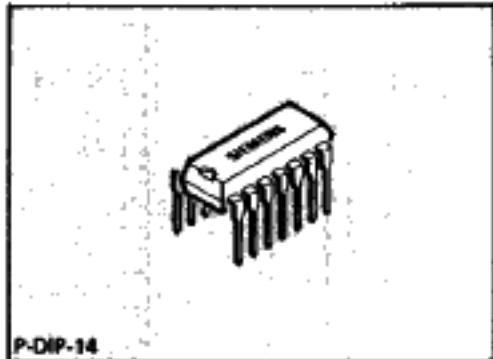


**Proximity Switch****TCA 205****Features**

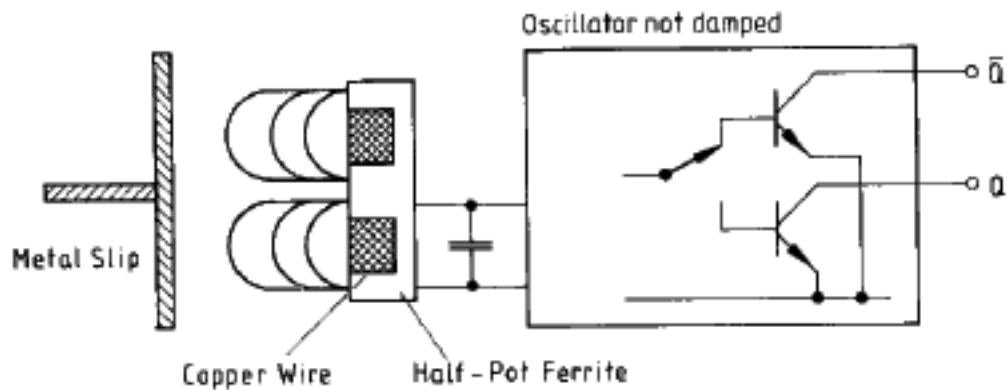
- Large supply voltage range
- High output current
- Antivoltage outputs
- Adjustable switching distance
- Adjustable hysteresis
- Turn-on delay

**Bipolar IC**

Type	Ordering Code	Package
<b>TCA 205 A</b>	Q67000-A1034	P-DIP-14

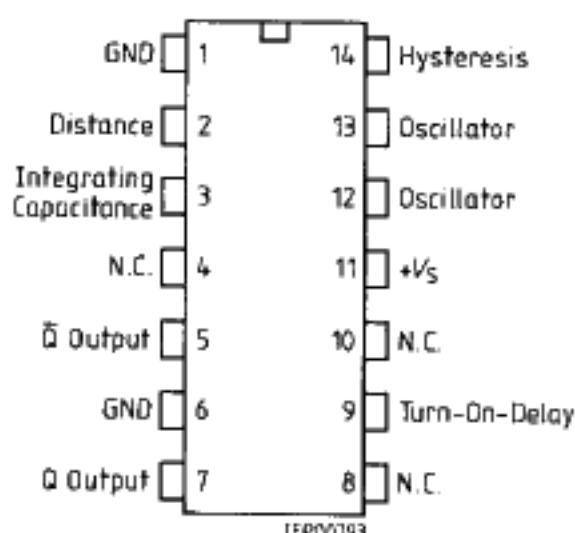
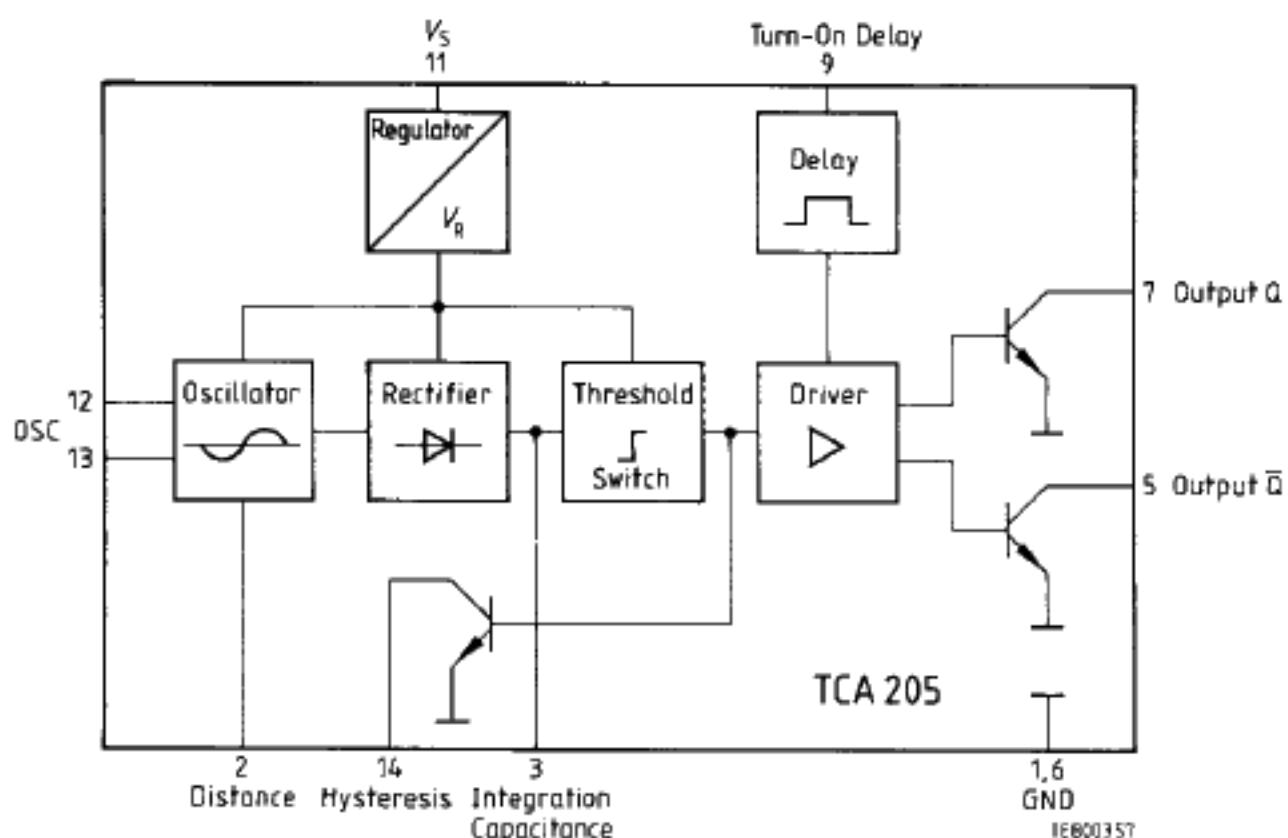
■ Not for new design.

