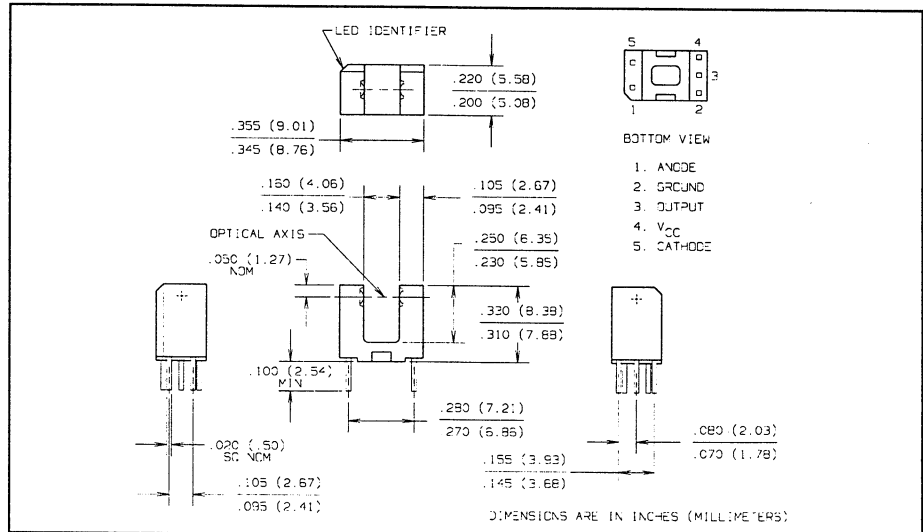
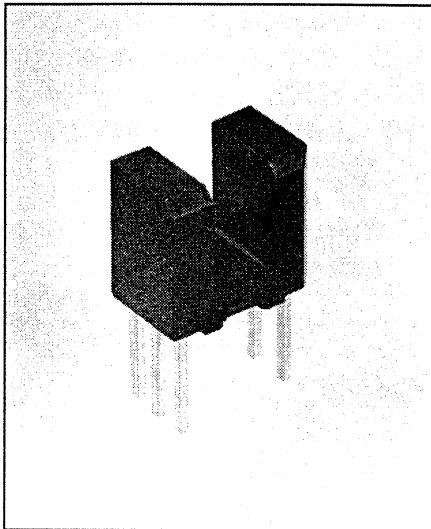


Photologic® Slotted Optical Switch

Types OPB615, OPB616, OPB617, OPB618



Features

- Non-contact switching
- Printed circuit board mounting
- 0.275" (6.99 mm) Lead centers
- 0.150" (3.81 mm) Gap
- Enhanced signal to noise ratio
- Four output options

Description

The OPB615 series slotted optical switches consist of an infrared emitting diode and a monolithic integrated circuit which incorporates a photodiode, a linear amplifier and a Schmitt trigger on a single silicon chip.

The sensors feature TTL/LSTTL compatible logic level output. Open collector output versions can drive up to 10 TTL loads over a voltage range from 4.5 V to 16 V.

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

Storage Temperature Range -40°C to $+100^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature Range -40°C to $+100^\circ\text{C}$
Lead Soldering Temperature [1/16 inch (1.6 mm) from case for 5 sec. with soldering iron]. $240^\circ\text{C}^{(1)}$

Input Diode

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

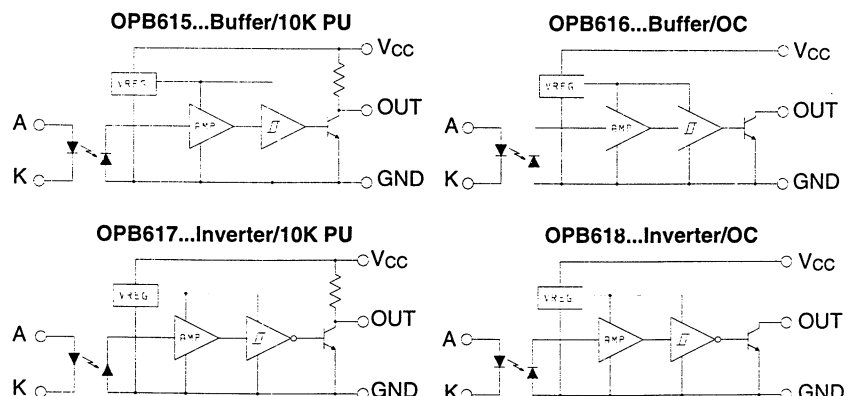
Output Photologic®

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/ $^\circ\text{C}$ above 25°C .
- (3) Derate linearly 2.50 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ above 30°C .

