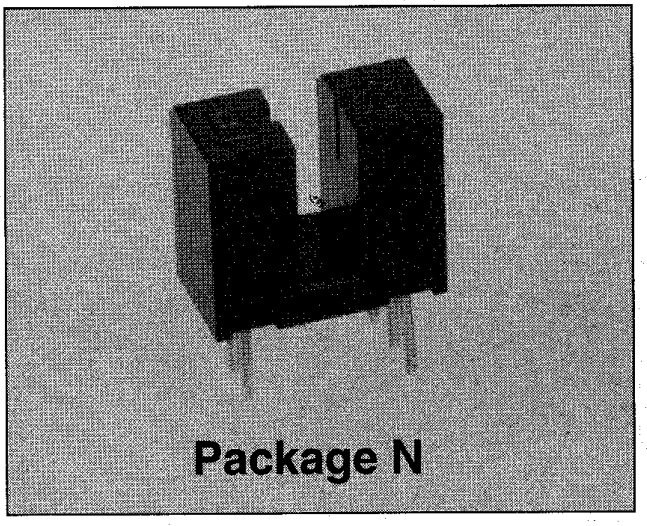
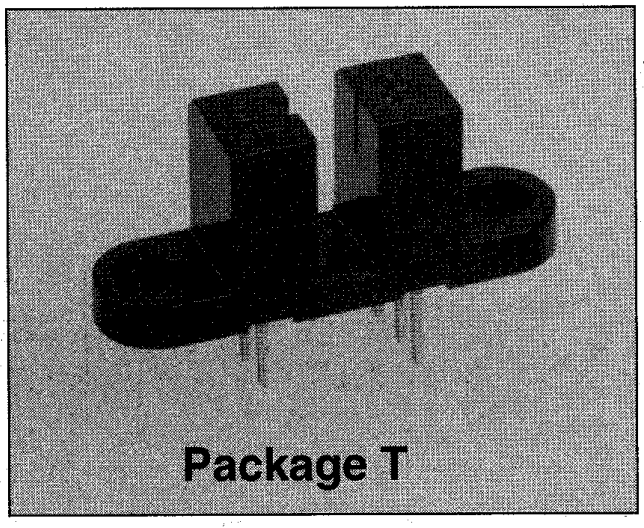
Photologic® Slotted Optical Switch
Types OPB665N/T, OPB666N/T, OPB667N/T, OPB668N/T





Features

- Four Output Options
- 0.125" (3.18 mm) Wide Gap
- 0.320" (8.13 mm) Lead Spacing
- N or T Package
- 0.010" Sensor Aperture

Description

The OPB665 series optical switches consist of a monolithic integrated circuit and an infrared emitting diode mounted on opposite sides of a 0.125" (3.18 mm) wide slot. The emitter has a 0.050" x 0.060" molded-in aperture while the sensor has a 0.010" x 0.060" molded-in aperture.

The device features TTL/LSTTL compatible logic level output, which can drive up to 10 TTL loads over a voltage range from 4.5 V to 16 V.

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

Storage Temperature Range	-40° C to +100° C
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]	240° C(1)

Input Diode

Forward DC Current	50 mA
Peak Forward Current (1µs pulse width, 300 pps)	3.0 A
Reverse DC Voltage	3.0 V
Power Dissipation	100 mW(2)

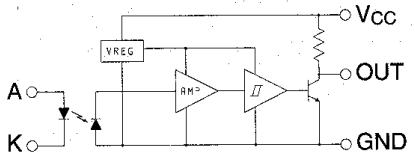
Output Photologic®

Supply Voltage, V_{CC}	18 V
Duration of Output Short To V_{CC}	1.0 sec
Voltage at Output	30 V
Low Level Output Current (sinking)	16 mA
Power Dissipation	240 mW(3)

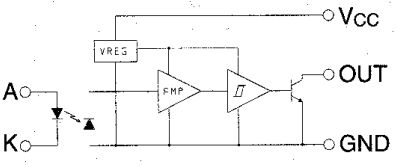
Notes:
(1) RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 sec. max. when flow soldering.
(2) Derate linearly 1.33 mW/° C above 25° C.
(3) Derate linearly 2.50 mW/° C above 30° C.

