be performed by using a model consisting of an ideal diode in parallel with a variable capacitance. (See Figure 10.)

Rectification efficiency measurements show that operation will be satisfactory up to several megahertz. For example, relative waveform rectification efficiency is approximately 70 percent at 2.0 MHz, e.g., the ratio of dc power to RMS power in the load is 0.28 at this frequency, whereas perfect rectification would yield 0.406 for sine wave inputs. However, in contrast to ordinary junction diodes, the loss in waveform efficiency is not indicative of power loss: it is simply a result of reverse current flow through the diode capacitance, which lowers the dc output voltage.

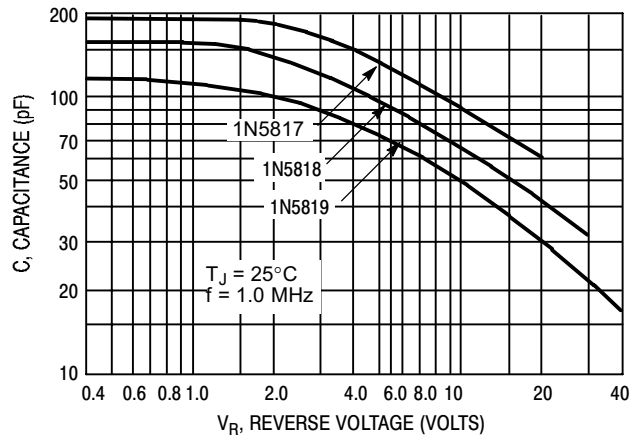


Figure 10. Typical Capacitance

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping [†]
1N5817	Axial Lead*	1000 Units / Bag
1N5817G	Axial Lead*	1000 Units / Bag
1N5817RL	Axial Lead*	5000 / Tape & Reel
1N5817RLG	Axial Lead*	5000 / Tape & Reel
1N5818	Axial Lead*	1000 Units / Bag
1N5818G	Axial Lead*	1000 Units / Bag
1N5818RL	Axial Lead*	5000 / Tape & Reel
1N5818RLG	Axial Lead*	5000 / Tape & Reel
1N5819	Axial Lead*	1000 Units / Bag
1N5819G	Axial Lead*	1000 Units / Bag
1N5819RL	Axial Lead*	5000 / Tape & Reel
1N5819RLG	Axial Lead*	5000 / Tape & Reel

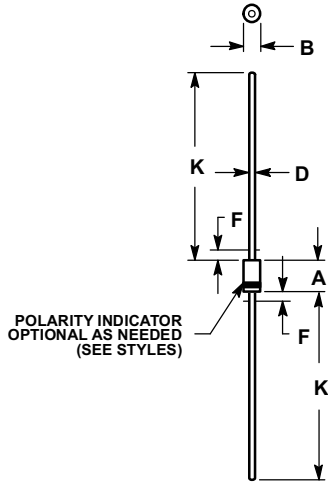
[†]For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

*This package is inherently Pb-Free.

1N5817, 1N5818, 1N5819

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

AXIAL LEAD CASE 59-10 ISSUE U




NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. ALL RULES AND NOTES ASSOCIATED WITH JEDEC DO-41 OUTLINE SHALL APPLY
4. POLARITY DENOTED BY CATHODE BAND.
5. LEAD DIAMETER NOT CONTROLLED WITHIN F DIMENSION.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.161	0.205	4.10	5.20
B	0.079	0.106	2.00	2.70
D	0.028	0.034	0.71	0.86
F	---	0.050	---	1.27
K	1.000	---	25.40	---

STYLE 1:

1. CATHODE (POLARITY BAND)
2. ANODE

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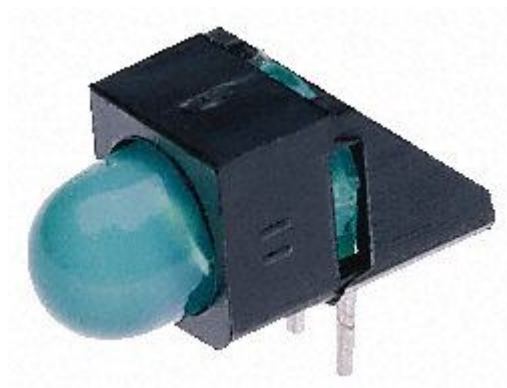
ON Semiconductor Website: www.onsemi.com

Order Literature: <http://www.onsemi.com/orderlit>

For additional information, please contact your local
Sales Representative

3.12.7. LED

Referencia del fabricante	HLMP
Referencia RS-Amidata	240-6911(verde) / 240-6905(rojo)



T-1^{3/4} (5 mm) Diffused LED Lamps

Technical Data

HLMP-3300 Series
HLMP-3400 Series
HLMP-3500 Series
HLMP-3762
HLMP-3862
HLMP-3962
HLMP-D400 Series
HLMP-D600

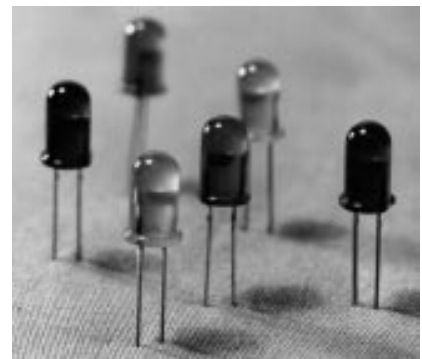
Features

- **High Intensity**
- **Choice of 4 Bright Colors**
High Efficiency Red
Orange
Yellow
High Performance Green
- **Popular T-1^{3/4} Diameter Package**
- **Selected Minimum Intensities**
- **Wide Viewing Angle**
- **General Purpose Leads**

- **Reliable and Rugged**
- **Available on Tape and Reel**

Description

This family of T-1^{3/4} tinted, diffused LED lamps is widely used in general purpose indicator applications. Diffusants, tints, and optical design are balanced to yield superior light output and wide viewing angles. Several intensity choices are available in each color for increased design flexibility.



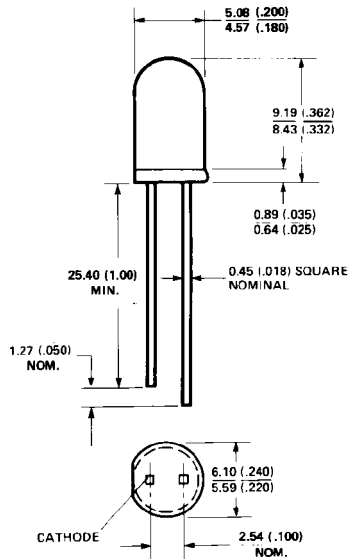
Selection Guide

Part Number HLMP-	Application	Minimum Intensity (mcd) at 10 mA	Color (Material)
3300	General Purpose	2.1	High Efficiency Red (GaAsP on GaP)
3301	High Ambient	5.4	
3762	Premium Lamp	8.6	
D400	General Purpose	2.1	Orange (GaAsP on GaP)
D401	High Ambient	5.4	
3400	General Purpose	2.2	Yellow (GaAsP on GaP)
3401	High Ambient	5.7	
3862	Premium Lamp	9.2	
3502	General Purpose	1.6	Green (GaP) 565 nm
3507	High Ambient	4.2	
3962	Premium Lamp	10.6	
D600 ^[1]	General Purpose	1.0	Emerald Green (GaP) 558 nm

Note:

1. Please refer to Application Note 1061 for information comparing standard green and emerald green light output degradation.

Package Dimensions



- NOTES:
 1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES (INCHES).
 2. AN EPOXY MENISCUS MAY EXTEND ABOUT 1mm (.040") DOWN THE LEADS.

Optical/Electrical Characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Symbol	Parameter	Device HLMP-	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
I_V	Luminous Intensity	High Efficiency Red				mcd	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
		3300	2.1	3.5			
		3301	5.4	7.0			
		3762	8.6	12.0			
		Orange					
D400	2.1	3.5					
D401	5.4	7.0					
Yellow	3400	2.2	4.0				
	3401	5.7	8.0				
	3862	9.2	12.0				
Green	3502	1.6	2.4				
	3507	4.2	5.2				
	3962	10.6	14.0				
Emerald Green	D600	1.0	3.0				
$2\theta^{1/2}$	Included Angle Between Half Luminous Intensity Points	High Efficiency Red Orange Yellow Green Emerald Green		60 60 60 60 60		Deg.	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$ See Note 1
λ_{PEAK}	Peak Wavelength	High Efficiency Red Orange Yellow Green Emerald Green		635 600 583 565 558		nm	Measurement at Peak

Optical/Electrical Characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (cont.)

Symbol	Parameter	Device HLMP-	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$	Spectral Line Halfwidth	HER/Orange Yellow Green Emerald Green		40 36 28 24		nm	
λ_d	Dominant Wavelength	High Efficiency Red Orange Yellow Green Emerald Green		626 602 585 569 560		nm	See Note 2
τ_s	Speed of Response	High Efficiency Red Orange Yellow Green Emerald Green		90 280 90 500 560		ns	
C	Capacitance	High Efficiency Red Orange Yellow Green Emerald Green		11 4 15 18 3100		pF	$V_F = 0$; $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
$R\theta_{J-PIN}$	Thermal Resistance	All		260		$^\circ\text{C/W}$	Junction to Cathode Lead
V_F	Forward Voltage	HER/Orange Yellow Green Emerald Green		1.9 2.0 2.1 2.1	2.4 2.4 2.7 2.7	V	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	All	5.0			V	$I_R = 100 \mu\text{A}$
η_V	Luminous Efficacy	High Efficiency Red Orange Yellow Green Emerald Green	– –	145 380 500 595 656		<u>lumens</u> Watt	See Note 3

Notes:

- $\theta^{1/2}$ is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.
- The dominant wavelength, λ_d , is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.
- Radiant intensity, I_e , in Watts/steradian, may be found from the equation $I_e = I_v/\eta_v$, where I_v is the luminous intensity in candelas and η_v is the luminous efficacy in lumens/Watt.

Absolute Maximum Ratings at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	HER/Orange	Yellow	Green/ Emerald Green	Units
Peak Forward Current	90	60	90	mA
Average Forward Current ^[1]	25	20	25	mA
DC Current ^[2]	30	20	30	mA
Power Dissipation ^[3]	135	85	135	mW
Reverse Voltage ($I_R = 100 \mu\text{A}$)	5	5	5	V
Transient Forward Current ^[4] (10 μsec Pulse)	500	500	500	mA
LED Junction Temperature	110	110	110	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature Range	-55 to +100	-55 to +100	-20 to +100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range			-55 to +100	
Lead Soldering Temperature [1.6 mm (0.063 in.) from body]	260 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 5 seconds			

Notes:

1. See Figure 5 (Red/Orange), 10 (Yellow), or 15 (Green) to establish pulsed operating conditions.
2. For Red, Orange and Green series derate linearly from 50 $^\circ\text{C}$ at 0.5 mA/ $^\circ\text{C}$. For Yellow series derate linearly from 50 $^\circ\text{C}$ at 0.2 mA/ $^\circ\text{C}$.
3. 1.8 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$. For Yellow series derate power linearly from 50 $^\circ\text{C}$ at 1.6 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$.
4. The transient peak current is the maximum non-recurring peak current that can be applied to the device without damaging the LED die and wirebond. It is not recommended that the device be operated at peak currents beyond the peak forward current listed in the Absolute Maximum Ratings.