Schematics



Types OPB615, OPB616, OPB617, OPB618

Electrical Characteristics ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to 16 V unless otherwise noted)

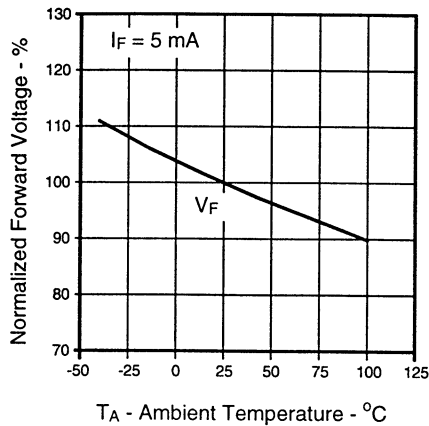
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
Input Diode						
V_F	Forward Voltage			1.6	V	$I_F = 10\text{ mA}$
I_R	Reverse Current			100	μA	$V_R = 3.0\text{ V}$
Output Photologic® Sensor						
V_{CC}	Operating DC Supply Voltage	4.5		16.0	V	
$I_F(+)$	LED Positive-Going Threshold Current	0.1	0.55	3.0	mA	
$I_F(+)/I_F(-)$	Hysteresis Ratio	1.05	1.20	1.60		
I_{CCH}	High Level Supply Current:					
	Buffer, 10K Pull-up OPB615		5.0	12.0	mA	$I_F = 5\text{ mA}$, No Load On Output
	Buffer, Open-Collector OPB616					
	Inverter, 10K Pull-up OPB617		4.0	12.0	mA	$I_F = 0\text{ mA}^{(4)}$, No Load On Output
	Inverter, Open-Collector OPB618					
I_{CCL}	Low Level Supply Current:					
	Buffer, 10K Pull-up OPB615		5.5	12.0	mA	$I_F = 0\text{ mA}^{(4)}$, No Load On Output
	Buffer, Open-Collector OPB616		4.0	12.0		
	Inverter, 10K Pull-up OPB617		6.5	12.0	mA	$I_F = 5\text{ mA}$, No Load On Output
	Inverter, Open-Collector OPB618		5.0	12.0		
V_{OH}	High Level Output Voltage:					
	Buffer, 10K Pull-up OPB615	$(V_{CC}-1.5)$			V	$I_F = 5\text{ mA}$, $I_{OH} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
	Inverter, 10K Pull-up OPB617	$(V_{CC}-1.5)$			V	$I_F = 0\text{ mA}^{(4)}$, $I_{OH} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
I_{OH}	High Level Output Current:					
	Buffer, Open-Collector OPB616			100	μA	$I_F = 5\text{ mA}$, $V_{OH} = 30\text{ V}$
	Inverter, Open-Collector OPB618			100	μA	$I_F = 0\text{ mA}^{(4)}$, $V_{OH} = 30\text{ V}$
V_{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage:					
	Buffer, 10K Pull-up OPB615			0.4	V	$I_F = 0\text{ mA}^{(4)}$, $I_{OL} = 16\text{ mA}$
	Buffer, Open-Collector OPB616					
	Inverter, 10K Pull-up OPB617			0.4	V	$I_F = 5\text{ mA}$, $I_{OL} = 16\text{ mA}$
	Inverter, Open-Collector OPB618					
t_r, t_f	Output Rise Time, Output Fall Time		30		ns	$I_F = 0\text{ or }5\text{ mA}$, $f = 10\text{ kHz}$, DC = 50%, $R_L = 300\text{ }\Omega$
t_{PLH}	Propagation Delay, Low-High					
	Buffer, 10K Pull-up OPB615		0.6		μs	
	Buffer, Open-Collector OPB616					
	Inverter, 10K Pull-up OPB617		3.0		μs	
	Inverter, Open-Collector OPB618					
t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay, High-Low					
	Buffer, 10K Pull-up OPB615		3.0		μs	
	Buffer, Open-Collector OPB616					
	Inverter, 10K Pull-up OPB617		0.6		μs	
	Inverter, Open-Collector OPB618					
Data Rate	Data Rate		100		kHz	$I_F = 0\text{ or }5\text{ mA}$, D.C. = 50%, $R_L = 300\text{ }\Omega$

