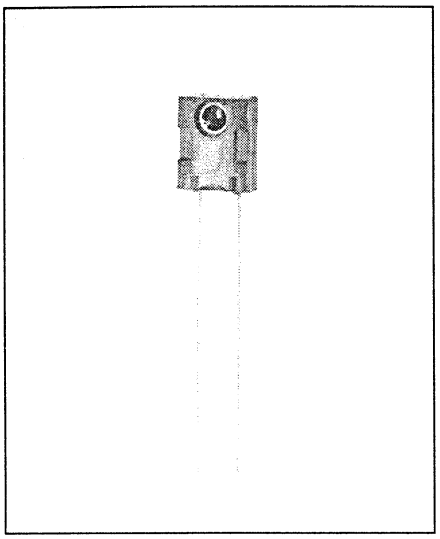
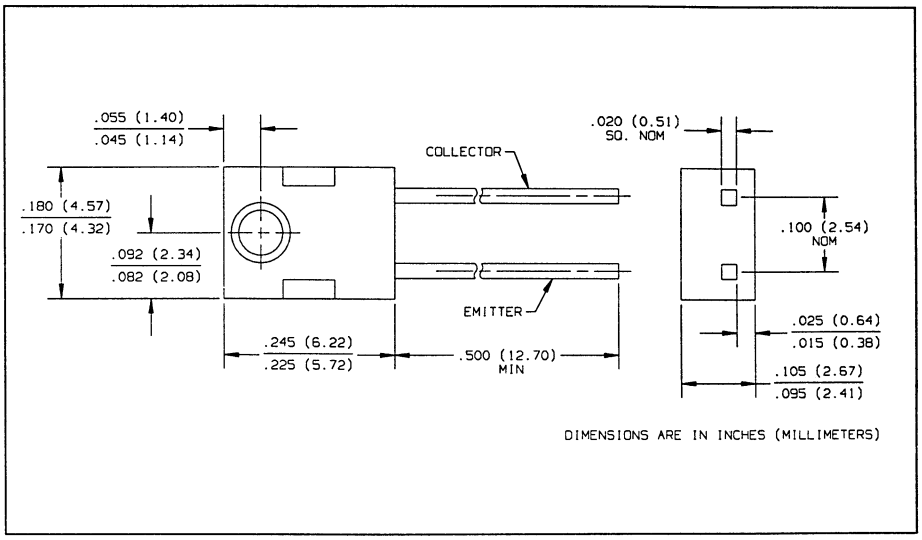
NPN Silicon Phototransistors
Types OP555A, OP555B, OP555C, OP555D





Features

- Wide receiving angle
- Variety of sensitivity ranges
- Side-looking package for space limited applications

Description

The OP555 series devices consist of NPN silicon phototransistors molded in blue tinted epoxy packages. The wide receiving angle provides relatively even reception over a large area. The side-looking package is designed for easy PC board mounting of slotted optical switches or optical interrupt detectors. The lensing effect of the package allows an acceptance half angle of 28° 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.

Replaces

K5550

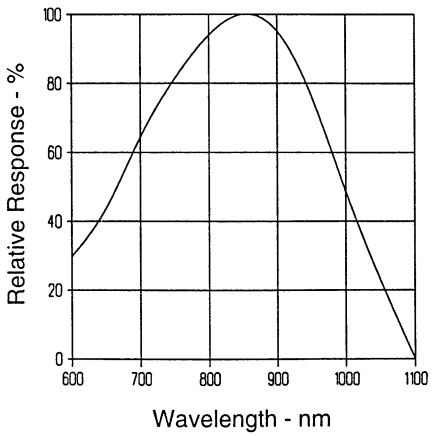
Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25° C unless otherwise noted)

Collector-Emitter Voltage . . . . . 30 V
Emitter-Collector Voltage . . . . . 5.0 V
Storage and Operating Temperature Range . . . . . -40° C to +100° C
Lead Soldering Temperature [1/16 inch (1.6 mm) from case for 5 sec. with soldering iron] . . . . . 260° C(1)
Power Dissipation . . . . . 100 mW(2)

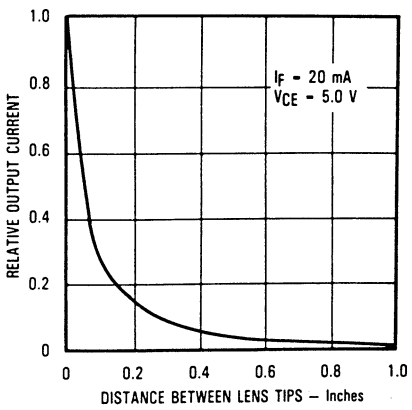
Notes:
(1) RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 sec. max. when flow soldering. Max. 20 grams force may be applied to leads when soldering.
(2) Derate linearly 1.33 mW/° C above 25° C.
(3) Light source is an unfiltered GaAs LED with a peak emission wavelength of 935 nm and a radiometric intensity level which varies less than 10% over the entire lens surface of the phototransistor being tested.
(4) To calculate typical collector dark current in μA, use the formula $I_{CED} = 10^{(0.040\,T_A - 3.4)}$ where T_A is ambient temperature in ° C.