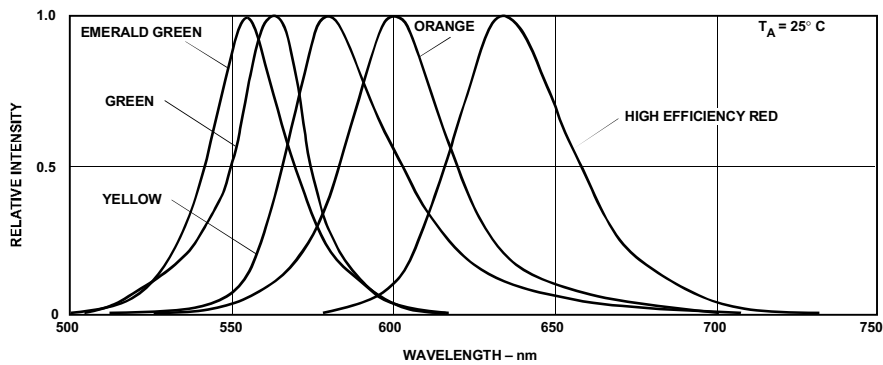


Figure 1. Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength.

T-1³/₄ High Efficiency Red, Orange Diffused Lamps

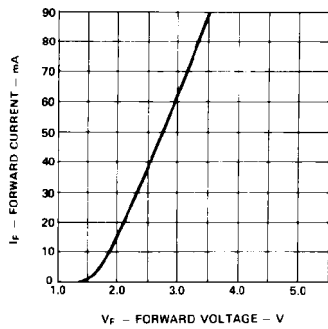


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage Characteristics.

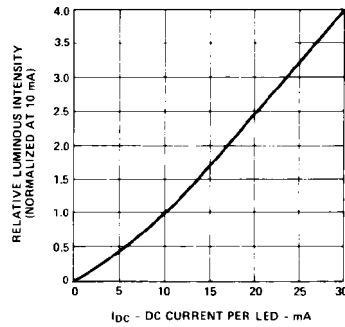


Figure 3. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. DC Forward Current.

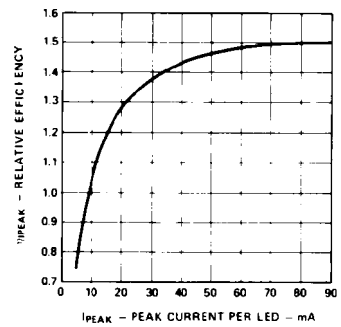


Figure 4. Relative Efficiency (Luminous Intensity per Unit Current) vs. Peak LED Current.

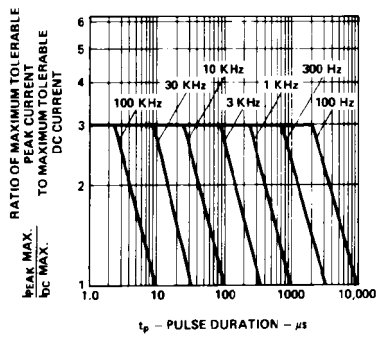


Figure 5. Maximum Tolerable Peak Current vs. Pulse Duration. (I_{DC} MAX as per MAX Ratings).

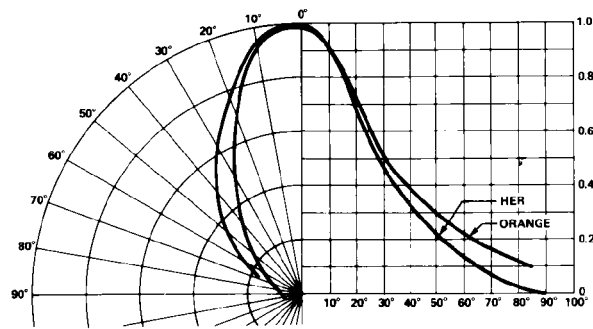


Figure 6. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Angular Displacement.

T-1³/₄ Yellow Diffused Lamps

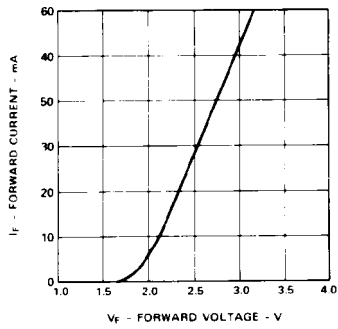


Figure 7. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage Characteristics.

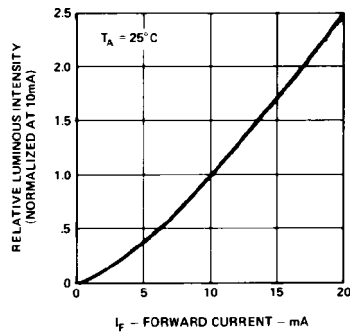


Figure 8. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current.

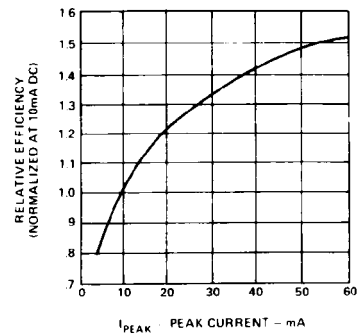


Figure 9. Relative Efficiency (Luminous Intensity per Unit Current) vs. Peak Current.

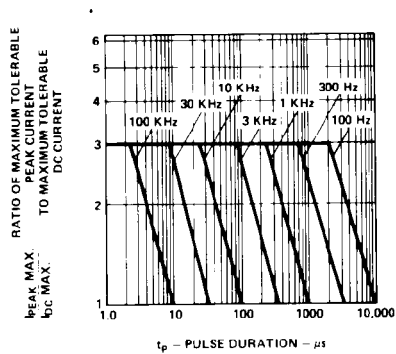


Figure 10. Maximum Tolerable Peak Current vs. Pulse Duration. (I_{DC} MAX as per MAX Ratings).

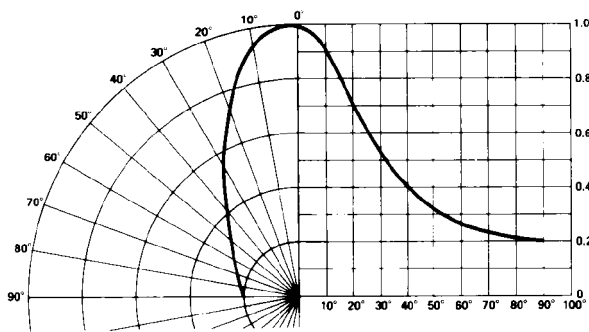


Figure 11. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Angular Displacement.

T-1^{3/4} Green/Emerald Green Diffused Lamps

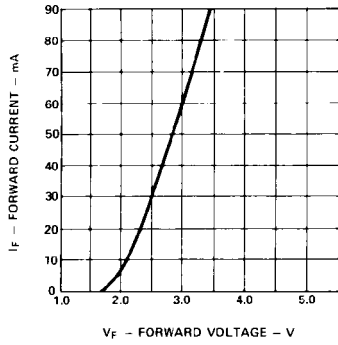


Figure 12. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage Characteristics.

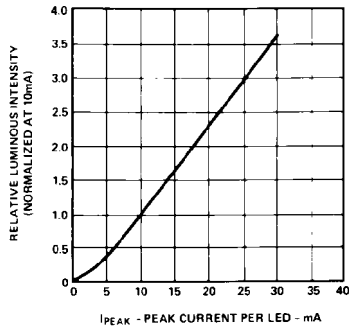


Figure 13. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. DC Forward Current.

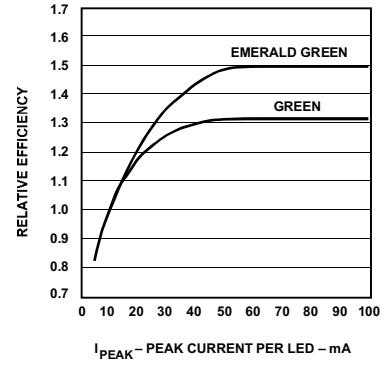


Figure 14. Relative Efficiency (Luminous Intensity per Unit Current) vs. Peak LED Current.

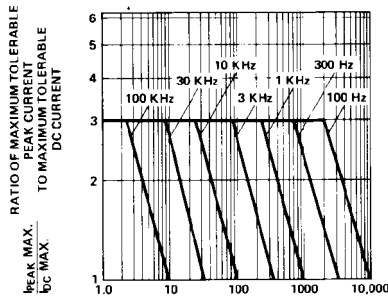


Figure 15. Maximum Tolerable Peak Current vs. Pulse Duration. (I_{DC} MAX as per MAX Ratings).

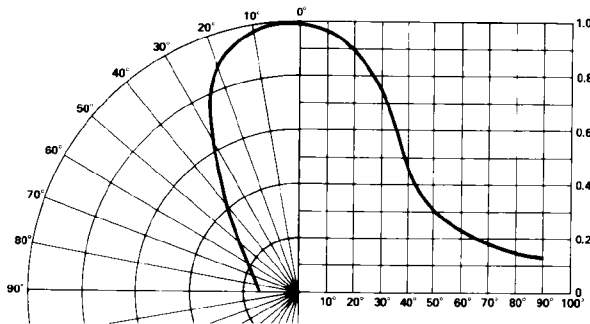
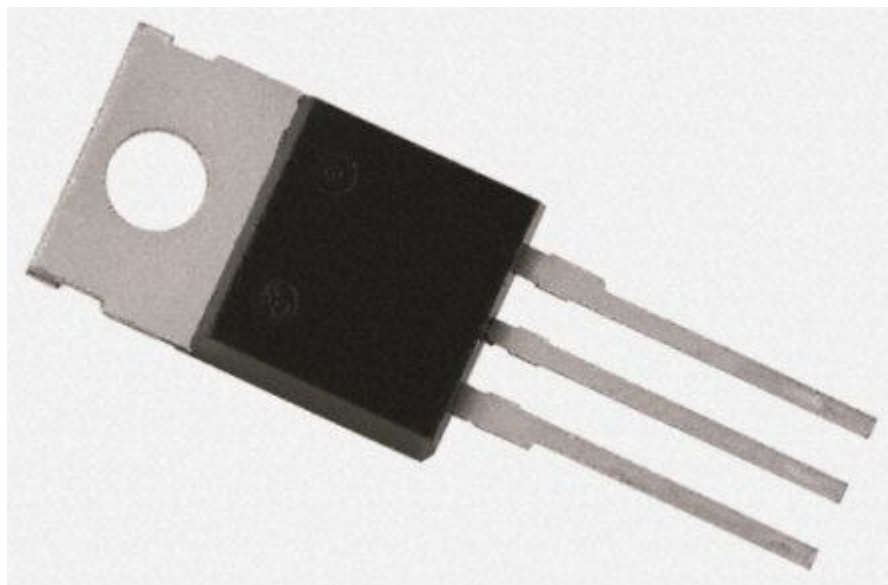


Figure 16. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Angular Displacement.