SLOTTED
OPTICAL
SWITCHES

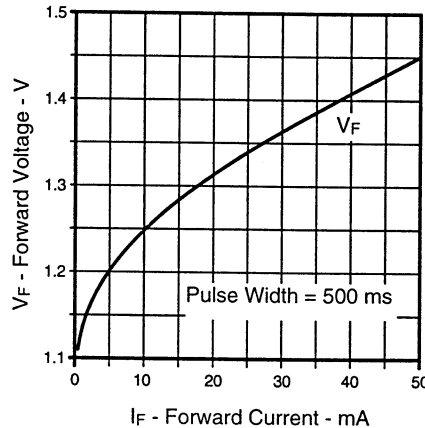
(4) Normal application would be with light source blocked, simulated by $I_F = 0\text{ mA}$.

Typical Performance Curves

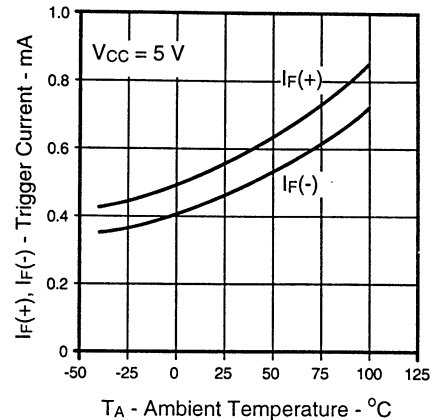
Normalized Forward Voltage vs Ambient Temperature



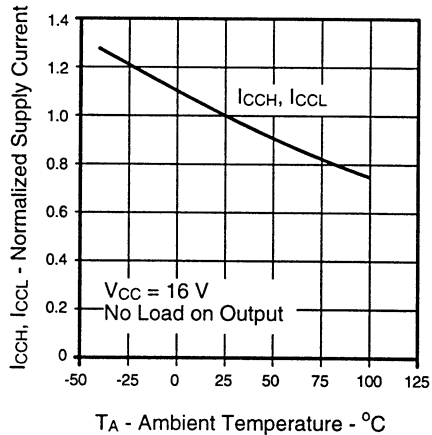
Forward Voltage vs Forward Current Input Diode



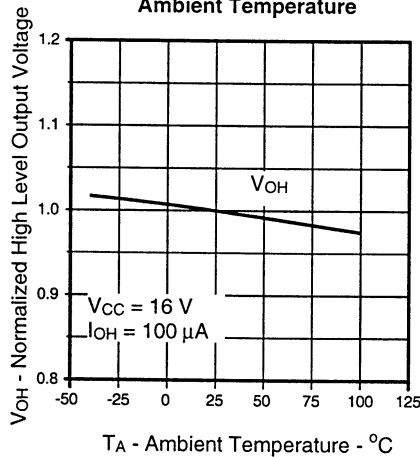
Trigger Current vs Ambient Temperature



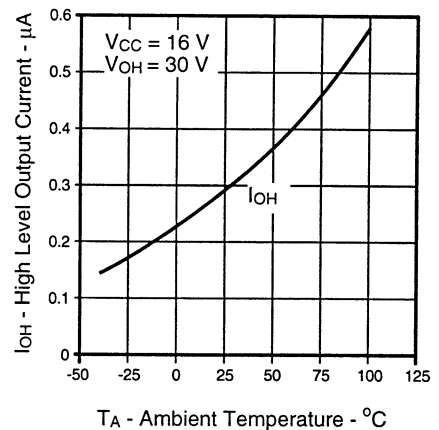
Normalized Supply Current vs Ambient Temperature



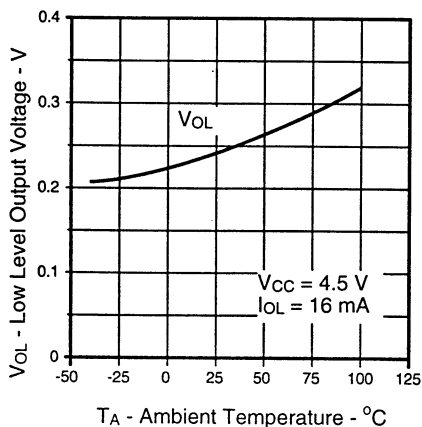
OPB615, OPB617 Normalized High Level Output Voltage vs Ambient Temperature



