## OP505, OP505W, OP506, OP506W OP535, OP705

# **Electronics**

#### Features:

- T-1 package style
- · Variety of sensitivity ranges
- Choice of narrow or wide receiving angle
- Small package size ideal for space-limited applications
- 0.050" [1.27mm] or 0.100" [2.54mm] Lead spacing



#### **Description:**

Each OP505 and OP506 devices consist of an NPN silicon phototransistor, the OP535 device consist of an NPN silicon photodarlington transistor and the OP705 device consist of an NPN silicon phototransistor with a large value resistor integrated between the Base and Emitter for low light signal rejection. All of the devices are molded in a blue-tinted T-1 (3mm) epoxy package

The OP505, OP535 and OP70**5** devices have a narrow receiving angle that provides excellent on-axis coupling while the OP506 device has a wider receiving angle for those applications where a narrow receiving angle of the OP505, OP535 and OP705 is not required. The OP505W and OP506W device have the widest receiving angle and provides relatively even reception over a large area.

Devices are 100% production tested, using infrared light for close correlation with Optek's GaAs and GaAlAs emitters.

Please refer to Application Bulletins 208 and 210 for additional design information and reliability (degradation) data.

Please see your OPTEK representative for custom versions of these devices.

#### **Applications:**

- Space-limited applications
- Interruptive applications to detect media which is semitransparent to infrared light

Ordering Information						
Part Number	Sensor	Viewing Angle	Lead Spacing	Lead Length		
OP505A				0.50" [12.7 mm]		
OP505B		20°	0.050"			
OP505C		20	0.050" [1.27 mm]			
OP505D			[1.27 11111]			
OP505W	Transistor	90°				
OP506A						
OP506B		20°	0.100"			
OP506C			[2.54 mm]			
OP506W		90°				
OP535A	Darlington					
OP535B	Darlington	20°	0.050"			
OP705A	R <sub>BE</sub> Transistor	20	[1.27 mm]			

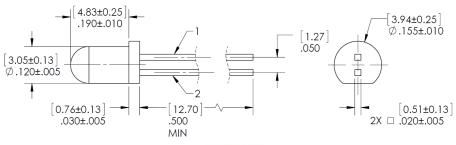


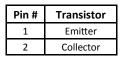
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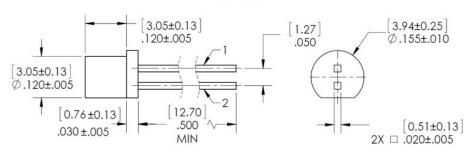


#### OP505, OP535, OP705





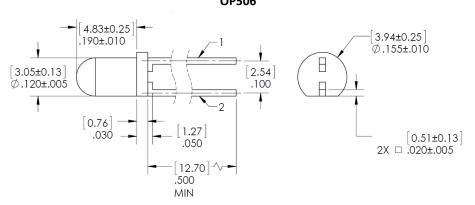
#### OP505W



#### OP505, OP506 OP505W, OP506W



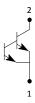
#### **OP506**



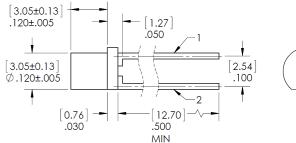
## **OP705**

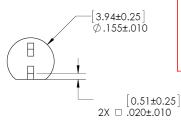


#### OP535



#### **OP506W**





#### CONTAINS POLYSULFONE

Methanol and isopropanol alcohols are recommended cleaning agents.
Housings are soluble in chlorinated hydrocarbons and keytones.
Highly activated or water soluble fluxes may damage body.
Testing reagents before use is recommended prior to use.

TOLERANCES ARE  $\pm$  .010" [.25] UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES [MILLIMETERS]

OP505, OP505W, OP506, OP506W OP535, OP705



### **Electrical Specifications**

<b>Absolute Maximum Ratings</b> ( T <sub>A</sub> = 25° C unless otherwise noted)	
Storage & Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +100° C
Collector-Emitter Voltage (OP505, OP506, OP505W, OP506W, OP705)	30 V
Collector-Emitter Voltage (OP535)	15 V
Emitter-Collector Voltage (OP505 and OP506 series only)	5.0 V
Lead Soldering Temperature (1/16 inch (1.6 mm) from case for 5 seconds with soldering iron)	260° C
Power Dissipation	100 mW <sup>(2)</sup>
Emitter Reverse Current (OP705 series only)	10 mA
Collector DC Current (OP705 series only)	30 mA

