

# 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 polysulfone 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 Bulletin 210 for additional thermal design information.*

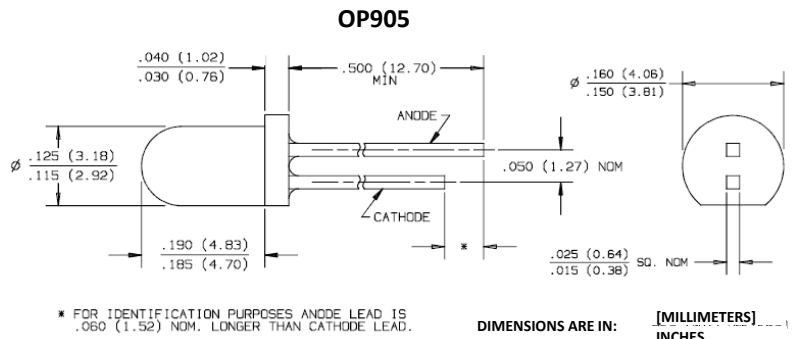
### Applications:

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

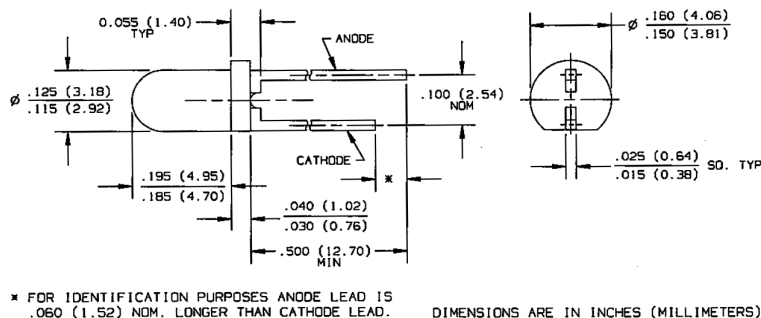
Ordering Information			
Part Number	Sensor	Viewing Angle	Lead Length
OP905	Photodiode	$\pm 17^\circ$	0.50"
OP906		$\pm 20^\circ$	

Pin #	Diode
1	Anode
2	Cathode

OP905 - OP906



OP906



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

TT Electronics reserves the right to make changes in product specification without notice or liability. All information is subject to TT Electronics' own data and is considered accurate at time of going to print.

### Electrical Specifications

**Absolute Maximum Ratings** ( $T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

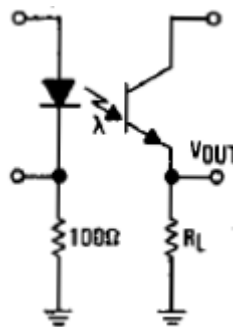
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	60 V
Storage & Operating Temperature Range	$-40^\circ \text{C}$ to $+100^\circ \text{C}$
Lead Soldering Temperature [1/16 inch (1.6 mm) from the case for 5 sec. with soldering iron] <sup>(1)</sup>	260° C
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	60 V
Power Dissipation <sup>(2)</sup>	100 mW

**Electrical Characteristics** ( $T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
$I_L^{(3)}$	Reverse Light Current OP905 OP906	14 16	- -	32 35	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 5 \text{ V}$ , $E_E = 0.50 \text{ mW/cm}^2$
$I_D^{(4)}$	Reverse Dark Current	-	1	60	nA	$V_R = 30 \text{ V}$ , $E_E = 0$
$V_{(BR)}$	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  $1.07 \text{ mW}/^\circ \text{C}$  above  $25^\circ \text{C}$ .
- (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  $^\circ \text{C}$ .



