OP993, OP999



#### Features:

- Choice of TO-18 (OP993) or T-1¾ package (OP999)
- Small package style ideal for space-limited applications
- Linear response vs. irradiance
- Fast switching time
- Choice of narrow or wide receiving angle



#### Description:

Each OP993 and OP999 device consists of a PIN silicon photodiode molded in a dark blue injection molded shell package that provides excellent optical and mechanical axis alignment, optical lens surface, control of chip placement and consistency of the outside package dimensions.

OP993 has a TO-18 package style and a wide receiving angle that provides excellent on-axis coupling. OP999 has a T-1¾ package style and a narrow receiving angle that provides excellent on-axis coupling.

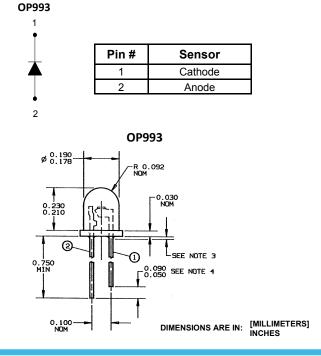
Both devices are 100% production tested for close correlation with OPTEK GaAIAs emitters.

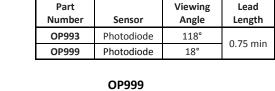
Please refer to Application Bulletins 208 and 210 for additional design information and reliability (degradation) data.

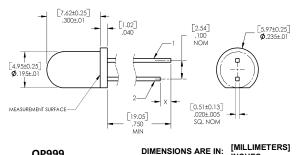
### **Applications:**

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

	Ordering Inf	ormation	
Part Number	Sensor	Viewing Angle	Lead Length
OP993	Photodiode	118°	0.75 min
OP999	Photodiode	18°	0.75 111111







OP999

Pin#	Sensor
4	Anada

# Anode Cathode

#### **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.

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# **Electrical Specifications**

<b>Absolute Maximum Ratings</b> (T <sub>A</sub> = 25° C unless otherwise noted)	
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	60 V
Storage & Operating Temperature Range	-40° C to +100° C
Lead Soldering Temperature [1/16 inch (1.6 mm) from the case for 5 sec. with soldering iron]	260° C <sup>(1)</sup>
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	60 V
Power Dissipation	100 mW <sup>(2)</sup>

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	
IL	Reverse Light Current OP993 OP999	12.5 6.5	-	28.5 15	μΑ	$V_R = 5 \text{ V}, E_E = 1.7 \text{ mW/cm}^{2 (3)}$ $V_R = 5 \text{ V}, E_E = 0.25 \text{ mW/cm}^{2 (3)}$	
I <sub>D</sub>	Reverse Dark Current		1	60	nA	$V_R = 30 \text{ V, } E_E = 0^{(4)}$	
V <sub>(BR)</sub>	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	60			V	Ι <sub>R</sub> = 100 μΑ	
V <sub>F</sub>	Forward Voltage			1.2	V	I <sub>F</sub> = 1 mA	
C <sub>T</sub>	Total Capacitance		4		pF	V <sub>R</sub> = 20 V, E <sub>E</sub> = 0, f = 1.0 MHz	
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time		5			$V_R = 20 \text{ V}, \lambda = 850 \text{ nm}, R_L = 50 \Omega$	
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time		5		ns		

#### Notes:

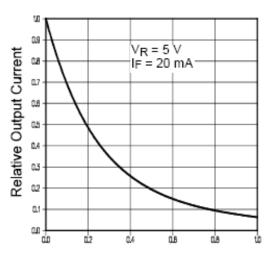
- (1) RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 seconds maximum when flow soldering. A maximum of 20 grams force may be applied to leads when soldering.
- (2) Derate linearly 1.67 mW/° C above 25° C.
- (3) Light source is an unfiltered GaAlAs emitting diode operating at peak emission wavelength of 890 nm and E<sub>E(APT)</sub> of 1.7 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for OP993 and 0.25mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for OP999 average within a 0.25" diameter aperture.
- (4) This dimension is held to within  $\pm 0.005$ " on the flange edge and may vary up to  $\pm 0.020$ " in the area of the leads.

OP993, OP999



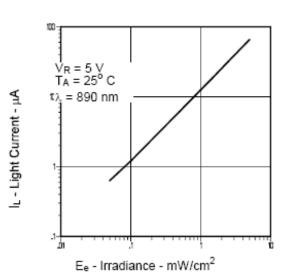
#### **OP993**

### Coupling Characteristics OP993 and OP293

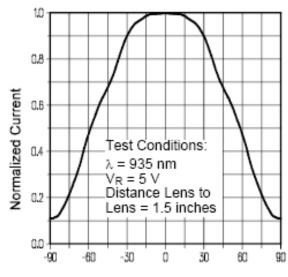


Distance Between Lens tips - inches

### Light Current vs. Irradiance



## Light Current vs. Angular Displacement

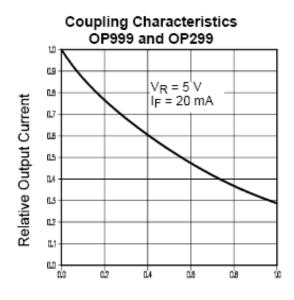


0 - Angular Displacement - Deg.

OP993, OP999

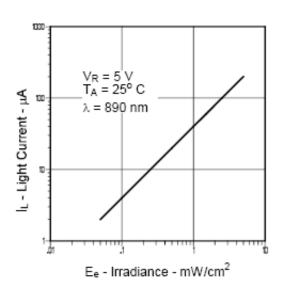


#### **OP999**

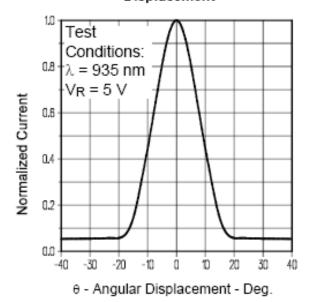


Distance Between Lens Tips - inches

## Light Current vs. Irradiance

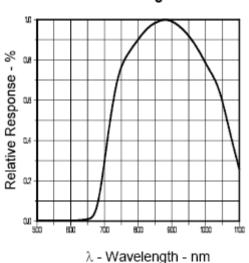


## Light Current vs. Angular Displacement

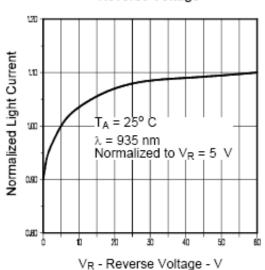




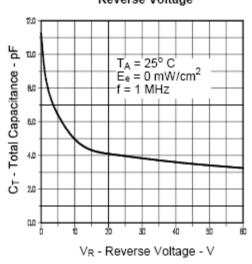
#### Relative Response vs. Wavelength



### Normalized Light Current vs Reverse Voltage



### Total Capacitance vs Reverse Voltage



### Normalized Light and Dark Current vs Ambient Temperature