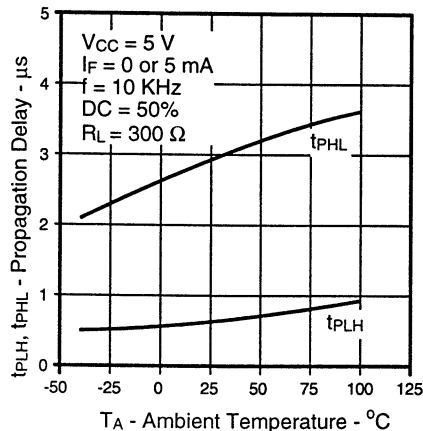
OPB616, OPB618 High Level Output Current vs Ambient Temperature



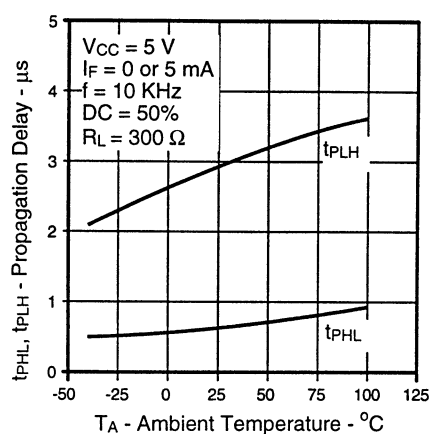
Low Level Output Voltage vs Ambient Temperature



OPB615, OPB616 Propagation Delay vs Ambient Temperature



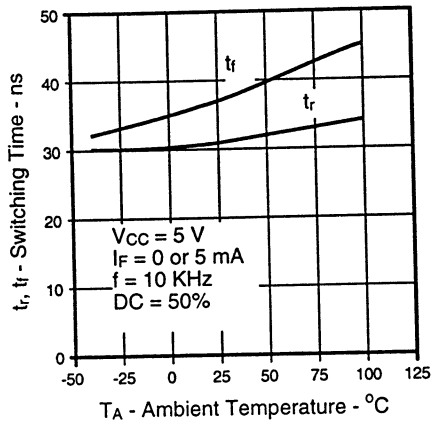
OPB617, OPB618 Propagation Delay vs Ambient Temperature



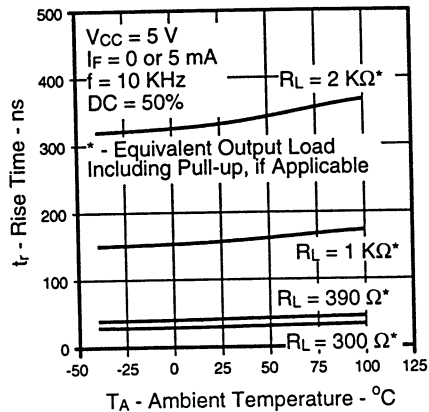
Types OPB615, OPB616, OPB617, OPB618

Typical Performance Curves

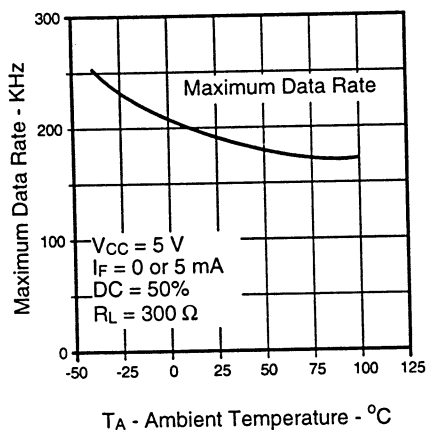
Rise Time and Fall Time vs Ambient Temperature



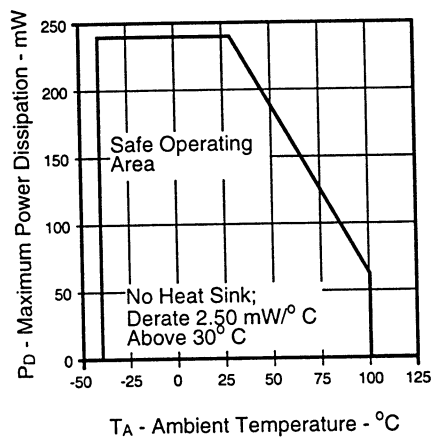
Rise Time vs Output Load vs Ambient Temperature



Maximum Data Rate vs Ambient Temperature



Typical Thermal Derating Curve



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