## **Electrical Characteristics** ( T<sub>A</sub> = 25° C unless otherwise noted ) **OP505, OP506, OP505W, OP506W, OP705**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	
I <sub>C(ON)</sub>	On-State Collector Current						
	OP505A, OP506A	4.30	-	-		_	
	OP505B, OP506B	2.15	-	5.95	mA	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, E_e = 0.50 \text{ mW/cm}^2, \text{ Note 3}$	
	OP505C, OP506C	1.10	-	3.00			
	OP505D	0.55	-	-			
	OP705A	3.95	-	12.00	mA	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, E_e = 0.50 \text{ mW/cm}^2, \text{ Note 3}$	
	OP505W, OP506W	0.10	-	-	mA	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, E_e = 0.75 \text{ mW/cm}^2, \text{ Note 3}$	
V <sub>CE(SAT)</sub>	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage OP505, OP506, OP705	-	-	0.40	V	$I_C = 250 \mu A, E_E = 0.5 \text{ mW/cm}^2, \text{ Note 3}$	
	OP505W, OP506W	-	-	0.40	V	$I_C = 50 \mu A$ , $E_E = 0.75 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , Note 3	
I <sub>CEO</sub>	Collector-Dark Current	-	-	100	nA	V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 V, E <sub>E</sub> = 0	
V <sub>(BR)CEO</sub>	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	30	-	-	V	I <sub>C</sub> = 100 μA, E <sub>E</sub> = 0	
V <sub>(BR)ECO</sub>	Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage OP505, OP506	5	-		V	I <sub>E</sub> = 100 μA, E <sub>E</sub> = 0	
	OP705	0.4	-	-	V	I <sub>E</sub> = 100 μA, E <sub>E</sub> = 0	
ΔΙ <sub>C</sub> /ΔΤ	Relative I <sub>C</sub> Changes with Temperature	-	1.00	-	% / °C	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V, } E_E = 1.0 \text{ mW/cm}^2$	
E <sub>KP</sub>	Knee Point Irradiance (OP705)	-	0.02	-	mW/cm <sup>2</sup>	V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V, Note 4	

#### Notes:

- (1) RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 seconds maximum when flow soldering. A maximum of 20 grams force may be applied to the leads when soldering.
- (2) Derate linearly 1.33 mW/° C above 25° C.
- (3) Light source is an unfiltered GaAs LED with a peak emission wavelength of 935 nm and a radiometric intensity level, which varies less than 10% over the entire lens surface of the phototransistor being tested.
- (4) The knee point irradiance is defined as the irradiance required to increase Ic(on) to 50  $\mu$ A.

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## **Electrical Specifications**

Electrical Characteristics ( T <sub>A</sub> = 25° C unless otherwise noted ) OP535						
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	ТҮР	МАХ	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
I <sub>C(ON)</sub>	On-State Collector Current OP535A OP535B		-	32.0	mA	V <sub>CE</sub> = 5 V, E <sub>E</sub> = 0.13 mW/cm <sup>2</sup> , Note 3
V <sub>CE(SAT)</sub>	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	-	-	1.10	V	$I_C = 400 \mu A, E_E = 0.13 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , Note 3
I <sub>CEO</sub>	Collector-Dark Current	-	-	100	nA	V <sub>CE</sub> = 10 V, E <sub>E</sub> = 0
V <sub>(BR)CEO</sub>	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	15.0	-	-	V	I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 mA, E <sub>E</sub> = 0
V <sub>(BR)ECO</sub>	Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage		-	-	V	Ι <sub>Ε</sub> = 100 μΑ, Ε <sub>Ε</sub> = 0

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OP505, OP505W, OP506, OP506W OP535, OP705

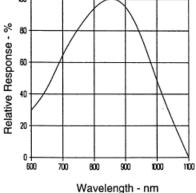


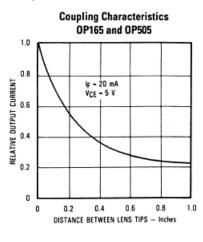
#### **Performance**

#### OP505A, OP505B, OP505C, OP505D

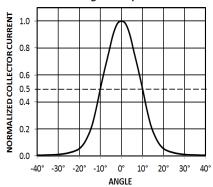


Typical Spectral Response

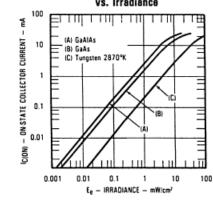




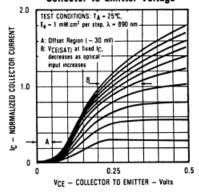
#### **Normalized Collector Current** vs. Angular Displacement



