

PIN Silicon Photodiode

OP905, OP906



Features:

- Clear epoxy package
- Linear response vs. irradiance
- Fast switching time
- Narrow receiving angle
- T-1 package style
- Small package style ideal for space-limited applications



Description:

Each **OP905** and **OP906** device consists of a PIN silicon photodiode molded in a clear epoxy package that allows spectral response from visible to infrared light wavelengths. The T-1 package style is ideal for space-limited applications. Both devices have a narrow receiving angle, which provides excellent on-axis coupling. Both are also 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.

Applications:

- Non-contact reflective object sensor
- Assembly line automation
- Machine automation
- Machine safety
- End of travel sensor
- Door sensor

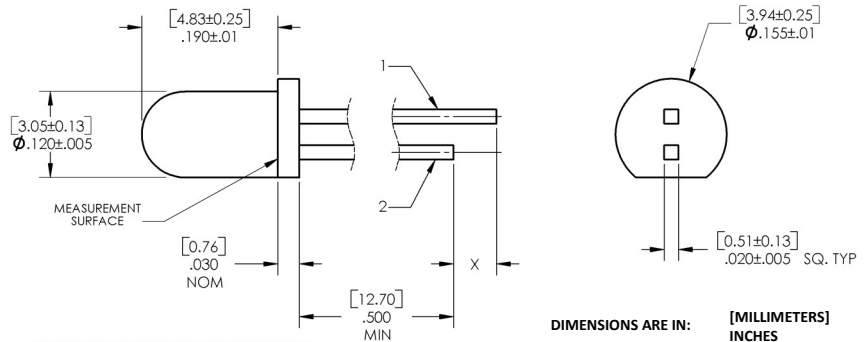
Ordering Information			
Part Number	Sensor	Viewing Angle	Lead Length
OP905	Photodiode	$\pm 17^\circ$	0.50"
OP906		$\pm 20^\circ$	

Pin #	Diode
1	Anode
2	Cathode

OP905 - OP906

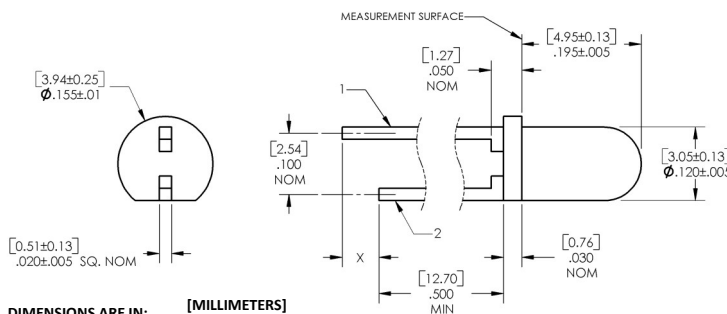


OP905



DIMENSIONS ARE IN: [MILLIMETERS] INCHES

OP906



DIMENSIONS ARE IN: [MILLIMETERS] INCHES



RoHS

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.

General Note

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TT Electronics | OPTEK Technology
2900 E. Plano Pkwy, Plano, TX 75074 | Ph: +1 972 323 2200
www.ttelectronics.com | sensors@ttelectronics.com

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Electrical Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)	
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	60 V
Storage & Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to $+100^\circ \text{C}$
Lead Soldering Temperature [1/16 inch (1.6mm) from the case for 5 sec. with soldering iron]	$260^\circ \text{C}^{(1)}$
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	60 V
Power Dissipation	$100 \text{ mW}^{(2)}$

Electrical Characteristics ($T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)						
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
I_L	Reverse Light Current OP905 OP906	14 16	- -	32 35	μA	$V_R = 5 \text{ V}$, $E_E = 0.50 \text{ mW/cm}^2^{(3)}$
I_D	Reverse Dark Current	-	1	60	nA	$V_R = 30 \text{ V}$, $E_E = 0^{(4)}$
$V_{(BR)}$	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	60	-	-	V	$I_R = 100 \mu\text{A}$
V_F	Forward Voltage	-	-	1.2	V	$I_F = 1 \text{ mA}$
C_T	Total Capacitance	-	4	-	pF	$V_R = 20 \text{ V}$, $E_E = 0$, $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$
t_r	Rise Time	-	5	-	ns	$V_R = 20 \text{ V}$, $\lambda = 850 \text{ nm}$, $R_L = 50 \Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	-	5	-		

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 leads when soldering.
- (2) Derate linearly $1.67 \text{ mW}/^\circ \text{C}$ 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 photodiode being tested.
- (4) Calculate the typical dark current in nA using the formula $I_D = 10^{(0.042T_A - 1.5)}$ where T_A is ambient temperature in $^\circ \text{C}$.