This IC is intended for applications in inductive proximity switches. The outputs switch when the oscillation is damped, e.g. by the approach of a metal object.

**Operation Schematic**

**Pin Configurations**

(top view)

**Block Diagram**

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_S$	30	V
Output voltage	$V_Q$	30	V
Output current	$I_Q$	50	mA
Junction temperature	$T_J$	150	°C
Storage temperature range	$T_{stg}$	-55 to 125	°C
Thermal resistance system - air TCA 205 A	$R_{th SA}$	85	K/W

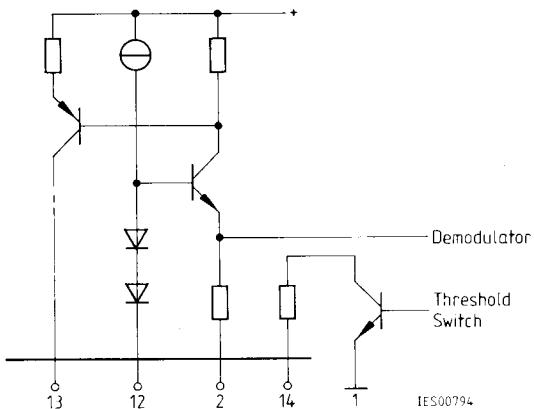
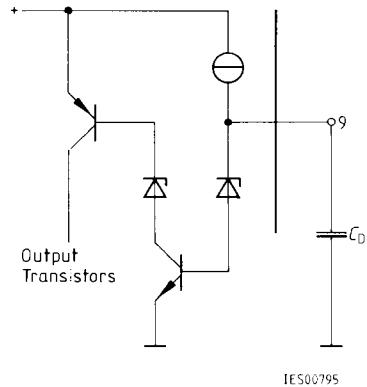
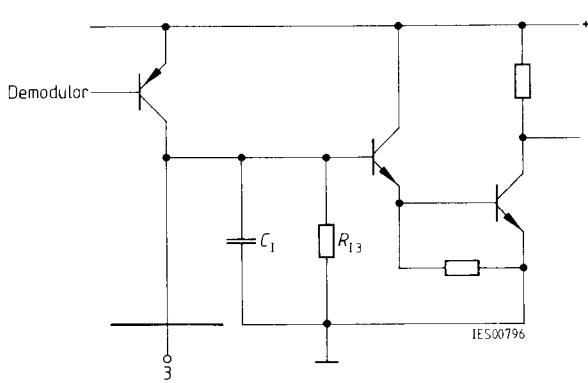
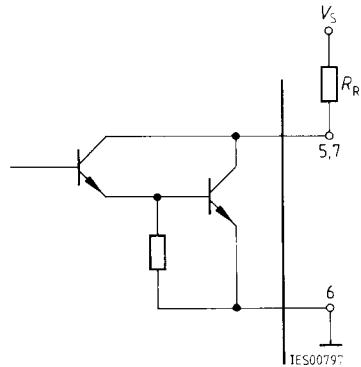
**Operating Range**