3.12.8. Regulador de tensión

Referencia del fabricante	LM2937ET-5.0/NOPB
Referencia RS-Amidata	533-5610



LM2937 500 mA Low Dropout Regulator

General Description

The LM2937 is a positive voltage regulator capable of supplying up to 500 mA of load current. The use of a PNP power transistor provides a low dropout voltage characteristic. With a load current of 500 mA the minimum input to output voltage differential required for the output to remain in regulation is typically 0.5V (1V guaranteed maximum over the full operating temperature range). Special circuitry has been incorporated to minimize the quiescent current to typically only 10 mA with a full 500 mA load current when the input to output voltage differential is greater than 3V.

The LM2937 requires an output bypass capacitor for stability. As with most low dropout regulators, the ESR of this capacitor remains a critical design parameter, but the LM2937 includes special compensation circuitry that relaxes ESR requirements. The LM2937 is stable for all ESR below 3Ω. This allows the use of low ESR chip capacitors.

Ideally suited for automotive applications, the LM2937 will protect itself and any load circuitry from reverse battery

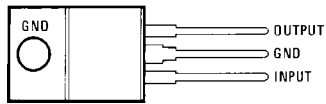
connections, two-battery jumps and up to +60V/-50V load dump transients. Familiar regulator features such as short circuit and thermal shutdown protection are also built in.

Features

- Fully specified for operation over -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Output current in excess of 500 mA
- Output trimmed for 5% tolerance under all operating conditions
- Typical dropout voltage of 0.5V at full rated load current
- Wide output capacitor ESR range, up to 3Ω
- Internal short circuit and thermal overload protection
- Reverse battery protection
- 60V input transient protection
- Mirror image insertion protection

Connection Diagrams

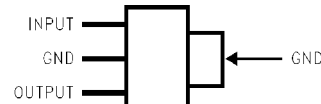
TO-220 Plastic Package



01128002

Front View

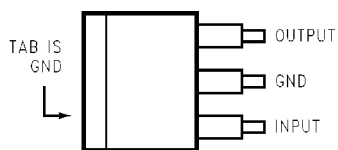
SOT-223 Plastic Package



01128026

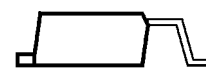
Front View

TO-263 Surface-Mount Package



01128005

Top View



01128006

Side View

Ordering Information

Package	Temperature Range	Part Number	Packaging Marking	Transport Media	NSC Drawing
TO-263	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	LM2937ES-5.0	LM2937ES-5.0	Rail	TS3B
		LM2937ESX-5.0		500 Units Tape and Reel	
		LM2937ES-8.0	LM2937ES-8.0	Rail	
		LM2937ESX-8.0		500 Units Tape and Reel	
		LM2937ES-10	LM2937ES-10	Rail	
		LM2937ESX-10		500 Units Tape and Reel	
		LM2937ES-12	LM2937ES-12	Rail	
		LM2937ESX-12		500 Units Tape and Reel	
		LM2937ES-15	LM2937ES-15	Rail	
		LM2937ESX-15		500 Units Tape and Reel	
TO-220	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	LM2937ET-5.0	LM2937ET-5.0	Rail	TO3B
		LM2937ET-8.0	LM2937ET-8.0	Rail	
		LM2937ET-10	LM2937ET-10	Rail	
		LM2937ET-12	LM2937ET-12	Rail	
		LM2937ET-15	LM2937ET-15	Rail	
SOT-223	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$	LM2937IMP-5.0	L71B	1k Units Tape and Reel	MP04A
		LM2937IMPX-5.0		2k Units Tape and Reel	
		LM2937IMP-8.0	L72B	1k Units Tape and Reel	
		LM2937IMPX-8.0		2k Units Tape and Reel	
		LM2937IMP-10	L73B	1k Units Tape and Reel	
		LM2937IMPX-10		2k Units Tape and Reel	
		LM2937IMP-12	L74B	1k Units Tape and Reel	
		LM2937IMPX-12		2k Units Tape and Reel	
		LM2937IMP-15	L75B	1k Units Tape and Reel	
LM2937IMPX-15	2k Units Tape and Reel				

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Input Voltage	
Continuous	26V
Transient ($t \leq 100$ ms)	60V
Internal Power Dissipation (Note 2)	Internally Limited
Maximum Junction Temperature	150°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
TO-220 (10 seconds)	260°C

TO-263 (10 seconds)	230°C
SOT-223 (Vapor Phase, 60 seconds)	215°C
SOT-223 (Infared, 15 seconds)	220°C
ESD Susceptibility (Note 3)	2 kV

Operating Conditions (Note 1)

Temperature Range (Note 2)	
LM2937ET, LM2937ES	-40°C \leq T _J \leq 125°C
LM2937IMP	-40°C \leq T _J \leq 85°C
Maximum Input Voltage	26V

Electrical Characteristics

V_{IN} = V_{NOM} + 5V, (Note 4) I_{OUTmax} = 500 mA for the TO-220 and TO-263 packages, I_{OUTmax} = 400mA for the SOT-223 package, C_{OUT} = 10 μ F unless otherwise indicated. **Boldface limits apply over the entire operating temperature range of the indicated device.**, all other specifications are for T_A = T_J = 25°C.

Output Voltage (V _{OUT})		5V		8V		10V		Units
Parameter	Conditions	Typ	Limit	Typ	Limit	Typ	Limit	
Output Voltage	5 mA \leq I _{OUT} \leq I _{OUTmax}	5.00	4.85	8.00	7.76	10.00	9.70	V(Min)
			4.75		7.60		9.50	
			5.15		8.24		10.30	
			5.25		8.40		10.50	
Line Regulation	(V _{OUT} + 2V) \leq V _{IN} \leq 26V, I _{OUT} = 5 mA	15	50	24	80	30	100	mV(Max)
Load Regulation	5 mA \leq I _{OUT} \leq I _{OUTmax}	5	50	8	80	10	100	mV(Max)
Quiescent Current	(V _{OUT} + 2V) \leq V _{IN} \leq 26V, I _{OUT} = 5 mA	2	10	2	10	2	10	mA(Max)
	V _{IN} = (V _{OUT} + 5V), I _{OUT} = I _{OUTmax}	10	20	10	20	10	20	mA(Max)
Output Noise Voltage	10 Hz–100 kHz I _{OUT} = 5 mA	150		240		300		μ Vrms
Long Term Stability	1000 Hrs.	20		32		40		mV
Dropout Voltage	I _{OUT} = I _{OUTmax}	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	V(Max)
	I _{OUT} = 50 mA	110	250	110	250	110	250	mV(Max)
Short-Circuit Current		1.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	A(Min)
Peak Line Transient Voltage	t _f < 100 ms, R _L = 100 Ω	75	60	75	60	75	60	V(Min)
Maximum Operational Input Voltage			26		26		26	V(Min)
Reverse DC Input Voltage	V _{OUT} \geq -0.6V, R _L = 100 Ω	-30	-15	-30	-15	-30	-15	V(Min)
Reverse Transient Input Voltage	t _r < 1 ms, R _L = 100 Ω	-75	-50	-75	-50	-75	-50	V(Min)

Electrical Characteristics

$V_{IN} = V_{NOM} + 5V$, (Note 4) $I_{OUTmax} = 500\text{ mA}$ for the TO-220 and TO-263 packages, $I_{OUTmax} = 400\text{ mA}$ for the SOT-223 package, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ unless otherwise indicated. **Boldface limits apply over the entire operating temperature range of the indicated device.**, all other specifications are for $T_A = T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

Output Voltage (V_{OUT})		12V		15V		Units
Parameter	Conditions	Typ	Limit	Typ	Limit	
Output Voltage	$5\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq I_{OUTmax}$		11.64		14.55	V (Min)
		12.00	11.40	15.00	14.25	V (Min)
			12.36		15.45	V (Max)
			12.60		15.75	V (Max)
Line Regulation	$(V_{OUT} + 2V) \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$, $I_{OUT} = 5\text{ mA}$	36	120	45	150	mV (Max)
Load Regulation	$5\text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq I_{OUTmax}$	12	120	15	150	mV (Max)
Quiescent Current	$(V_{OUT} + 2V) \leq V_{IN} \leq 26V$, $I_{OUT} = 5\text{ mA}$	2	10	2	10	mA (Max)
	$V_{IN} = (V_{OUT} + 5V)$, $I_{OUT} = I_{OUTmax}$	10	20	10	20	mA (Max)
Output Noise Voltage	10 Hz–100 kHz, $I_{OUT} = 5\text{ mA}$	360		450		μVrms
Long Term Stability	1000 Hrs.	44		56		mV
Dropout Voltage	$I_{OUT} = I_{OUTmax}$	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	V (Max)
	$I_{OUT} = 50\text{ mA}$	110	250	110	250	mV (Max)
Short-Circuit Current		1.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	A (Min)
Peak Line Transient Voltage	$t_f < 100\text{ ms}$, $R_L = 100\Omega$	75	60	75	60	V (Min)
Maximum Operational Input Voltage			26		26	V (Min)
Reverse DC Input Voltage	$V_{OUT} \geq -0.6V$, $R_L = 100\Omega$	-30	-15	-30	-15	V (Min)
Reverse Transient Input Voltage	$t_f < 1\text{ ms}$, $R_L = 100\Omega$	-75	-50	-75	-50	V (Min)

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device outside of its rated Operating Conditions.

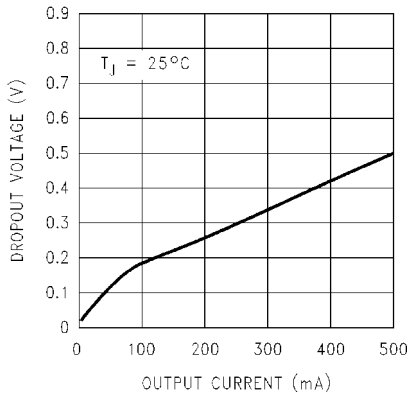
Note 2: The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_{MAX} = (125 - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$, where 125 is the maximum junction temperature for operation, T_A is the ambient temperature, and θ_{JA} is the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance. If this dissipation is exceeded, the die temperature will rise above 125°C and the electrical specifications do not apply. If the die temperature rises above 150°C , the LM2937 will go into thermal shutdown. For the LM2937, the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance θ_{JA} is 65°C/W for the TO-220 package, 73°C/W for the TO-263 package, and 174°C/W for the SOT-223 package. When used with a heatsink, θ_{JA} is the sum of the LM2937 junction-to-case thermal resistance θ_{JC} of 3°C/W and the heatsink case-to-ambient thermal resistance. If the TO-263 or SOT-223 packages are used, the thermal resistance can be reduced by increasing the P.C. board copper area thermally connected to the package (see Application Hints for more information on heatsinking).

