## OP550, OP552, OP555, OP560, OP565, OP750 Series

# Electronics OP552

## OP550 OP560 OP750 OP770 OP775

#### Features:

- Wide receiving angle
- Four sensitivity ranges
- Side-looking package
- Ideal for space-limited applications
- Ideal for PCBoard mounting
- Choice of clear, opaque or blue-tinted package

#### **Description:**

**OP550, OP552, OP555, OP750,** and **OP770** series consists of a NPN silicon phototransistor molded in an epoxy package with a wide receiving angle that provides relatively even reception over a large area. The **OP750** and **OP770** have additional circuitry to enhance the operation of the device for stray light levels.

**OP560** and **OP565** series consists of a NPN silicon photodarlington transistor molded in an epoxy package with a wide receiving angle that provides relatively even reception over a large area.

The side-looking package design allows easy PCBoard mounting of slotted optical switches or optical interrupt detectors.

The OP550, OP560, OP750 and OP770 devices have an external lens in a clear epoxy package.

The **OP552** device has an integral lens in an opaque plastic package that is optically transparent to infrared light but opaque to visible wavelengths. This feature allows the device to be used under high ambient light conditions – or anywhere external light sources could interfere with the intended sensing application (visible light immunity).

The **OP555** and **OP565** devices have an internal lens in a blue-tinted package. The lensing effect of this package allows an acceptance half-angle of 28° when measured from the optical axis to the half-power point.

These devices are 100% production tested using infrared light for close correlation with OPTEK's GaAs and GaAlAs emitters. All of these sensors are mechanically and spectrally matched to the **OP140, OP142, OP145, OP240** and **OP245** series of infrared emitting diodes.

55 = Phototransistor

**56** = Photodarlington

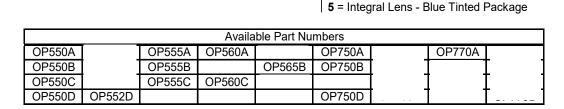
**75** = Phototransistor with  $R_{BE}$ 

**77** = Phototransistor with  $C_{CE}$ 

<u>Please refer to Application Bulletins 208 and 210 for additional design information and reliability (degradation) data.</u>
For custom versions please contact your OPTEK representative.

#### **Applications:**

- Applications requiring wide receiving angle
- Applications requiring PCBoard mounting
- Space-limited applications
- Optical switches
- Optical interrupt detectors
- Optical encoders
- Non-contact position sensing
- Machine automation



OP



A = Highest sensitivity level

C = Middle Sensitivity Level

D = Lowest Sensitivity Level

0 = Extended Lens - Clear Package

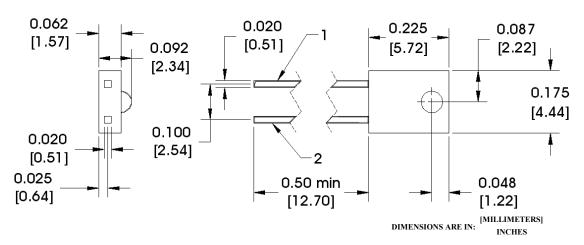
2 = Extended Lens - Blue Tinted Package

B = Sensitivity Level with Min. Max.

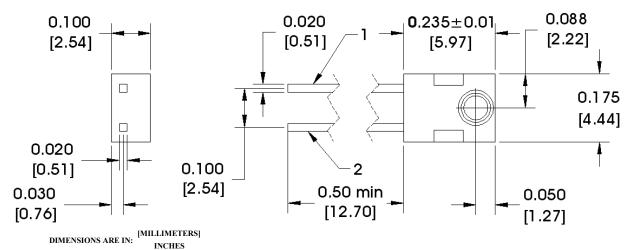


OP550, OP552, OP555, OP560, OP565, OP750 Series

#### OP550, OP552, OP560, OP750, OP770 (A, B, C, D)



#### OP555, OP565 (A, B, C, D)





Pin#	Sensor			
1	Emitter			
2	Collector			

#### OP555 - CONTAINS POLYSULFONE

To avoid stress cracking, we suggest using ND Industries' Vibra-Tite for thread-locking. Vibra-Tite evaporates fast without causing structural failure in OPTEK'S molded plastics.

#### Notes:

- 1. RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 seconds maximum when flow soldering. A maximum 20 grams force may be applied to the leads when soldering.
- 2. For OP550, OP560, OP555 and OP565, derate linearly 1.33 mW/° C above 25° C. For OP552, derate linearly 1.25 mW/° C above 25° C.
- 3. For all phototransistors in this series, the light source is an unfiltered GaAs LED with a peak emission wavelength of 935 nm. For OP550 and OP555 only, a radiometric intensity level that varies less than 10% over the entire lens surface of the phototransistor being tested applies.
- 1. To calculate typical collector dark current in  $\mu A$ , use the formula  $I_{CEO}=10^{\frac{(0.040 \, T_A-3.4)}{A}}$ , where  $T_A$  is ambient temperature in °C.