Schematics

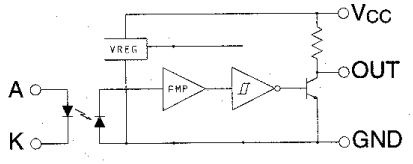
OPB665...Buffer/10K PU



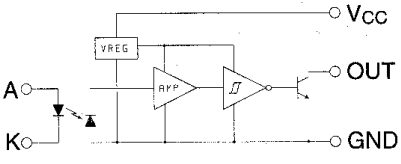
OPB666...Buffer/OC



OPB667...Inverter/10K PU



OPB668...Inverter/OC



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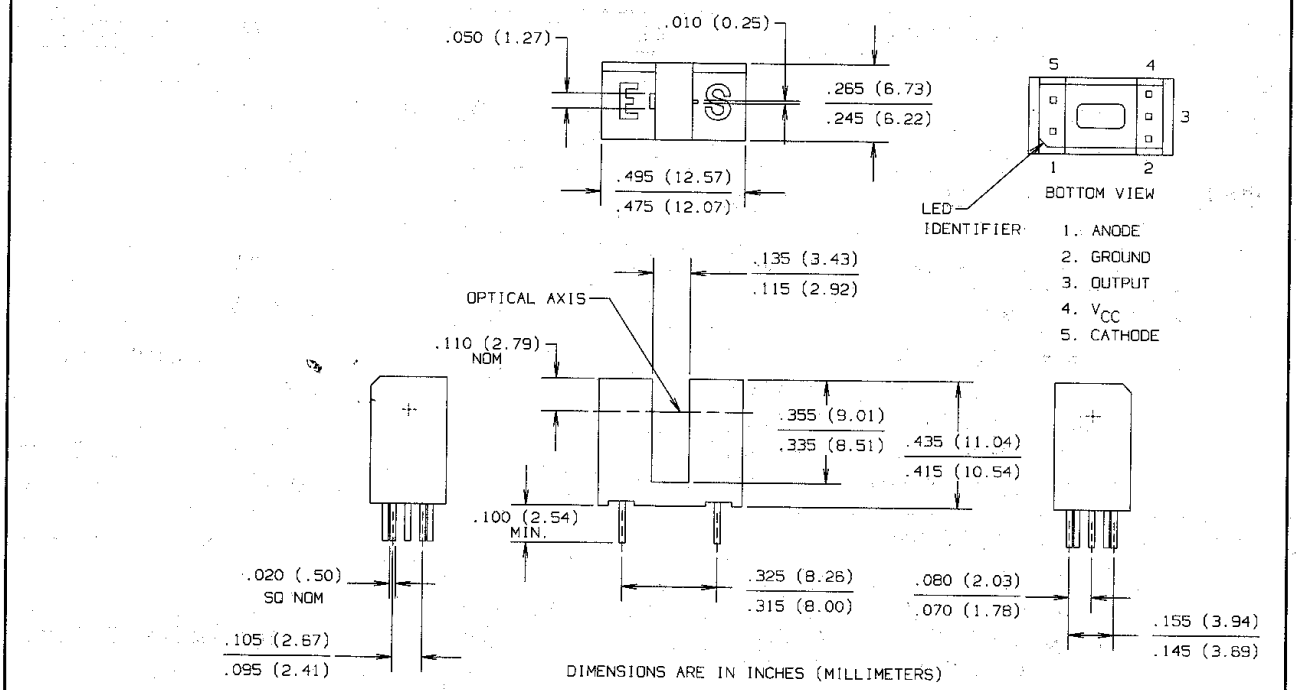
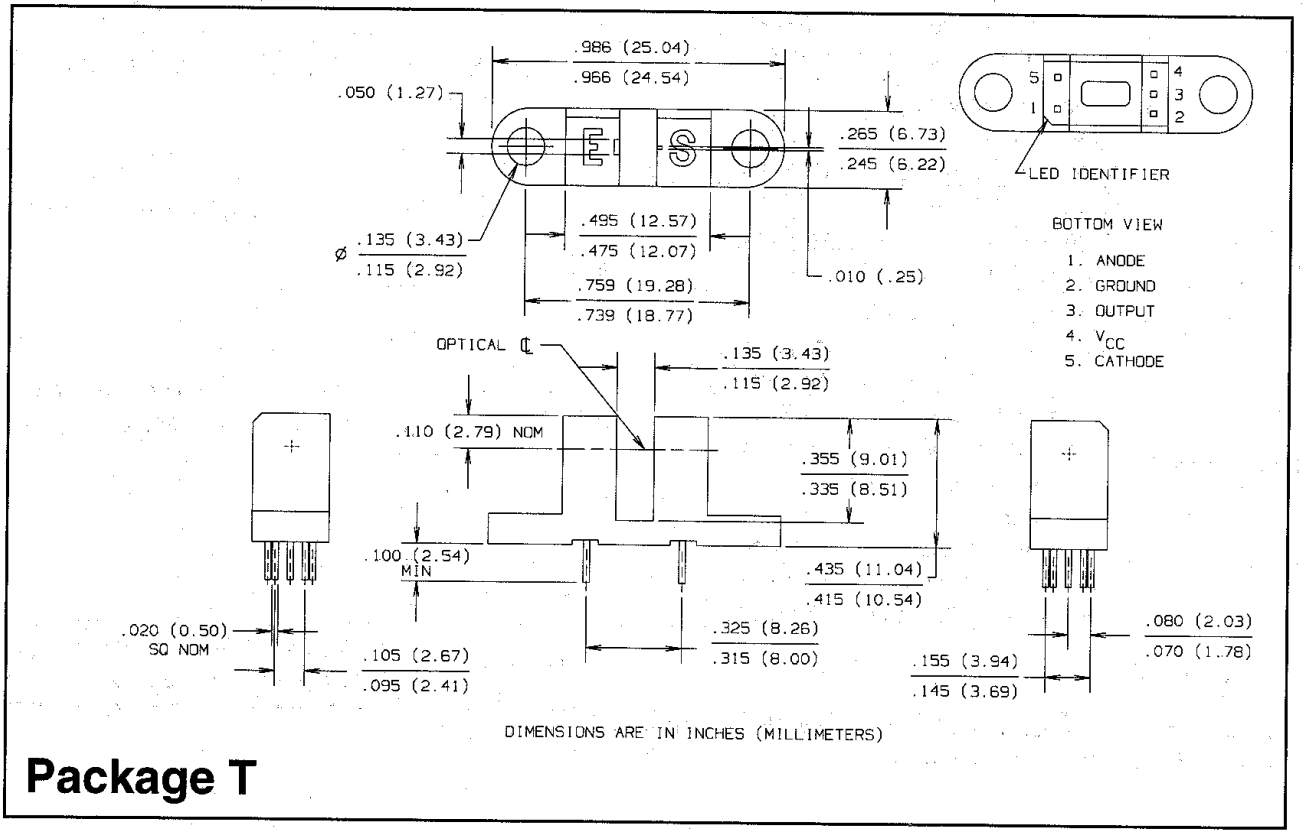