Note 3: ESD rating is based on the human body model, 100 pF discharged through 1.5 k Ω .

Note 4: Typicals are at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and represent the most likely parametric norm.

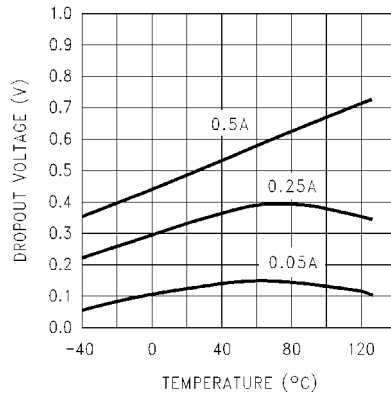
Typical Performance Characteristics

Dropout Voltage vs. Output Current



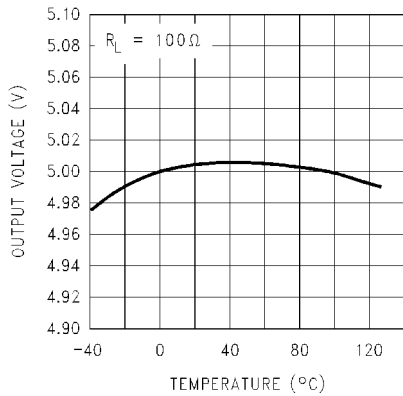
01128007

Dropout Voltage vs. Temperature



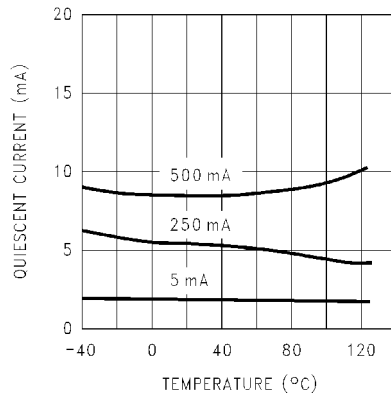
01128008

Output Voltage vs. Temperature



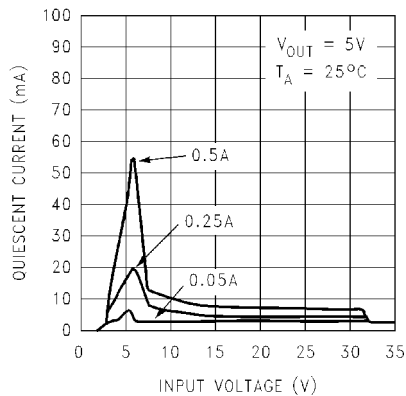
01128009

Quiescent Current vs. Temperature



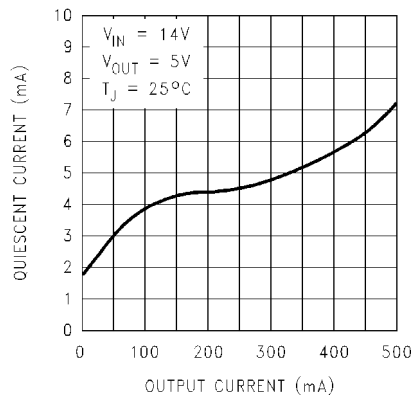
01128010

Quiescent Current vs. Input Voltage



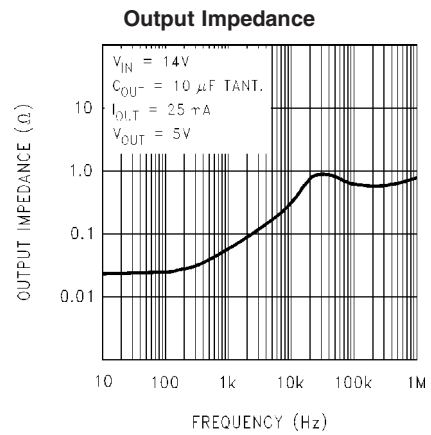
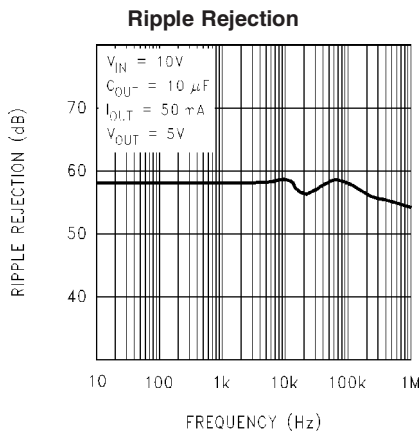
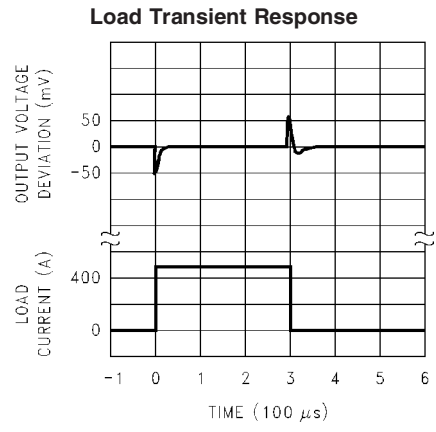
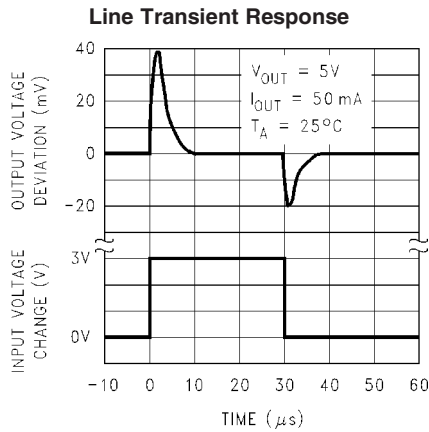
01128011

Quiescent Current vs. Output Current

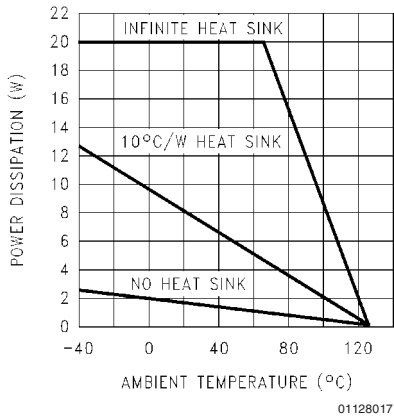


01128012

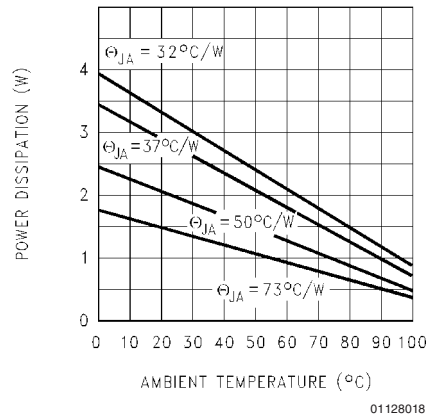
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



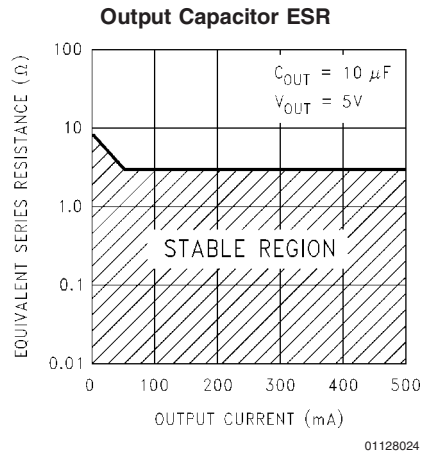
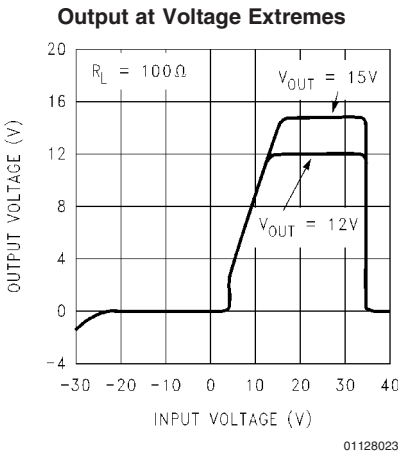
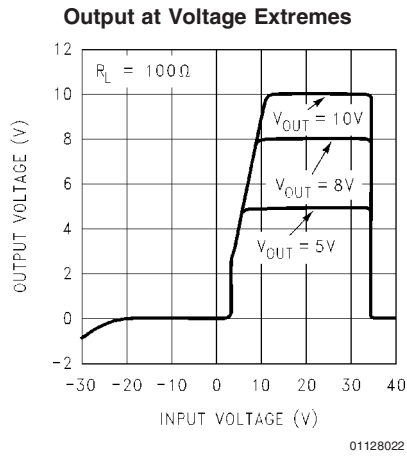
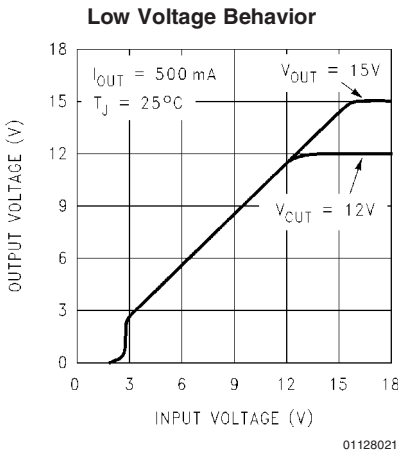
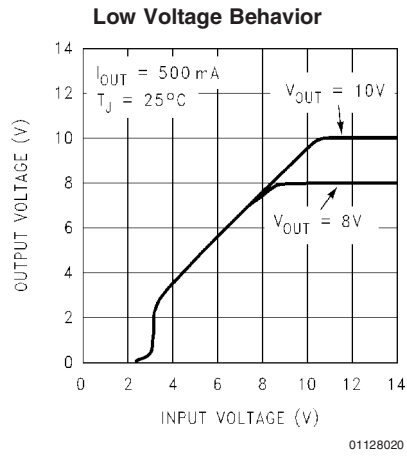
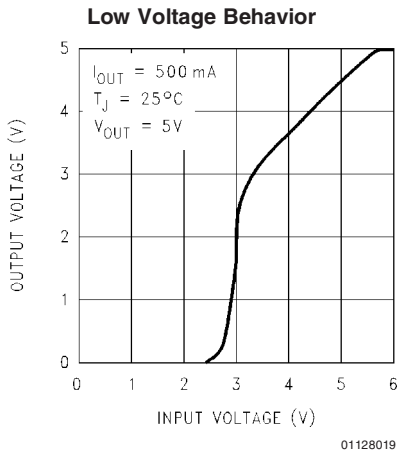
Maximum Power Dissipation (TO-220)



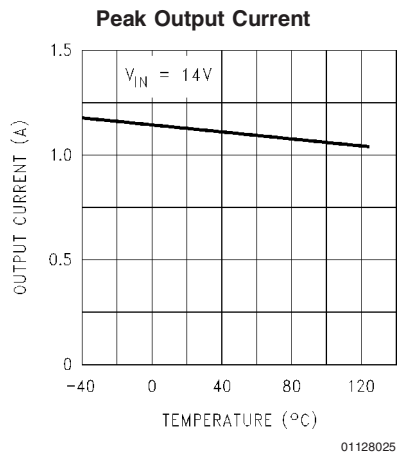
Maximum Power Dissipation (TO-263)(Note 2)



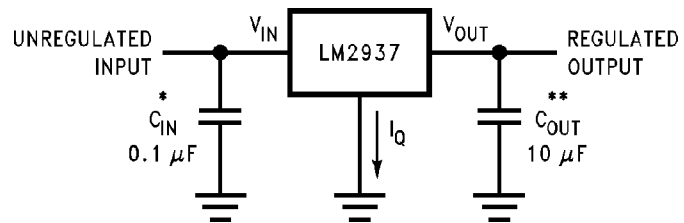
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



Typical Application



* Required if the regulator is located more than 3 inches from the power supply filter capacitors.