General Note

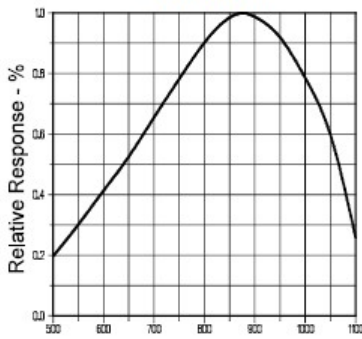
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Performance

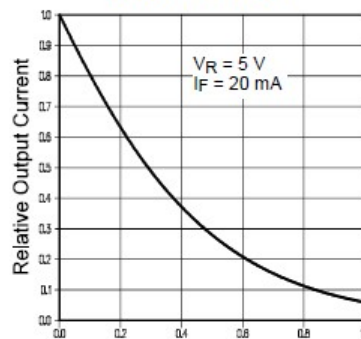
OP905

Relative Response vs. Wavelength



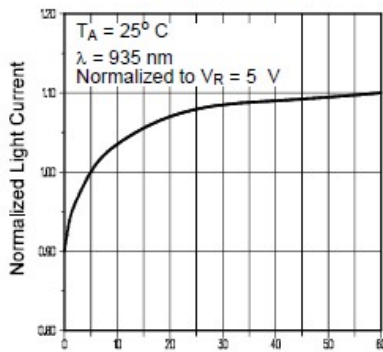
λ - Wavelength - nm

Coupling Characteristics
OP905 and OP265



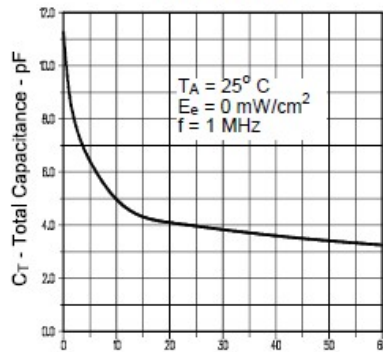
Distance Between Lens Tips - inches

Normalized Light Current vs
Reverse Voltage



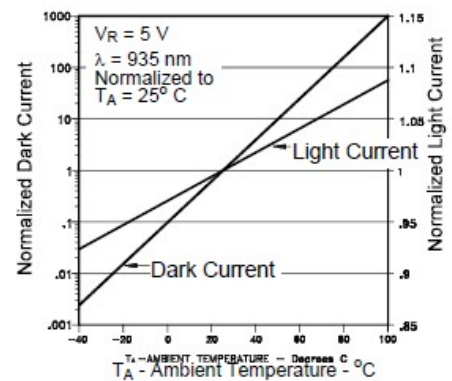
V_R - Reverse Voltage - V

Total Capacitance vs
Reverse Voltage

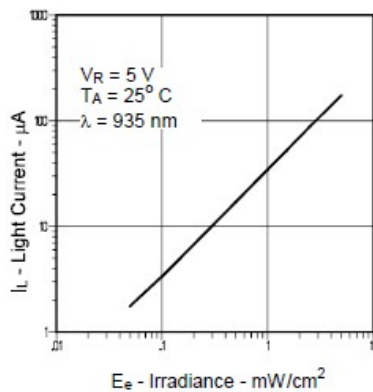


V_R - Reverse Voltage - V

Normalized Light and Dark
Current vs Ambient Temperature

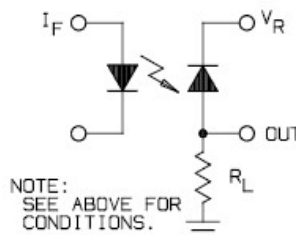


Light Current vs. Irradiance

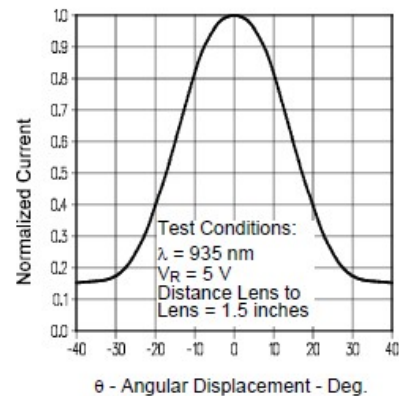


E_e - Irradiance - mW/cm²

Switching Time Test Circuit