Package N



Package T

Types OPB665N/T, OPB666N/T, OPB667N/T, OPB668N/T

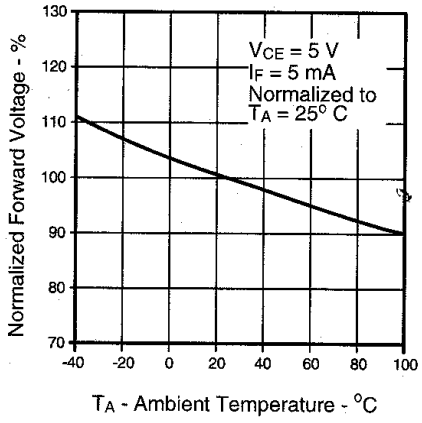
Electrical Characteristics (T_A = 25° C unless otherwise noted)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
Input Diode						
V_F	Forward Voltage			1.6	V	I_F = 10 mA
I_R	Reverse Current			100	µA	V_R = 3.0 V
Output Photologic™ Sensor						
V_{CC}	Operating D.C. Supply Voltage	4.5		16.0	V	
$I_F(+)$	LED Positive-Going Threshold Current	0.1	1.6	10	mA	V_{CC} = 5.0 V
$I_F(+)/I_F(-)$	Hysteresis Ratio	1.05	1.20	1.85		V_{CC} = 5.0 V
I_{CCH}	High Level Supply Current:					
	Buffer, 10K Pull-up OPB665 Buffer, Open-Collector OPB666		5.0	12.0	mA	V_{CC} = 16 V, No Load On Output, I_F = 10 mA
	Inverter, 10K Pull-up OPB667 Inverter, Open-Collector OPB668		4.0	12.0	mA	V_{CC} = 16 V, No Load On Output, I_F = 0 mA
I_{CCL}	Low Level Supply Current:					
	Buffer, 10K Pull-up OPB665		5.5	12.0	mA	V_{CC} = 16 V, No Load On Output, I_F = 0 mA
	Buffer, Open-Collector OPB666		4.0	12.0		
	Inverter, 10K Pull-up OPB667		6.5	12.0	mA	V_{CC} = 16 V, No Load On Output, I_F = 10 mA
	Inverter, Open-Collector OPB668		5.0	12.0		
V_{OH}	High Level Output Voltage:					
	Buffer, 10K Pull-up OPB665	(V_{CC}-1.5)(5)			V	I_{OH} = 100 µA, I_F = 10 mA
	Inverter, 10K Pull-up OPB667	(V_{CC}-1.5)(5)			V	I_{OH} = 100 µA, I_F = 0 mA(4)
I_{OH}	High Level Output Current:					
	Buffer, Open-Collector OPB666			100	µA	V_{CC} = 16 V, V_{OH} = 30 V, I_F = 10 mA
	Inverter, Open-Collector OPB668			100	µA	V_{CC} = 16 V, V_{OH} = 30 V, I_F = 0 mA
V_{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage:					
	Buffer, 10K Pull-up OPB665 Buffer, Open-Collector OPB666			0.4	V	V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_{OL} = 16 mA, I_F = 0 mA(4)
	Inverter, 10K Pull-up OPB667 Inverter, Open-Collector OPB668			0.4	V	V_{CC} = 4.5 V, I_{OL} = 16 mA, I_F = 10 mA
t_r, t_f	Output Rise Time, Output Fall Time		30		ns	V_{CC} = 5 V, I_F = 0 or 10 mA, f = 10 kHz, DC = 50%, R_L = 300 Ω
t_{PLH}	Propagation Delay, Low-High					
	Buffer, 10K Pull-up OPB665 Buffer, Open-Collector OPB666		1.0		µs	
	Inverter, 10K Pull-up OPB667 Inverter, Open-Collector OPB668		2.0		µs	
t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay, High-Low					
	Buffer, 10K Pull-up OPB665 Buffer, Open-Collector OPB666		2.0		µs	
	Inverter, 10K Pull-up OPB667 Inverter, Open-Collector OPB668		1.0		µs	
Data Rate	Data Rate		100		kHz	V_{CC} = 5 V, I_F = 0 or 10 mA, DC = 50%, R_L = 300 Ω