** Required for stability. C_{OUT} must be at least 10 μF (over the full expected operating temperature range) and located as close as possible to the regulator. The equivalent series resistance, ESR, of this capacitor may be as high as 3 Ω .

Application Hints

EXTERNAL CAPACITORS

The output capacitor is critical to maintaining regulator stability, and must meet the required conditions for both ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) and minimum amount of capacitance.

MINIMUM CAPACITANCE:

The minimum output capacitance required to maintain stability is 10 μF (this value may be increased without limit). Larger values of output capacitance will give improved transient response.

ESR LIMITS:

The ESR of the output capacitor will cause loop instability if it is too high or too low. The acceptable range of ESR plotted versus load current is shown in the graph below. **It is essential that the output capacitor meet these requirements, or oscillations can result.**

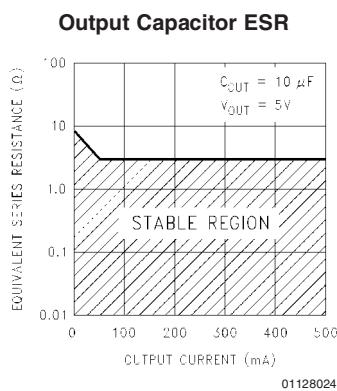


FIGURE 1. ESR Limits

It is important to note that for most capacitors, ESR is specified only at room temperature. However, the designer must ensure that the ESR will stay inside the limits shown over the entire operating temperature range for the design. For aluminum electrolytic capacitors, ESR will increase by about 30X as the temperature is reduced from 25°C to -40°C. This type of capacitor is not well-suited for low temperature operation.

Solid tantalum capacitors have a more stable ESR over temperature, but are more expensive than aluminum electrolytics. A cost-effective approach sometimes used is to parallel an aluminum electrolytic with a solid Tantalum, with the total capacitance split about 75/25% with the Aluminum being the larger value.

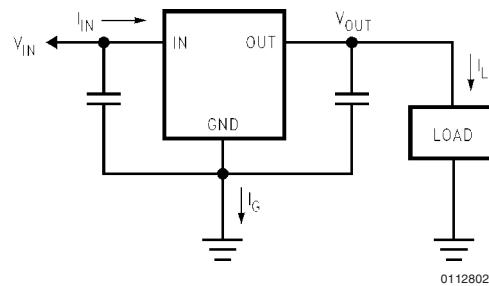
If two capacitors are paralleled, the effective ESR is the parallel of the two individual values. The "flatter" ESR of the Tantalum will keep the effective ESR from rising as quickly at low temperatures.

HEATSINKING

A heatsink may be required depending on the maximum power dissipation and maximum ambient temperature of the application. Under all possible operating conditions, the junction temperature must be within the range specified under Absolute Maximum Ratings.

To determine if a heatsink is required, the power dissipated by the regulator, P_D , must be calculated.

The figure below shows the voltages and currents which are present in the circuit, as well as the formula for calculating the power dissipated in the regulator:



$$I_{IN} = I_L + I_G$$

$$P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) I_L + (V_{IN}) I_G$$

FIGURE 2. Power Dissipation Diagram

The next parameter which must be calculated is the maximum allowable temperature rise, T_R (max). This is calculated by using the formula:

$$T_R (\text{max}) = T_J (\text{max}) - T_A (\text{max})$$

where: T_J (max) is the maximum allowable junction temperature, which is 125°C for commercial grade parts.

T_A (max) is the maximum ambient temperature which will be encountered in the application.

Using the calculated values for T_R (max) and P_D , the maximum allowable value for the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, $\theta_{(J-A)}$, can now be found:

$$\theta_{(J-A)} = T_R (\text{max}) / P_D$$

IMPORTANT: If the maximum allowable value for $\theta_{(J-A)}$ is found to be $\geq 53^\circ\text{C/W}$ for the TO-220 package, $\geq 80^\circ\text{C/W}$ for the TO-263 package, or $\geq 174^\circ\text{C/W}$ for the SOT-223 package, no heatsink is needed since the package alone will dissipate enough heat to satisfy these requirements.

If the calculated value for $\theta_{(J-A)}$ falls below these limits, a heatsink is required.

HEATSINKING TO-220 PACKAGE PARTS

The TO-220 can be attached to a typical heatsink, or secured to a copper plane on a PC board. If a copper plane is to be used, the values of $\theta_{(J-A)}$ will be the same as shown in the next section for the TO-263.

If a manufactured heatsink is to be selected, the value of heatsink-to-ambient thermal resistance, $\theta_{(H-A)}$, must first be calculated:

$$\theta_{(H-A)} = \theta_{(J-A)} - \theta_{(C-H)} - \theta_{(J-C)}$$

Where: $\theta_{(J-C)}$ is defined as the thermal resistance from the junction to the surface of the case. A value of 3°C/W can be assumed for $\theta_{(J-C)}$ for this calculation.

$\theta_{(C-H)}$ is defined as the thermal resistance between the case and the surface of the heatsink. The value of $\theta_{(C-H)}$ will vary from about 1.5°C/W to about 2.5°C/W (depending on method of attachment, insulator, etc.). If the exact value is unknown, 2°C/W should be assumed for $\theta_{(C-H)}$.

Application Hints (Continued)

When a value for $\theta_{(H-A)}$ is found using the equation shown, a heatsink must be selected that has a value that is less than or equal to this number.

$\theta_{(H-A)}$ is specified numerically by the heatsink manufacturer in the catalog, or shown in a curve that plots temperature rise vs power dissipation for the heatsink.

HEATSINKING TO-263 AND SOT-223 PACKAGE PARTS

Both the TO-263 ("S") and SOT-223 ("MP") packages use a copper plane on the PCB and the PCB itself as a heatsink. To optimize the heat sinking ability of the plane and PCB, solder the tab of the package to the plane.

Figure 3 shows for the TO-263 the measured values of $\theta_{(J-A)}$ for different copper area sizes using a typical PCB with 1 ounce copper and no solder mask over the copper area used for heatsinking.

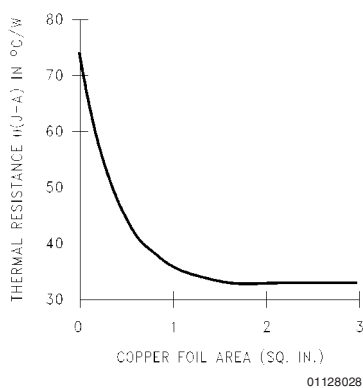


FIGURE 3. $\theta_{(J-A)}$ vs. Copper (1 ounce) Area for the TO-263 Package

As shown in the figure, increasing the copper area beyond 1 square inch produces very little improvement. It should also be observed that the minimum value of $\theta_{(J-A)}$ for the TO-263 package mounted to a PCB is 32°C/W.

As a design aid, Figure 4 shows the maximum allowable power dissipation compared to ambient temperature for the TO-263 device (assuming $\theta_{(J-A)}$ is 35°C/W and the maximum junction temperature is 125°C).

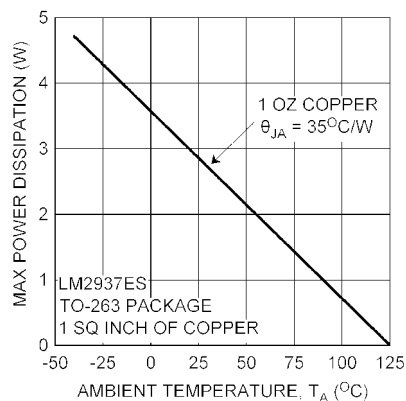


FIGURE 4. Maximum Power Dissipation vs. T_{AMB} for the TO-263 Package

Figure 5 and Figure 6 show the information for the SOT-223 package. Figure 6 assumes a $\theta_{(J-A)}$ of 74°C/W for 1 ounce copper and 51°C/W for 2 ounce copper and a maximum junction temperature of +85°C.

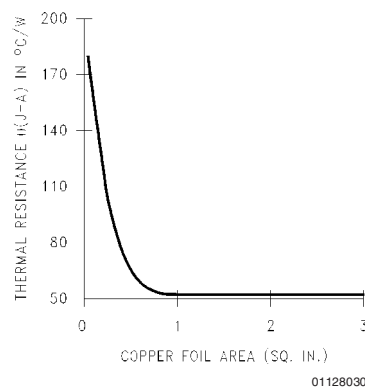


FIGURE 5. $\theta_{(J-A)}$ vs Copper (2 ounce) Area for the SOT-223 Package

Application Hints (Continued)

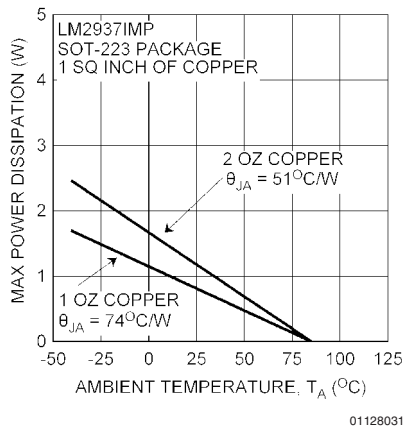


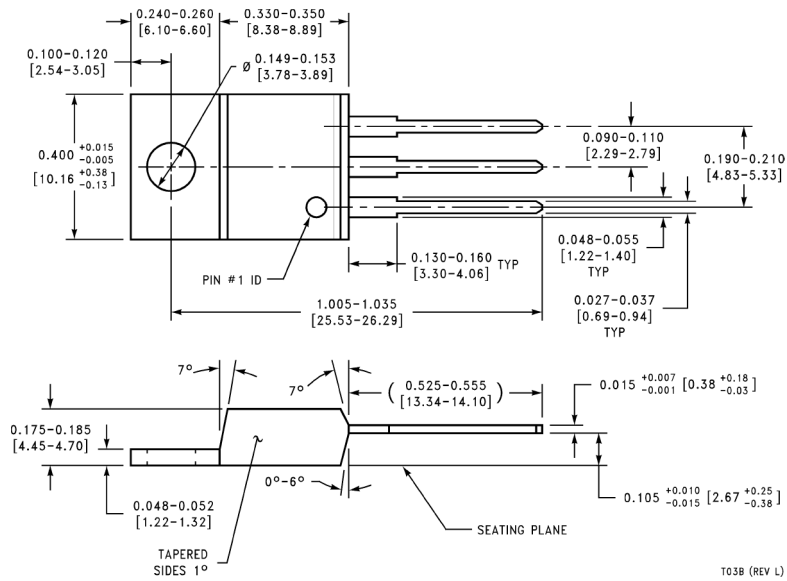
FIGURE 6. Maximum Power Dissipation vs T_{AMB} for the SOT-223 Package