Typical Performance Curves

Typical Spectral Response



Coupling Characteristics of OP145 and OP555



Types OP555A, OP555B, OP555C, OP555D

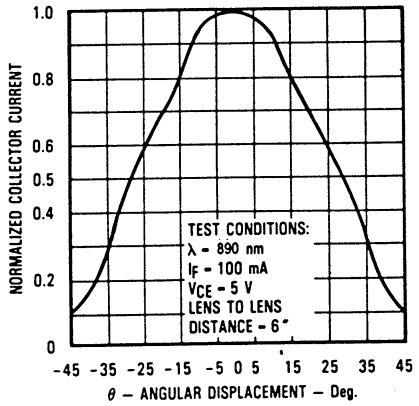
Electrical Characteristics (T_A = 25° C unless otherwise noted)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
$I_{C(ON)}$	On-State Collector Current	OP555D	0.25			mA	V_{CE} = 5.0 V, E_e = 1.0 mW/cm^2[3]
		OP555C	0.25		2.40	mA	
		OP555B	1.30		4.70	mA	
		OP555A	2.55			mA	
$\Delta I_C/\Delta T$	Relative I_C Changes with Temperature			1.00		%/°C	V_{CE} = 5.0 V, E_e = 1.0 mW/cm^2, λ = 935 nm
I_{CEO}	Collector Dark Current				100	nA	V_{CE} = 10.0 V, E_e = 0[4]
$V_{(BR)CEO}$	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage		30			V	I_C = 100 µA
$V_{(BR)ECO}$	Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage		5.0			V	I_E = 100 µA
$V_{CE(SAT)}$	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage				0.40	V	I_C = 100 µA, E_e = 1.0 mW/cm^2[3]

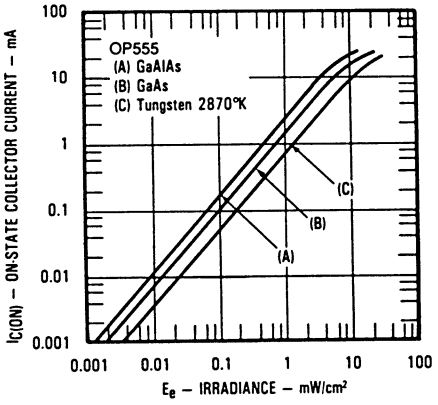
PHOTOSENSORS

Typical Performance Curves

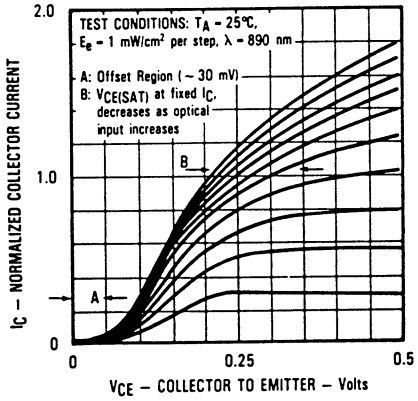
Normalized Collector Current vs. Angular Displacement



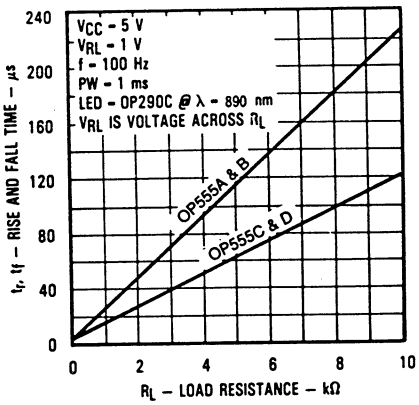
On-State Collector Current vs. Irradiance



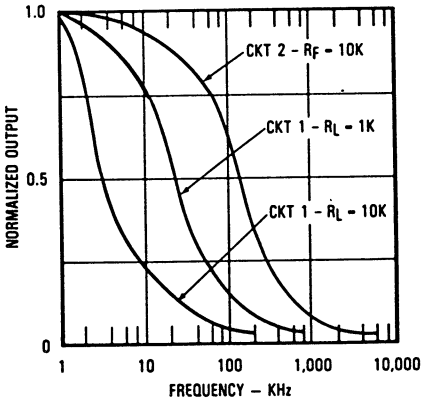
Normalized Collector Current vs. Collector to Emitter Voltage



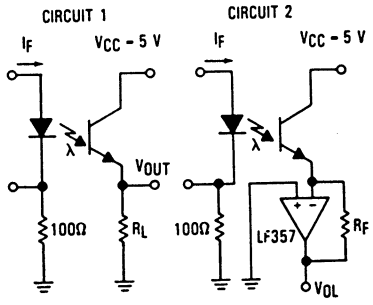
Rise and Fall Time vs. Load Resistance



Normalized Output vs. Frequency



Switching Time Test Circuit



Test Conditions:
Light source is pulsed LED with t_r and $t_f \leq$ 500 ns.
I_F is adjusted for V_{OUT} = 1 Volt.