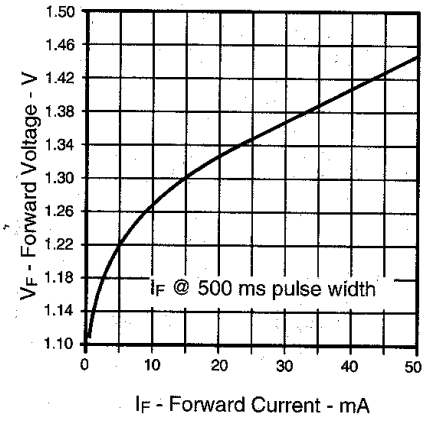
(4) Normal application would be with light source blocked, simulated by I_F = 0 mA.
(5) V_{OH} = V_{CC}-1.5 for V_{CC} = 4.5 V to 16 V.

Typical Performance Curves

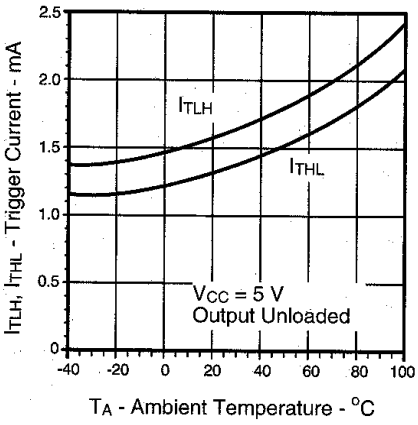
Normalized Forward Voltage vs Ambient Temperature



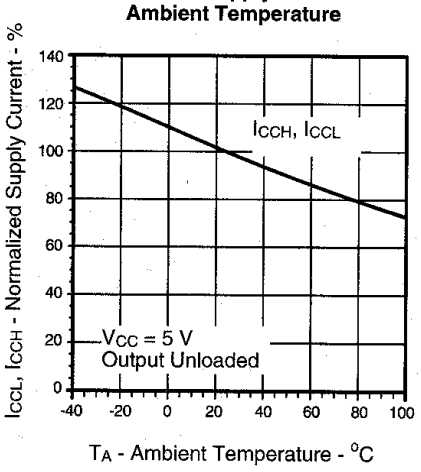
Forward Current vs Forward Voltage Input Diode