**Test Circuit**

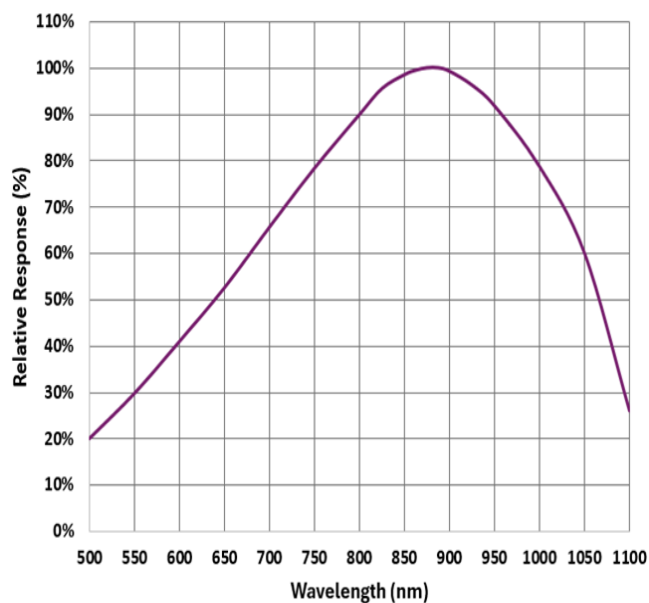
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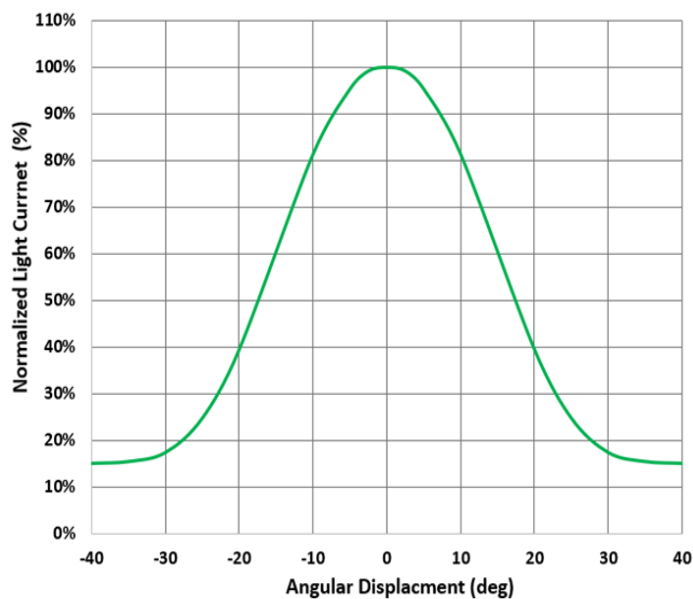
### Typical Performance

OP905

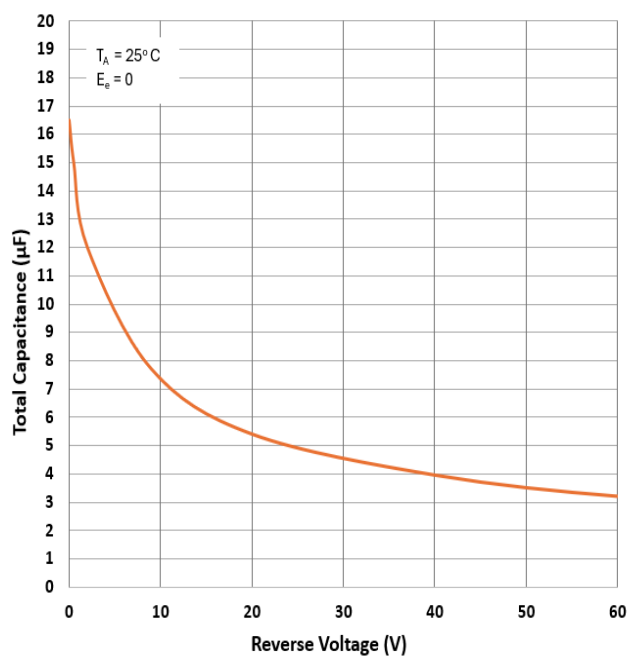
#### Typical Spectral Response



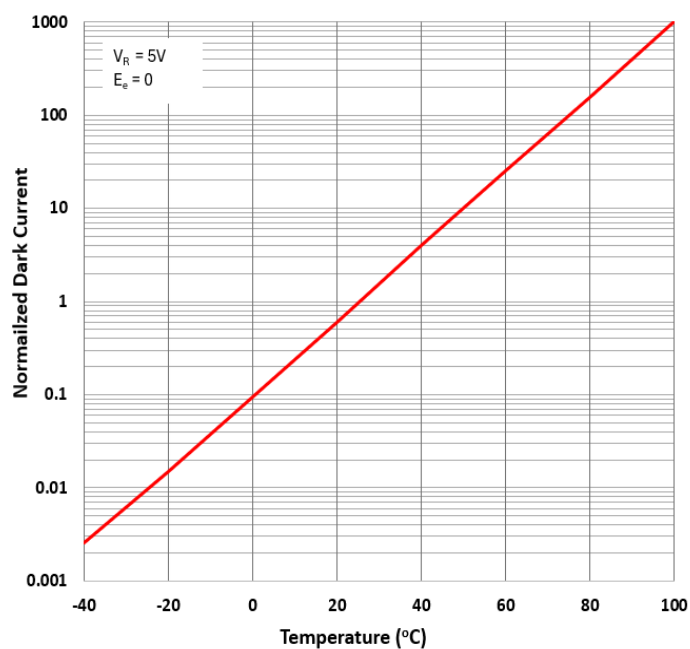
#### Light Current vs Angular Displacement