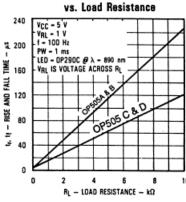
#### **On-State Collector Current** vs. Irradiance



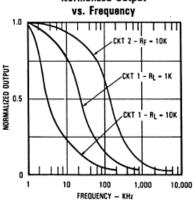
#### Normalized Collector Current vs. Collector to Emitter Voltage



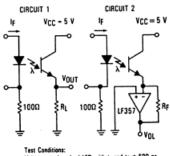
## Rise and Fall Time



## **Normalized Output**



#### Switching Time **Test Circuit**



ght source is pulsed LED with  $t_f$  and  $t_f \le 500$  ns. is adjusted for  $V_{OUT} = 1$  Volt.

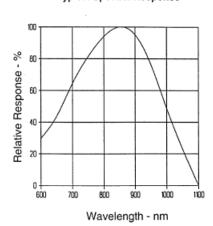
OP505, OP505W, OP506, OP506W OP535, OP705



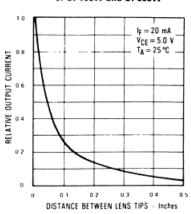
#### **Performance**

#### **OP505W**

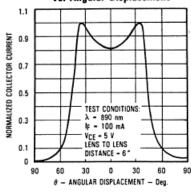
Typical Spectral Response



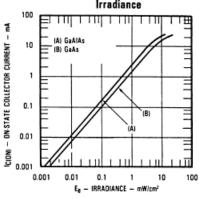
#### **Coupling Characteristics** of OP165W and OP505W



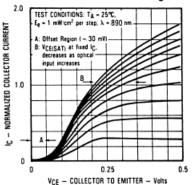
#### Normalized Collector Current vs. Angular Displacement



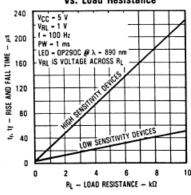
#### On-State Collector Current vs Irradiance



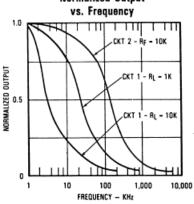
#### Normalized Collector Current vs. Collector to Emitter Voltage



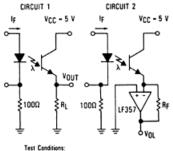
#### Rise and Fall Time vs. Load Resistance



## **Normalized Output**



#### Switching Time **Test Circuit**



Light source is pulsed LED with  $t_r$  is adjusted for  $V_{OUT} = 1$  Volt.

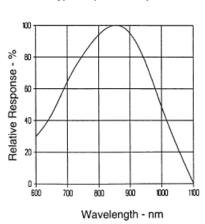
OP505, OP505W, OP506, OP506W OP535, OP705

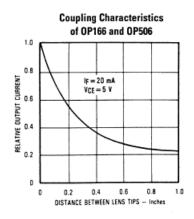


#### **Performance**

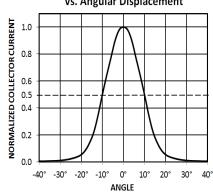
#### OP506A, OP506B, OP506C



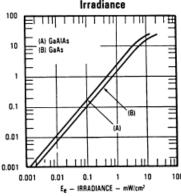




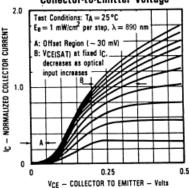
## Normalized Collector Current vs. Angular Displacement



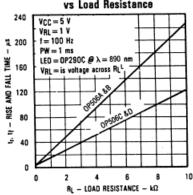
#### On-State Collector Current vs Irradiance



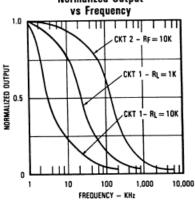
#### Normalized Collector Current vs Collector-to-Emitter Voltage



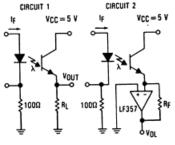
#### Rise and Fall Time vs Load Resistance



## Normalized Output



#### Switching Time Test Circuit



Test Conditions: Light source is pulsed LED with  $t_f$  and  $t_f \leq 500$  ns. IF is adjusted for VQUT = 1 Volt.