SOT-223 SOLDERING RECOMMENDATIONS

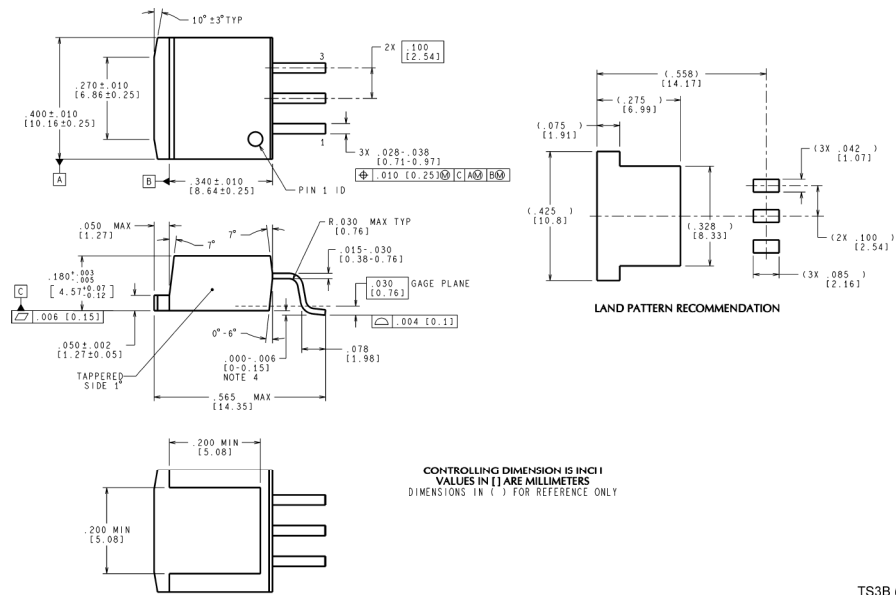
It is not recommended to use hand soldering or wave soldering to attach the small SOT-223 package to a printed circuit board. The excessive temperatures involved may cause package cracking.

Either vapor phase or infrared reflow techniques are preferred soldering attachment methods for the SOT-223 package.

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



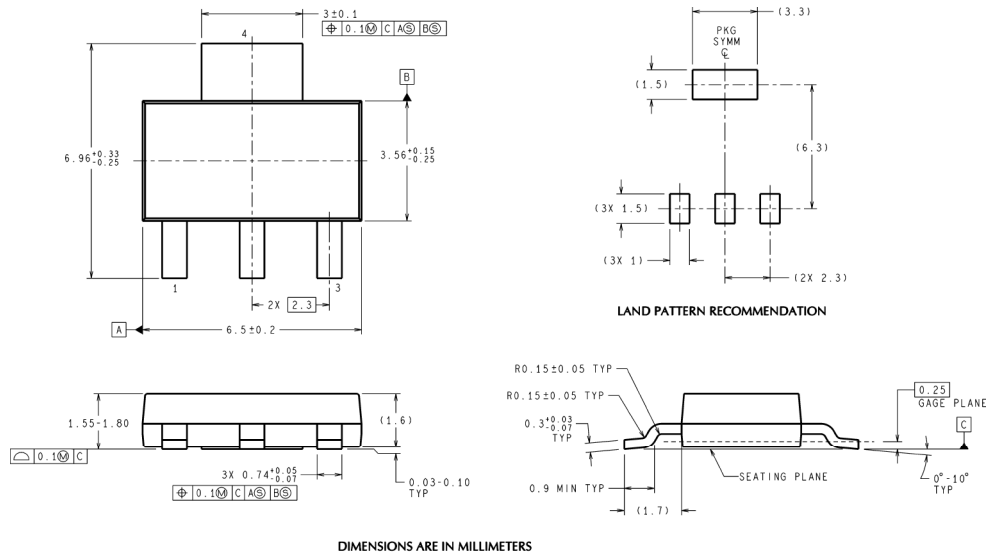
Plastic Package
Order Number LM2937ET-5.0,
LM2937ET-8.0, LM2937ET-10, LM2937ET-12,
or LM2937ET-15
NS Package Number T03B



CONTROLLING DIMENSION IS INCH
 VALUES IN () ARE MILLIMETERS
 DIMENSIONS IN () FOR REFERENCE ONLY

TO-263 3-Lead Plastic Surface Mount Package
Order Number LM2937ES-5.0, LM2937ES-8.0, LM2937ES-10, LM2937ES-12 or LM2937ES-15
NS Package Number TS3B

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS

MP04A (Rev B)

SOT-223 3-Lead Plastic Surface Mount Package
Order Number LM2937IMP-5.0, LM2937IMP-8.0, LM2937IMP-10, LM2937IMP-12 or LM2937IMP-15
NS Package Number MP04A

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2. A critical component is 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.

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www.national.com

3.12.9. Interruptor táctil

Referencia del fabricante	1221
Referencia RS-Amidata	378-6729





APEM

DTS(M)-2 SERIES MODULAR TACT SWITCHES COMPACT



SERIES

M surface mount
Blank through board

Size
12x12

Actuator

- 1 4.3mm
- 4 7.3mm
3.8mm(SQ)
- 5 8.5mm

Operating Force

- N 160 grams (Brown)
- R 260 grams (Red)
- S 320 grams (Salmon)

Packaging S/M

Blank 500pc bag
T/R Tape & reel

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
● Function:	off-momentary on
● Current /voltage rating:	50mA 12VDC max
● Initial contact resistance:	100mΩ max
● Insulation resistance:	100MΩ min. 500VDC
● Electrical life:	50,000 cycles (260 and 320, grams actuation forces) 500,000 cycles (160 grams actuation force)

MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
● Actuation force:	160 +/-50 grams (N) 320 +/-80 grams (S) 260 +/-50 grams (R)
● Key travel:	0.25mm,+0.2mm/- 0.1mm
● Vibration:	MIL-STD-202F Method 201A
● Shock:	MIL-STD-202F Method 213B

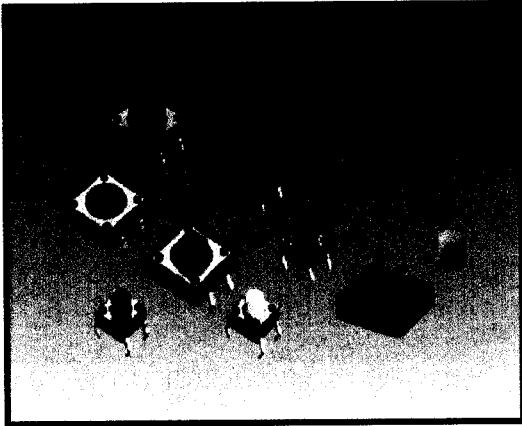
MATERIALS	
● Top plate:	Stainless steel
● Base:	UL94V-0 nylon thermoplastic colour black
● Actuator:	UL94V-O nylon thermoplastic colour Brown (160 grams) Red (260 grams) Salmon (320 grams)
● Contacts:	Silver plated phosphor bronze
● Terminals:	Silver plated brass
● Body:	Thermoplastic ABS

SOLDERING PROCESS	
● Wave soldering:	Recommended solder temperature 260°C (500°F) for 5 seconds
● Hand soldering:	30 watts soldering iron controlled at 320°C (608°F) for approx. 2seconds while applying solder

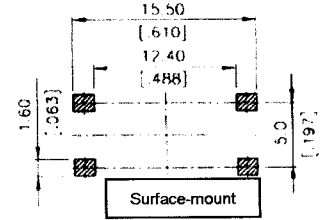
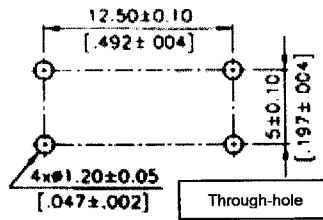
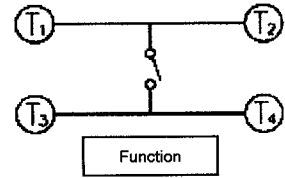
Pack Quantity
Through board 500 pieces (bag) Tubes in multiples of 40 T/R contact Apem for quantity per reel

Specifications are subject to change without prior notice

DTS(M)-2 SERIES
MODULAR TACT SWITCHES
COMPACT



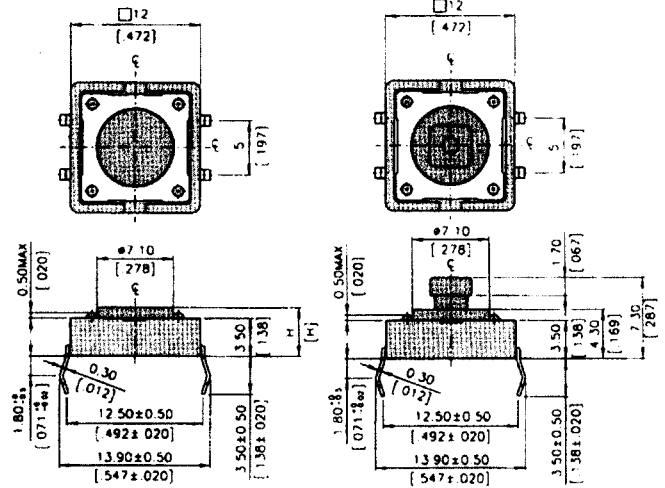
- SMT or through-hole
- Positive tactile feedback
- Sub-miniature
- 4.3mm to 8.5mm height