Supply voltage	$V_S$	4.75 to 30	V
Ambient temperature	$T_A$	-25 to 85	°C

**Characteristics** $V_S = 12 \text{ V}, T_A = 25 \text{ °C}$ 

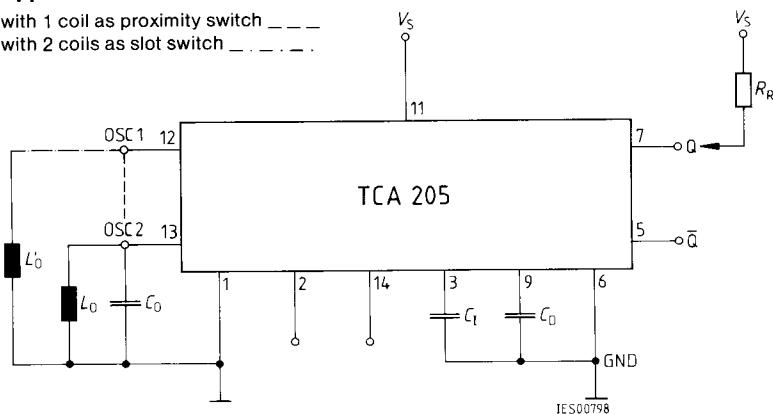
Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values			Unit	Test Conditions
		min.	typ.	max.		
Open-loop supply current consumption	$I_S$		1	2	mA	open pins
L-output voltage per output	$V_{Q_L}$	0.8	1	V		$I_{Q_L} = 5 \text{ mA}$
	$V_{Q_L}$	1.25	1.5	V		$I_{Q_L} = 50 \text{ mA}$
H-output current per output	$I_{Q_H}$			10	μA	$V_{Q_H} = 30 \text{ V}$
Integrating capacitance	$C_I$		10		nF	
Internal resistance at 3	$R_{I_3}$	200	350	660	kΩ	
Threshold voltage at 3	$V_{S3}$		1.3	1.5	V	
Distance adjustment circuit 1	$R_{D1}$	6			kΩ	
Hysteresis adjustment	$R_{Hy}$	0			kΩ	
Distance adjustment circuit 2	$R_{D1}$	6 <sup>1)</sup>			kΩ	$R_{Hy} \rightarrow \infty$
Hysteresis adjustment	$R_{Hy}$	6 <sup>1)</sup>			kΩ	$R_{D1} \rightarrow \infty$
Turn-on delay	$t_{DOn}$		200		ms/μF	
Oscillating frequency	$f_{osc}$	0.015			MHz	
Switching frequency without $C_I$	$f_S$			1.5		
				5	kHz	

1) Parallel connection of  $R_{Hy}$  to  $R_{D1}$  may at least amount to 6 kΩ

**Schematic Circuit Diagrams****Oscillator****Turn-on delay****Integrating capacitor****Outputs**

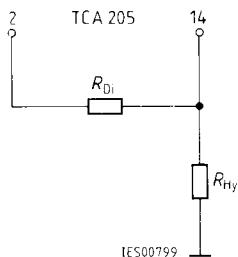
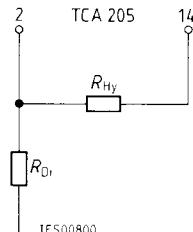
**Application Circuit**

with 1 coil as proximity switch — — —  
 with 2 coils as slot switch — . . —



- $L_0, C_0$  oscillator
- $R_{Di}$  distance adjustment
- $R_{Hy}$  hysteresis adjustment
- $C_1$  integrating capacitor
- $C_D$  delay capacitor

The resistance of distance and hysteresis  $R_{Di}$  and  $R_{Hy}$ , for proximity switch TCA 205 A; may be applied as follows:

**1. Series hysteresis****2. Parallel hysteresis**

Circuit 1 is more suitable for proximity switches with oscillator frequencies of  $f > 200$  kHz to 300 kHz, and small distances. Circuit 2 is more favorable for AF proximity switches having larger distances. This is due to the lower  $R_{Hy}$  values enabled by circuit 1 (min. 0  $\Omega$ ) compared with circuit 2 (min. 6 k $\Omega$ ). Starting at frequencies of 200 kHz, high  $R_{Hy}$  values effect in addition to the hysteresis also the oscillator phase. Practical applications, however, require little phase response to receive a clear evaluation.

**Application Example for a Proximity Switch**

<b>Coil data</b>	pot core      B65939-A-X22 coil former    B65940-A-M1 $\emptyset$ = 25 mm x 8.9 mm $L$ = 642 $\mu$ H $n$ = 100 CuLS 30 x 0.05
<b>Measuring plate</b>	30 mm x 30 mm x 1 mm, Fe
<b>Circuitry</b>	$R_{Di} = 56$ to $200$ k $\Omega$ , metal layer $R_{Hy} = \infty$ $C_0 = 1500$ pF, STYROFLEX $f = 162$ kHz

circuit 2

**Switching distance versus ambient temperature**