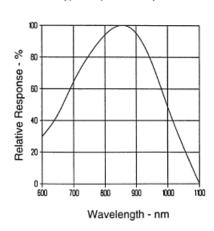
OP505, OP505W, OP506, OP506W OP535, OP705



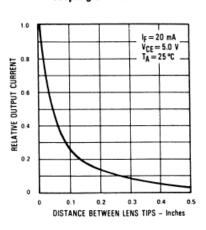
#### **Performance**

#### **OP506W**

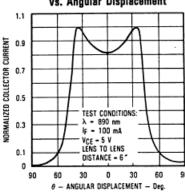
#### Typical Spectral Response



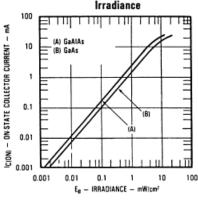
#### **Coupling Characteristics**



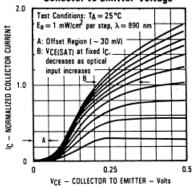
## Normalized Collector Current vs. Angular Displacement



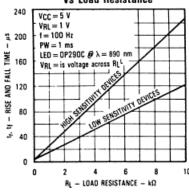
#### On-State Collector Current vs Irradiance



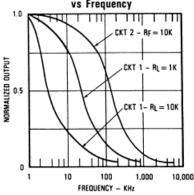
#### Normalized Collector Current vs Collector-to-Emitter Voltage



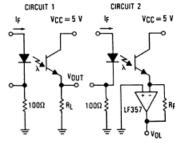
#### Rise and Fall Time vs Load Resistance



#### Normalized Output vs Frequency



#### Switching Time Test Circuit



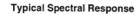
Test Conditions: Light source is pulsed LED with  $t_f$  and  $t_f \le 500$  ns. IF is adjusted for VOUT = 1 Volt.

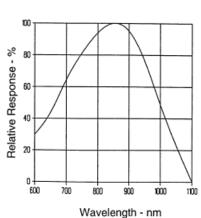
OP505, OP505W, OP506, OP506W OP535, OP705



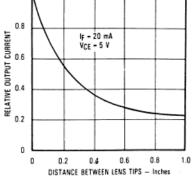
#### **Performance**

#### OP535A, OP535B, OP535D

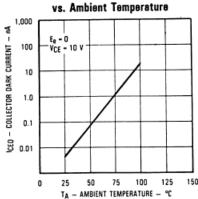




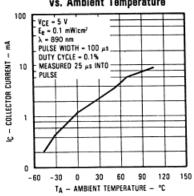
## Coupling Characteristics of OP165 and OP535



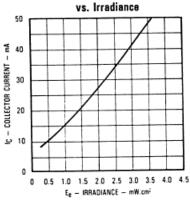
## Collector Dark Current



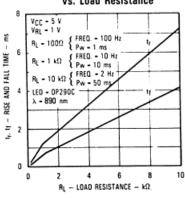
#### Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature



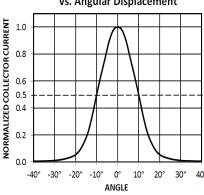
## Collector Current



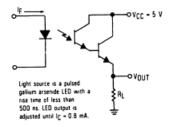
#### Rise and Fall Time vs. Load Resistance



## Normalized Collector Current vs. Angular Displacement



#### Switching Time Test Circuit



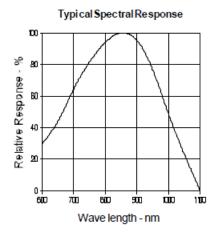
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#### **Performance**

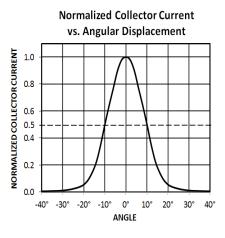
#### **OP705A**

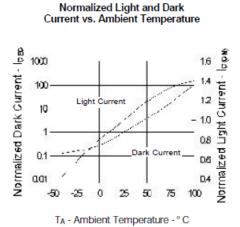
**Schematic** 

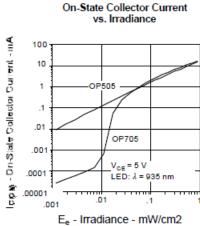


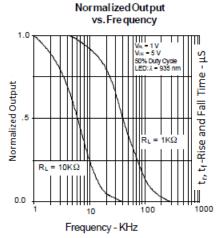
# Collector

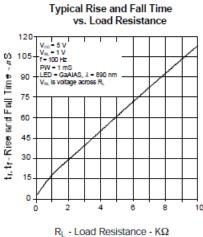
Emitter

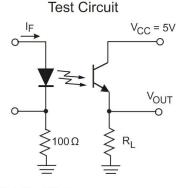












Switching Time

# Test Conditions: Light Source is pulsed LED with tr and tf ≤ 500nS. IF is adjusted for V<sub>OUT</sub> = 1Volt.