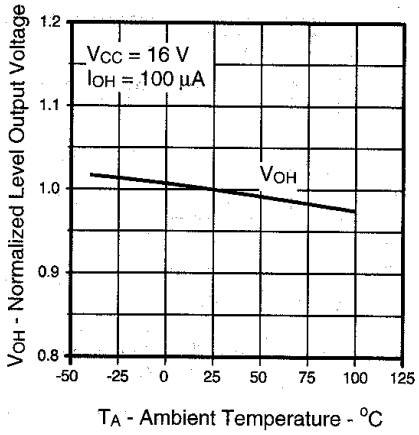
Trigger Current vs Ambient Temperature



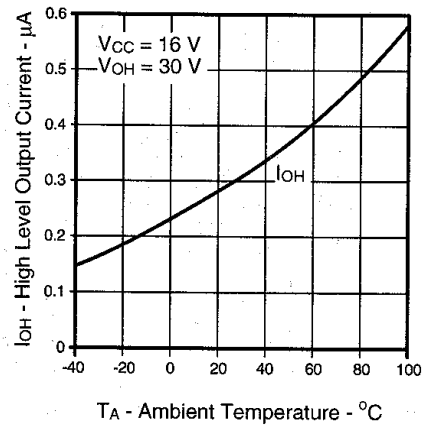
Normalized Supply Current vs Ambient Temperature



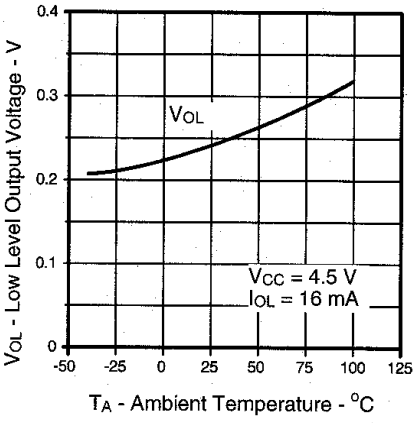
OPB665, OPB667 Normalized High Level Output Voltage vs Ambient Temperature



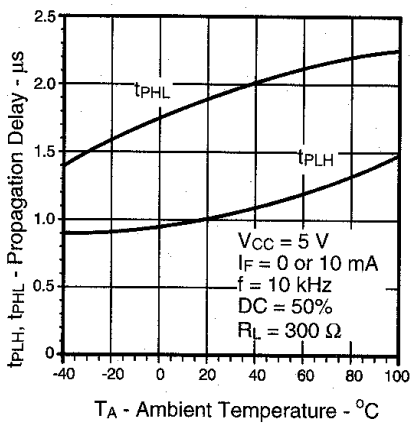
OPB666, OPB668 High Level Output Current vs Ambient Temperature



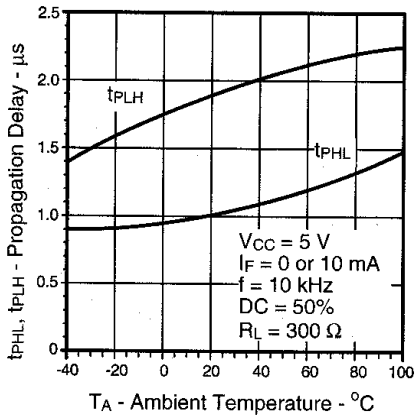
Low Level Output Voltage vs Ambient Temperature



OPB665, OPB666 Propagation Delay vs Ambient Temperature

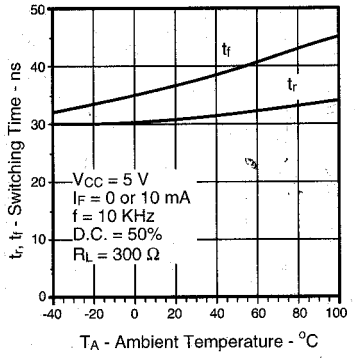


OPB667, OPB668 Propagation Delay vs Ambient Temperature

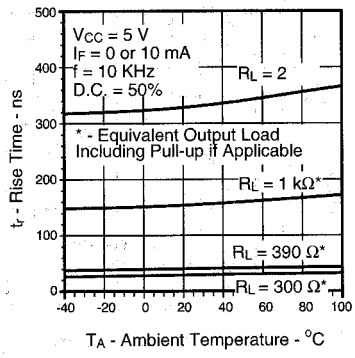


Typical Performance Curves

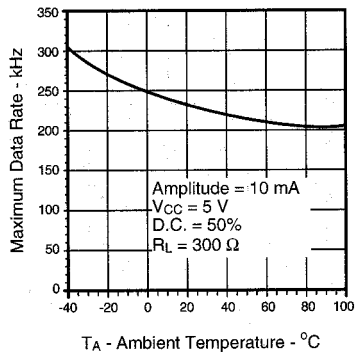
Switching Time vs Ambient Temperature



Rise Time vs Output Load vs Ambient Temperature



Maximum Data Rate vs Ambient Temperature



Typical Thermal Derating Curve