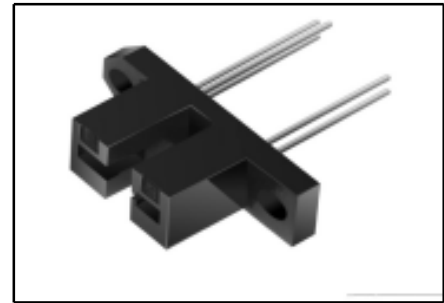


For the radial code detector HOA0901

characteristic

- Dual channel integrated circuit
- Direct reverse logic output to TTL level interface
- Resolution of 0.229mm integrated temperature compensation
- Two installation structures with 3.2mm slot width



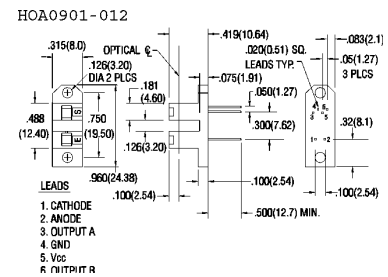
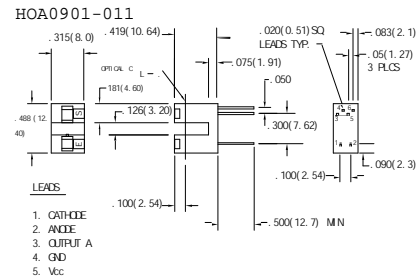
Dimensions in inches (mm)

The HOA0901 sensor incorporates a dual-channel integrated circuit detector and an infrared LED, housed within a black thermoplastic housing. This device is typically used with a shielding strip or code disk to encode the speed and direction of mechanical motion. Typical applications include linear displacement encoders and rotary encoders. It is particularly suitable for encoding functions in optical mice. The detector generates two output signals that, after processing, provide velocity and directional information.

The detector is a monolithic integrated circuit comprising two closely spaced photodiodes, an amplifier, and a Schmitt trigger output unit. Its NPN collector output features a 10kΩ pull-up resistor, enabling direct drive of TTL loads. The device incorporates a temperature-sensing compensation circuit that mitigates power drift in LED outputs caused by ambient temperature variations.

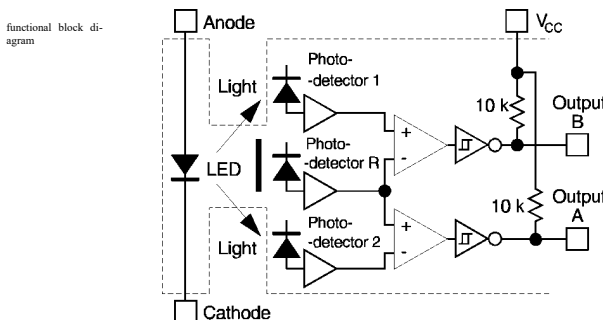
The sensitive area of the integrated circuit is 0.203mm wide, 0.381mm high, 0.0254mm apart, 0.229mm center to center, and 0.432mm edge to edge.

The HOA0901 series uses plastic encapsulated components. For electrical parameters, see SEP8506 and HLC2701



electrical parameter

parameter	symbol	least value	representative value	crest value	unit	test condition
fr ejector						
direct voltage	V_F			1.6	V	$I_F=20\text{mA}$
reverse leakage current	I_R			10.0	mA	$V_R=3\text{V}$
prober						
service voltage	V_{CC}	4.5		5.5	V	
supply current	I_{CC}			7.0	mA	$V_{CC}=5.25\text{V}$
High level output voltage (A and B)	V_{OH}	4.5			V	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}, I_{OH}=0, I_F=0$
Low level output voltage (A and B)	V_{OL}			0.4	V	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}, I_{OL}=1.6\text{mA}, I_F=15\text{mA}$
Propagation delays, low-to-high, high-to-low	t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}		5		ms	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}, R_L=1\text{Kohm}$
Output rise and fall	t_r, t_f		100		ns	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}, R_L=1\text{Kohm}$
coupling property						
IRED Triggering current	I_{FT}			15.0	mA	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}$



For the radial code detector HOA0902

characteristic

- Dual channel integrated circuit
- Direct to TTL level interface
- The resolution is 0.457mm
- Integrated temperature compensation
- 3.2mm slot width
- Two installation structures

The HOA0902 sensor incorporates a dual-channel integrated circuit detector and an infrared LED, housed within a black thermoplastic casing. This device is typically paired with a shielding strip or code disk to encode the speed and direction of mechanical motion. Common applications include linear displacement encoders and rotary encoders. It is particularly well-suited for encoding functions in optical mice.

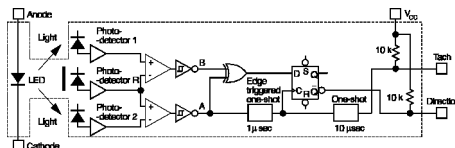
The detector is a monolithic integrated circuit comprising two closely spaced photodiodes, an amplifier, and an orthogonal logic circuit capable of generating dual outputs. The first output provides periodic low-level valid rotational pulse counts triggered when illumination exceeds a threshold. A directional output channel determines the logic state (high or low) based on which channel is illuminated first. The rotational output utilizes an NPN collector with a 10KΩ pull-up resistor, while the directional output employs a push-pull circuit – both can directly drive TTL loads. The detector incorporates a temperature-sensitivity compensation circuit to mitigate power drift in LED outputs caused by temperature variations.

Speed pulses are generated both when the light intensity exceeds and falls below the threshold, so two speed pulses are generated for each mechanical cycle of the blocking action. For more specifications of the components, see SEP8506 and HLC2705.

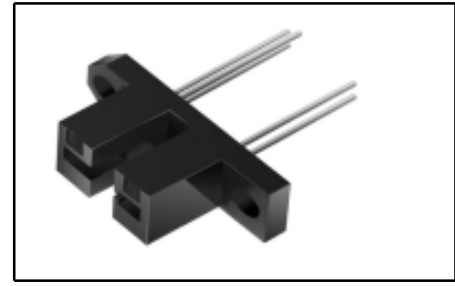
electrical parameter

parameter	symbol	least value	representative value	crest value	unit	test condition
IR ejector						
direct voltage	V_F			1.6	V	$I_F=20\text{mA}$
Reverse leakage voltage	I_R			10.0	μA	$V_R=3\text{V}$
prober						
service voltage	V_{CC}	4.5		5.5	V	
supply current	I_{CC}		12.0		mA	$V_{CC}=5.25\text{V}$
Speed output, non-triggered state	$V_{OL,TACH}$	4.5			V	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}, I_{OH}=0$
Speed pulse level, trigger state				0.4	V	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}, I_{OL}=1.6\text{mA}$
Directional output, from B to A	$V_{OH,DR}$	2.4			V	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}, I_{OH}=10\mu\text{A}$
Directional output, from A to B	V_{OLDIR}			0.4	V	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}, I_{OL}=1.6\text{mA}$
Speed pulse width	T_{pw}	3		20	μs	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}, I_{OL}=1.6\text{mA}$
coupling property						
IRED Triggering current	I_{PT}			15.0	mA	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}$

functional block diagram



Output timing diagram



Dimensions in inches (mm)