Light Current vs. Angular
Displacement

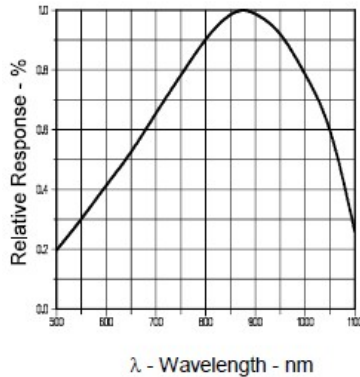


General Note

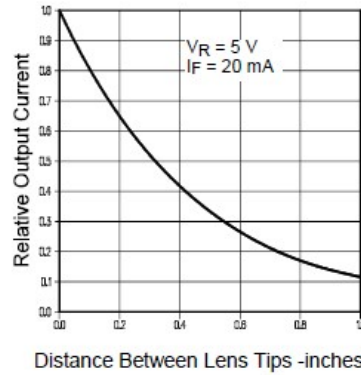
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Performance OP906

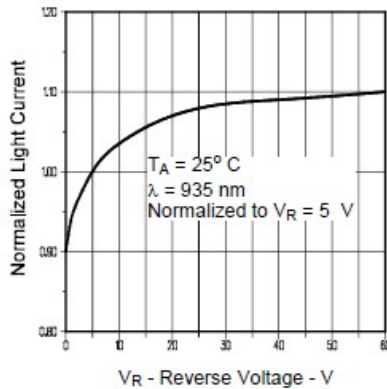
Relative Response vs.
Wavelength



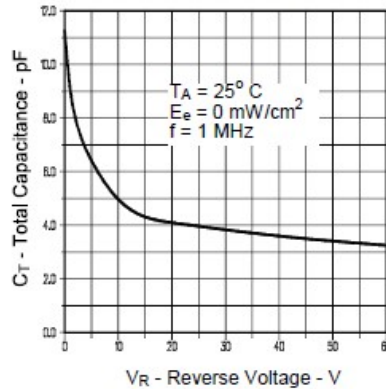
Coupling Characteristics
OP906 and OP266



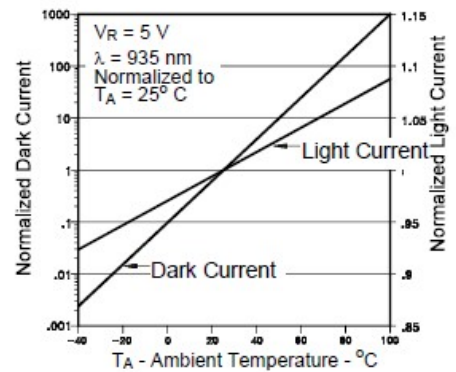
Normalized Light Current vs
Reverse Voltage



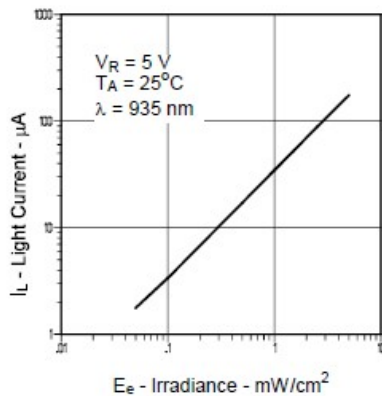
Total Capacitance vs
Reverse Voltage



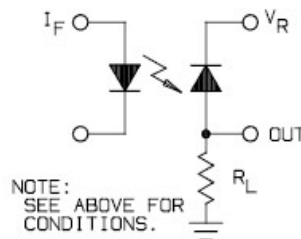
Normalized Light and Dark
Current vs Ambient Temperature



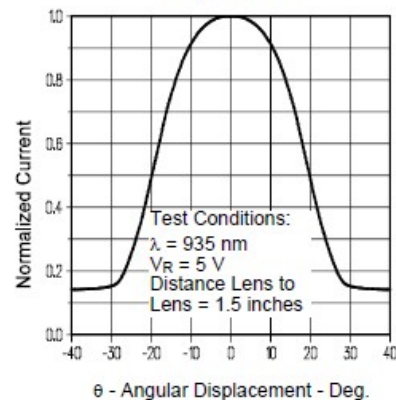
Light Current vs. Irradiance



Switching Time Test Circuit



Light Current vs. Angular
Displacement



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