#### Total Capacitance vs Voltage



#### Normalized Dark Current vs Temperature



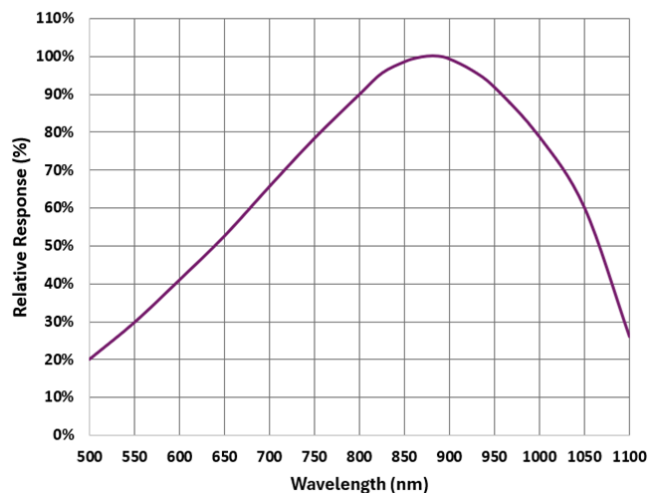
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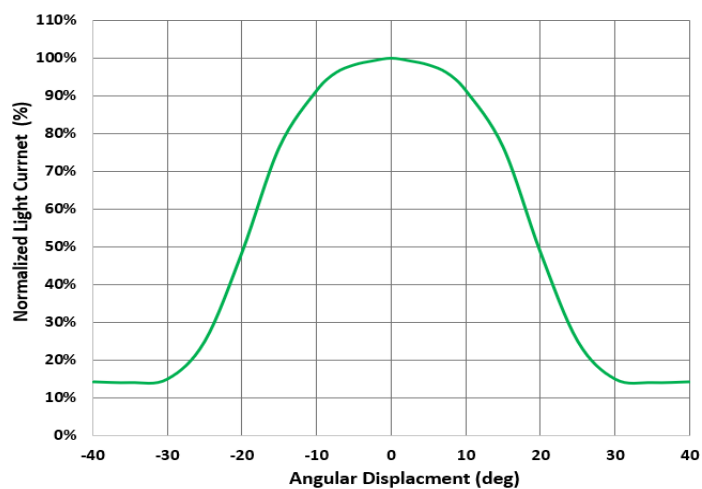
### Typical Performance

OP906

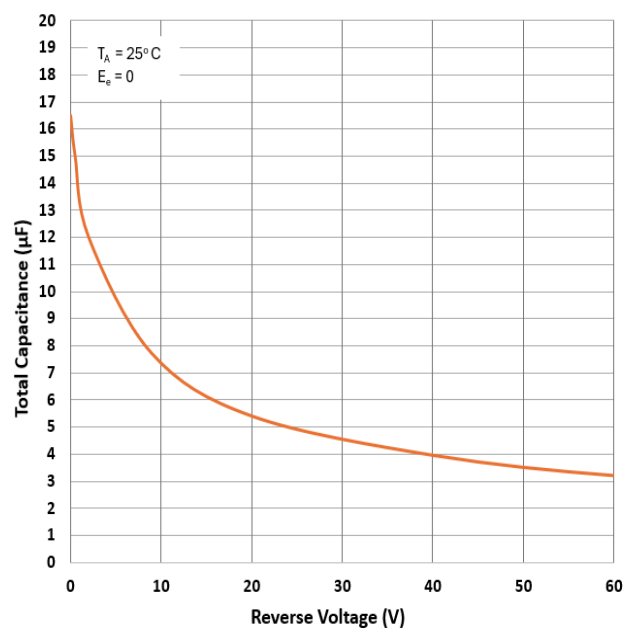
Typical Spectral Response



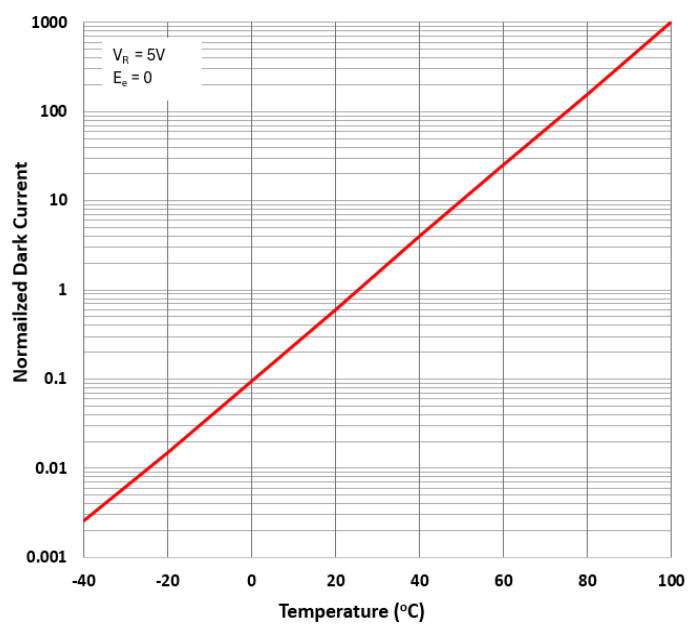
Light Current vs Angular Displacement



Total Capacitance vs Voltage



Normalized Dark Current vs Temperature



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