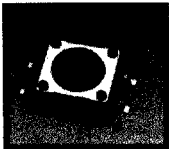
Through hole P.C.B mounting



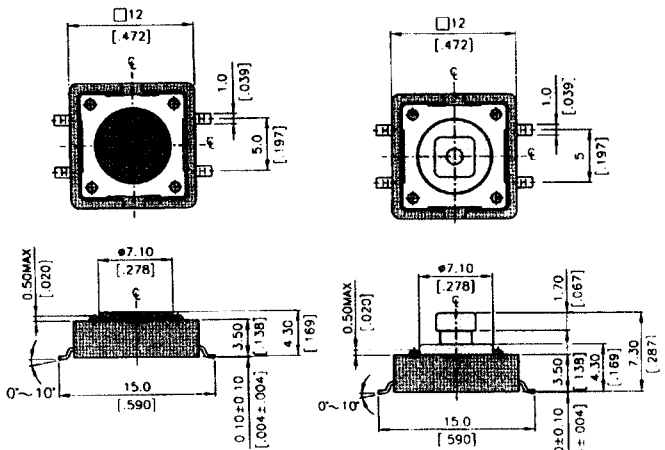
Model Type:- DTS-2__



Surface mount

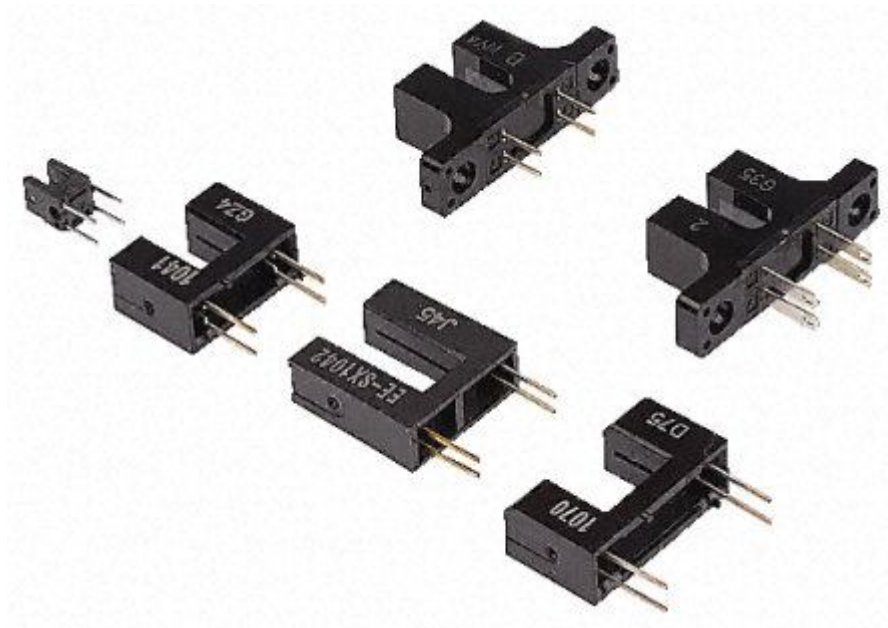


Model Type:- DTSM-2__



3.12.10. Foto-receptor

Referencia del fabricante	SFH 9500
Referencia RS-Amidata	654-8211



Gabellichtschranke
Slotted Interrupter
Lead (Pb) Free Product - RoHS Compliant

SFH 9500



Vorläufige Daten/ Preliminary Data

Wesentliche Merkmale

- Geeignet für Oberflächenmontage (SMT)
- Kompaktes Gehäuse aus schwarzem LCP
- GaAs-IR-Sendediode (940 nm)
- Si-Fototransistor mit Tageslichtsperrfilter
- Mit Positionspin
- Geeignet für „pick and place“ Montage
- Hohe Genauigkeit (Schlitzbreite 0,5 mm)
- Große Spaltbreite zwischen Sender und Empfänger (5 mm)
- Hohe Stabilität auf PCB durch große Bauelementabmessung (6,8 mm)

Anwendungen

- Geschwindigkeitsüberwachung
- Motorsteuerung
- Überwachung des Papiervorschubs in Druckern, Kopier- und Faxgeräten
- Speicherlaufwerke
- Steuerung des Druckkopfes in Druckern
- Münzdetektion
- Optoelektronische Schalter

Features

- Suitable for surface mounting (SMT)
- Compact housing out of black LCP
- GaAs infrared emitter (940 nm)
- Silicon phototransistor detector with daylight-cutoff filter
- With positioning pin
- Suitable for pick and place
- High sensing accuracy (slit width: 0.5 mm)
- Wide gap between emitter and detector (5 mm)
- High stability on pcb due to large width of device (6.8 mm)

Applications

- Speed control
- Motor control
- Monitoring of paper feed in printers, copiers, facsimiles
- Disk drives
- Control of print head in printers
- Coin detection
- Optoelectronic switches

Typ Type	Bestellnummer Ordering Code	$I_{CE \text{ min. [mA]}}$ ($I_F = 20 \text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$)
SFH 9500	Q65110A5066	1

Grenzwerte
Maximum Ratings

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
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Sender (GaAs-Diode)
Emitter (GaAs Diode)

Sperrspannung Reverse voltage	V_R	5	V
Durchlaßstrom, $T_A \leq 25\text{ °C}$ Forward current	$I_{F(DC)}$	60	mA
Verlustleistung, $T_A \leq 25\text{ °C}$ Power dissipation	P_{tot}	100	mW
Wärmewiderstand Thermal resistance	R_{thJA}	280	K/W

Empfänger (Si-Fototransistor)
Detector (Silicon Phototransistor)

Kollektor-Emitter-Spannung Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CE}	30	V
Kollektor-Emitter-Spannung, ($t \leq 2\text{ min}$) Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CE}	70	
Emitter-Kollektor-Spannung Emitter-collector voltage	V_{EC}	7	
Kollektorstrom Collector current, $T_A \leq 25\text{ °C}$	I_C	50	mA
Verlustleistung, $T_A \leq 25\text{ °C}$ Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	150	mW
Wärmewiderstand Thermal resistance	R_{thJA}	280	K/W

Grenzwerte
Maximum Ratings

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
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Gabellichtschranke
Slotted Interrupter

Lagertemperatur Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	- 40 ... + 85	°C
Betriebstemperatur Operating temperature range	T_{op}	- 40 ... + 85	
Elektrostatistische Entladung Electrostatic discharge	ESD	2	kV

Kennwerte $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ **Characteristics**

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
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Sender (GaAs-Diode)**Emitter** (GaAs Diode)

Wellenlänge der Strahlung Wavelength of peak emission	λ_{peak}	940	nm
Durchlaßspannung Forward voltage $I_F = 20\text{ mA}$, $t_p = 20\text{ ms}$	V_F	1.2 (≤ 1.4)	V
Sperrstrom Reverse current $V_R = 5\text{ V}$	I_R	0.01 (≤ 1)	μA
Kapazität Capacitance $V_R = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	C_0	16	pF

Empfänger (Si-Fototransistor)**Detector** (Silicon Phototransistor)

Wellenlänge der max. Fotoempfindlichkeit Wavelength of max. sensitivity	$\lambda_{S\text{ max}}$	920	nm
Spectr. Bereich der Fotoempfindlichkeit Spectral range of sensitivity $S = 10\%$ of S_{max}	λ	840 ... 1080	nm
Kapazität Capacitance $V_{CE} = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$, $E = 0$	C_{CE}	6.5	pF
Dunkelstrom, $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$ Dark current	I_{CEO}	2 (≤ 50)	nA

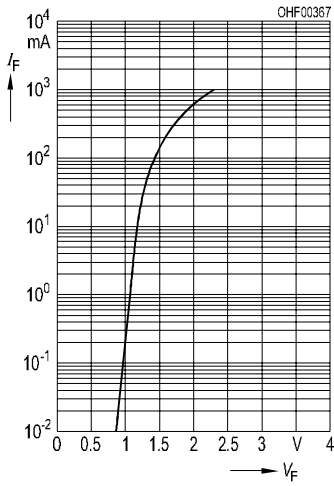
Kennwerte $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ (cont'd)**Characteristics**

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
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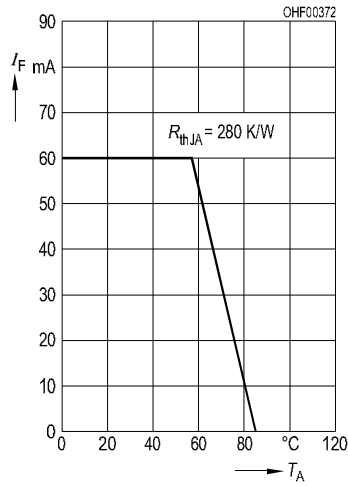
Gabellichtschranke**Slotted interrupter**

Kollektor-Emitterstrom Collector-emitter current $I_F = 20\text{ mA}; V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$	I_{CEmin}	1	mA
Kollektor-Emitter-Sättigungsspannung Collector-emitter-saturation voltage $I_F = 20\text{ mA}; I_C = 0.3\text{ mA}$	$V_{CE\text{ sat}}$	≤ 0.4	V
Anstiegs- und Abfallzeit Rise and fall time $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}, I_C = 1\text{ mA}, R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	t_r t_f	13 17	μs μs

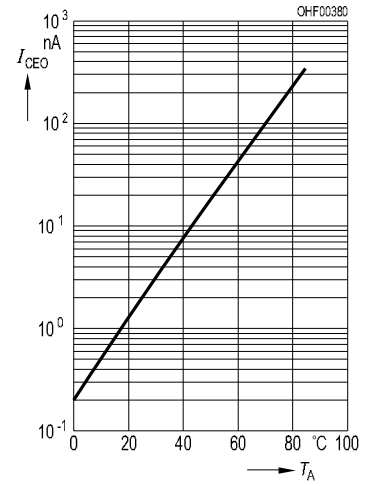
Forward Current $I_F = f(V_F)$
Single pulse, $t_p = 20 \mu s$



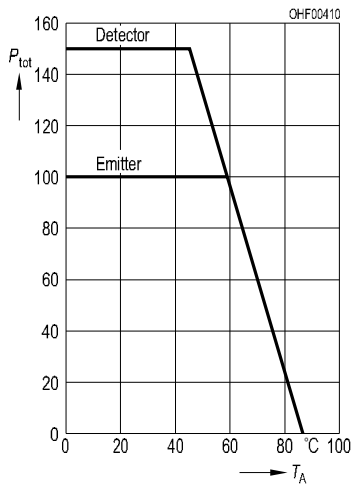
Max. Permissible Forward Current $I_F = f(T_A)$