OP550, OP552, OP555, OP560, OP565, OP750 Series

### **Electrical Specifications**

Storage Temperature Range	-40° C to +100° C	
Operating Temperature Range		
OP550, OP555, OP560, OP565, OP750	-40°C to +100°C	
OP552	-40° C to +85° C	
Collector-Emitter Voltage		
OP550, OP552, OP555, OP560, OP750	30 \	
OP565	15 \	
Emitter-Collector Voltage	5\	
Lead Soldering Temperature [1/16 inch (1.6 mm) from case for 5 seconds with soldering iron]	260° C <sup>(1</sup>	
Power Dissipation		
OP550, OP552, OP555, OP560, OP565	100 mW <sup>(</sup>	
OP750	200 mW <sup>(</sup>	

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OP550, OP552, OP555, OP560, OP565, OP750 Series

#### **Electrical Specifications**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	
	On-State Collector Current OP550A, OP555A OP550B, OP555B OP550C, OP555C OP550D, OP552D	2.55 1.30 0.25 0.25	- - -	- 4.70 2.40		$V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, E_E = 1.0 \text{ mW/cm}^{2(3)}$	
	OP560A OP565B OP560C	6.6 3.3 1.1	- - -	- 9.8 -		$V_{CE} = 2.0 \text{ V}, E_E = 0.1 \text{ mW/cm}^{2(3)}$	
I <sub>C(ON)</sub>	OP750A OP750B OP750D	2.25 1.50 0.85	- - -	7.00 4.20 7.00	mA	$V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V, } E_E = 1.0 \text{ mW/cm}^{2(3)}$	
	OP770A	2.25	-	7.00			
I <sub>C</sub> /Δ T	Relative I <sub>C</sub> Charge with Temperature	-	1.00	-	%/°C	$V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, E_E = 1.0 \text{ mW/cm}^2, \lambda = 935 \text{ m}$	
I <sub>CEO</sub>	Collector-Dark Current	-	-	100	nA	V <sub>CE</sub> = 10.0 V, E <sub>E</sub> = 0 <sup>(4)</sup>	
$V_{(BR)CEO}$	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage OP550, OP552, OP555, OP750, OP770 OP560, OP565	30	- -	-	V	$I_C = 100 \mu A, E_E = 0^{(4)}$ $I_C = 1 mA, E_E = 0^{(4)}$	
V <sub>(BR)ECO</sub>	Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage	5.0	-	-	V	Ι <sub>Ε</sub> = 100 μΑ	
V <sub>CE(SAT)</sub>	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage OP550, OP552, OP555, OP750, OP770 OP560, OP565	-	-	0.40	V	$I_C = 100 \mu A, E_E = 1.0 \text{ mW/cm}^{2(3)}$ $I_C = 0.4 \text{ mA}, E_E = 0.1 \text{ mW/cm}^{2(3)}$	

See page 2 for Notes

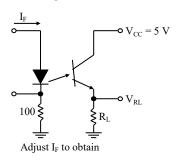
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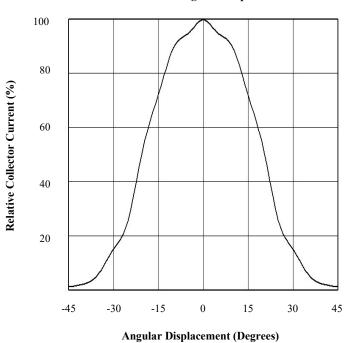
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#### **Performance**

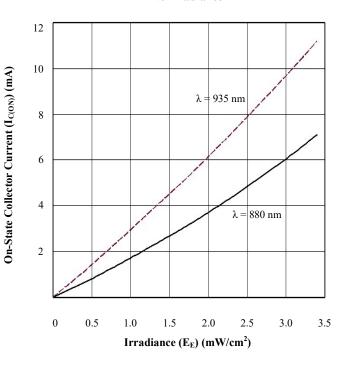
#### **Switching Test Circuit**



**OP552 - Angular Response** 



OP552 - On-State Collector Current vs Irradiance



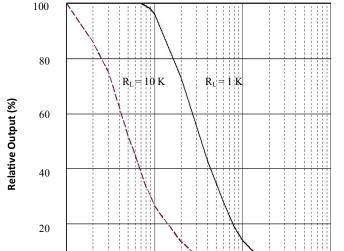


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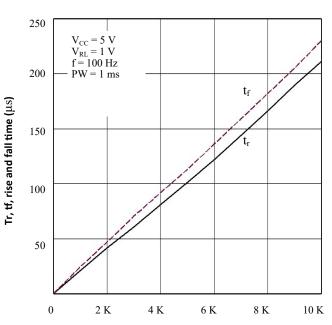
#### **Performance**

1000

OP552 - Output Vs Frequency



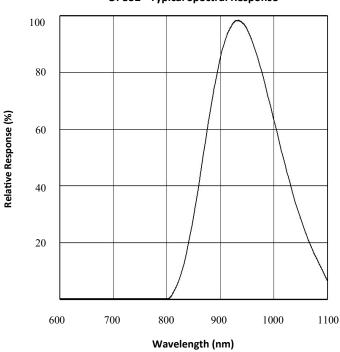
OP552 - Rise and Fall Time vs Load Resistance



Frequency (KHz)

10

**OP552 - Typical Spectral Response** 



Load Resistance (Ohms)

OP552 - Coupling Characteristic