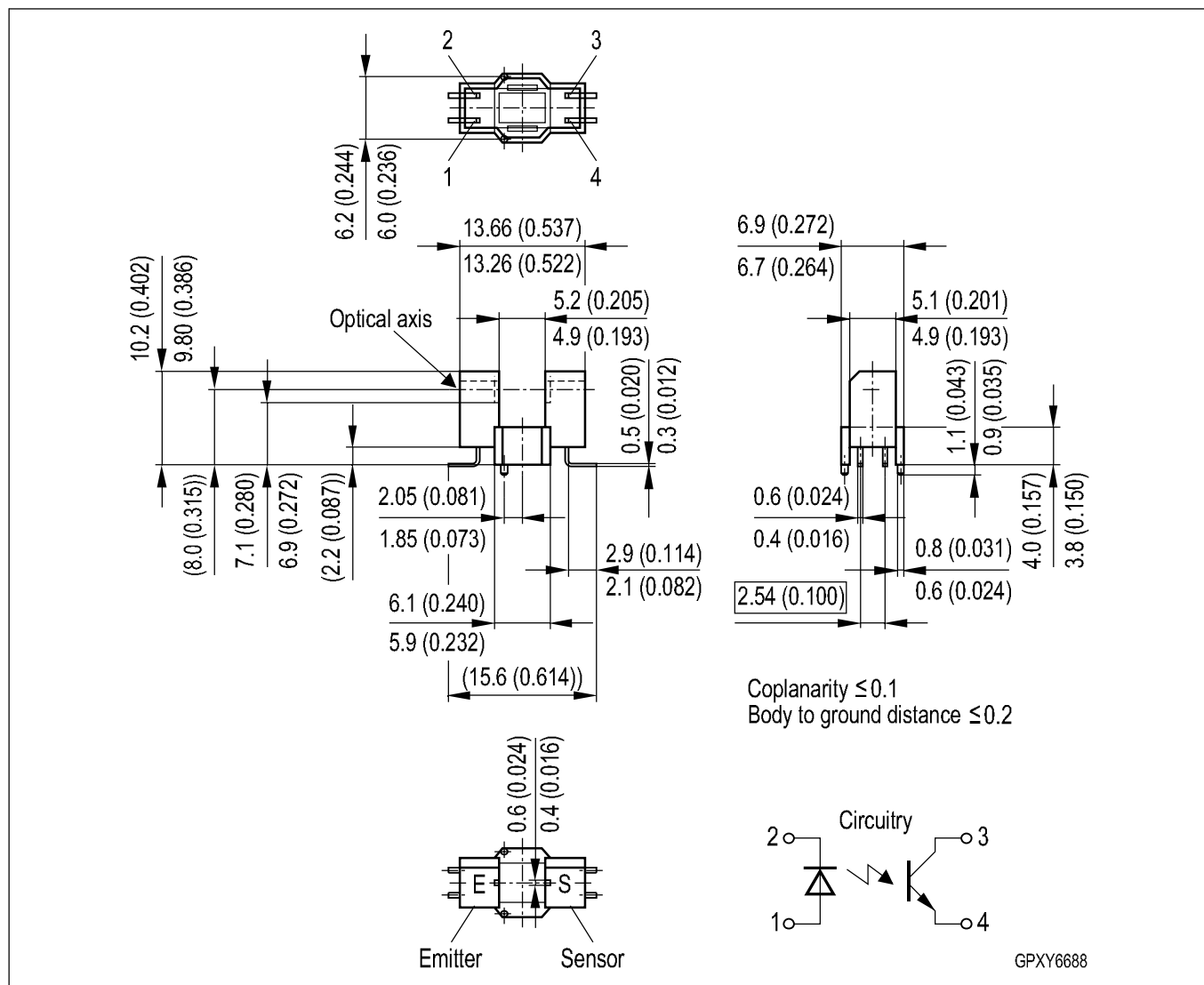
Dark Current $I_{CEO} = f(T_A)$
 $V_{CE} = 20 \text{ V}, E = 0$



Total Power Dissipation for Emitter and Detector $P_{tot} = f(T_A)$



Maßzeichnung
Package Outlines

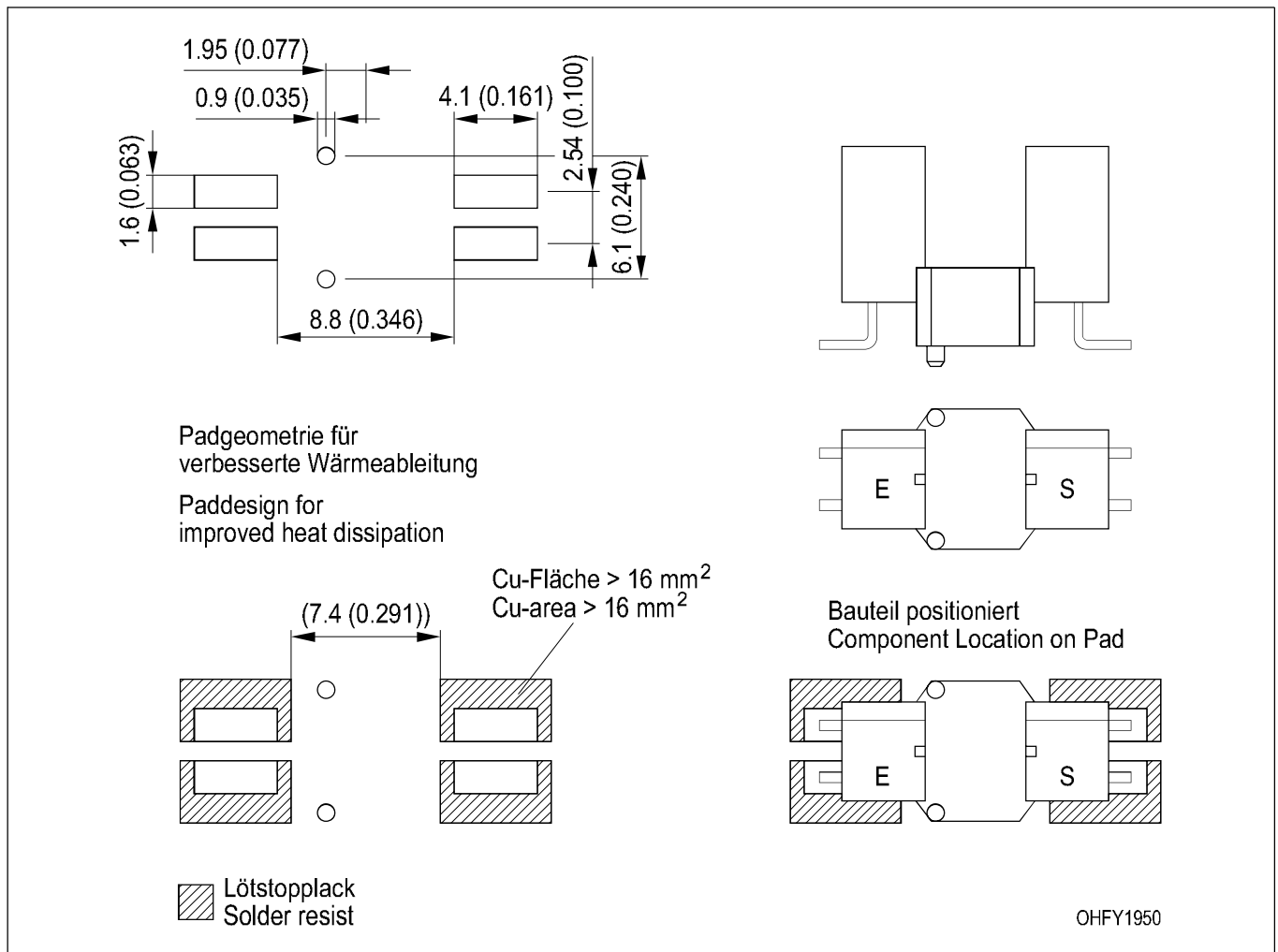


Maße werden wie folgt angegeben: mm (inch) / Dimensions are specified as follows: mm (inch).

General Tolerance: +/-0.1mm

Empfohlenes Lötpaddesign
Recommended Solder Pad

IR-Reflow Löten
 IR REflow Soldering



Maße werden wie folgt angegeben: mm (inch) / Dimensions are specified as follows: mm (inch).

Löthinweise
Soldering Conditions

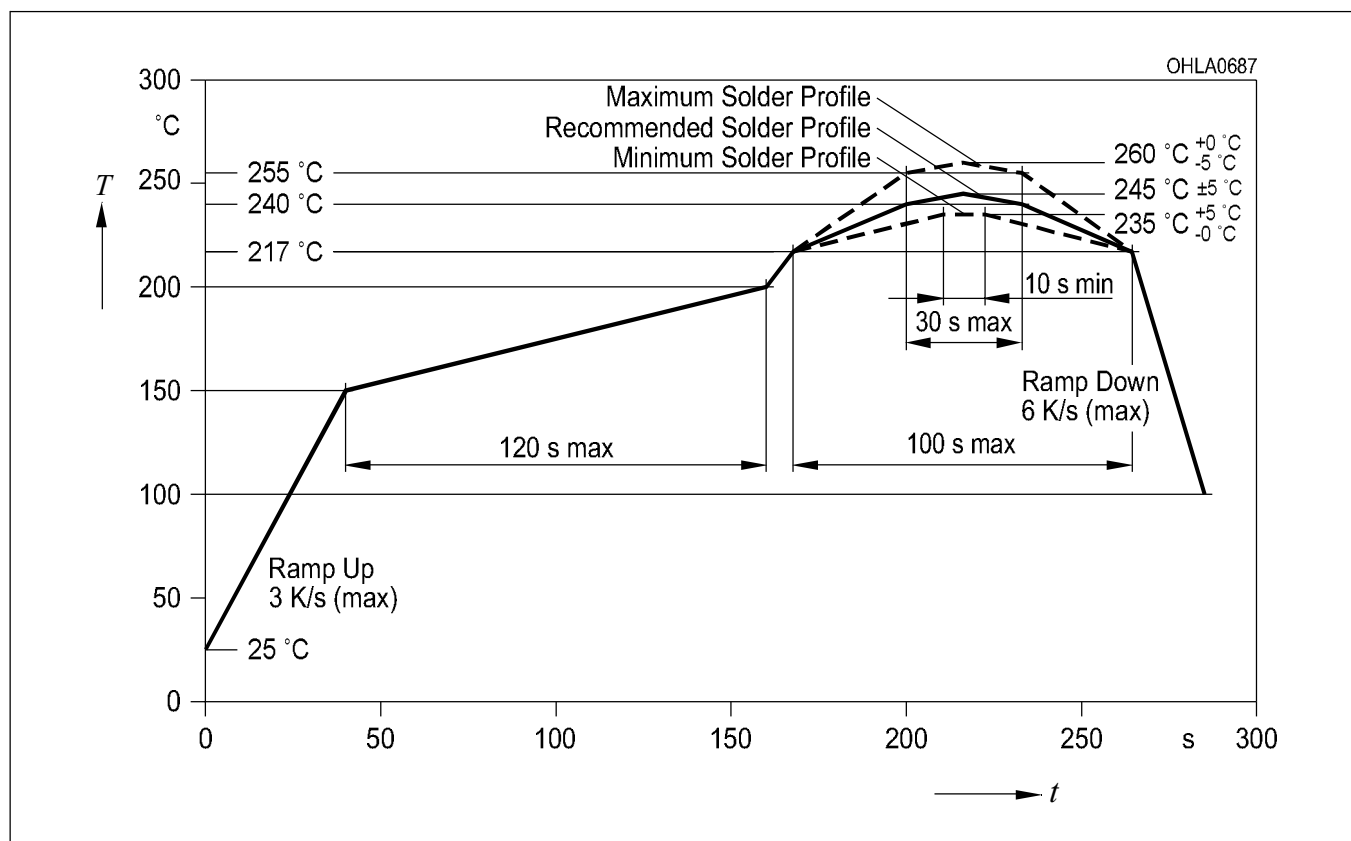
Bauform Type	Reflowlötung Reflow Soldering		Tauch-, Schwalllötung Dip, Wave Soldering	
	Peak Temp. of Soldering Zone	Max. Time in Peak Zone		
SFH 9500	260 °C	10 s ... 30 s	-	

Lötbedingungen**Soldering Conditions****IR-Reflow Lötprofil für bleifreies Löt**

(nach J-STD-020B)

IR Reflow Soldering Profile for lead free soldering

(acc. to J-STD-020B)



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