## OP550, OP555, OP560, OP750 Series



### Features:

- Wide receiving angle
- Four sensitivity ranges
- Side-looking package
- Ideal for space-limited applications
- Ideal for PC Board mounting
- Choice of clear or blue-tinted package



### **Description:**

**OP550, OP555 and OP750** series consists of a NPN silicon phototransistor molded in an epoxy package with a wide receiving angle that provides relatively even reception over a large area. The **OP750** series have additional circuitry to enhance the operation of the device for stray light levels.

The **OP560** series consists of a NPN silicon photodarlington transistor molded in an epoxy package with a wide receiving angle that provides relatively even reception over a large area.

The side-looking package design allows easy PC Board mounting of slotted optical switches or optical interrupt detectors.

The OP550, OP560 and OP750 devices have an external lens in a clear epoxy package.

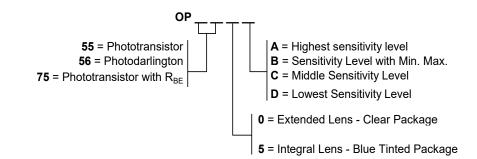
The **OP555** device has an internal lens in a blue-tinted package. The lensing effect of this package allows an acceptance half-angle of 28° when measured from the optical axis to the half-power point.

These devices are 100% production tested using infrared light for close correlation with OPTEK's GaAs and GaAlAs emitters. All of these sensors are mechanically and spectrally matched to the **OP140, OP145, OP240** and **OP245** series of infrared emitting diodes.

<u>Please refer to Application Bulletins 208 and 210 for additional design information and reliability (degradation) data.</u>
For custom versions please contact your OPTEK representative.
Compliant to EU RoHS 2 Directive 2011/65/EU.

### **Applications:**

- Applications requiring wide receiving angle
- Applications requiring PC Board mounting
- Space-limited applications
- Optical switches
- Optical interrupt detectors
- Optical encoders
- Non-contact position sensing
- Machine automation



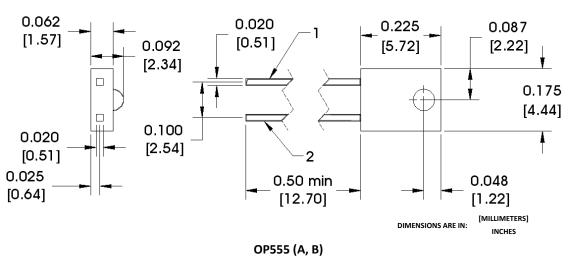
	Available Part Numbers						
OP550A	OP555A	OP560A	OP750A				
OP550B	OP555B	OP560C	OP750B				
OP550C	OP555C (Obsolete)	OP565B (Obsolete)	OP750D (Obsolete)				
OP550D (Obsolete)			OP770A (Obsolete)				

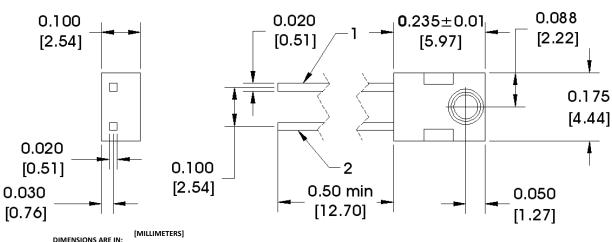


## OP550, OP555, OP560, OP750 Series



### OP550 (A, B, C), OP560 (A, C), OP750 (A, B)







INCHES

Pin#	Sensor
1	Emitter
2	Collector

### **OP555 - 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.

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## **Electrical Specifications**

### **Absolute Maximum Ratings** (T<sub>A</sub> = 25° C unless otherwise noted)

Storage Temperature Range	-40° C to +100° C
Operating Temperature Range	
OP550, OP555, OP560, OP750	-40° C to +100° C
Collector-Emitter Voltage	
OP550, OP555, OP750	30 V
OP560	15 V
Emitter-Collector Voltage	
OP550, OP555, OP560	5 V
OP750	0.4 V
Lead Soldering Temperature [1/16 inch (1.6 mm) from case for 5 seconds with soldering iron]	260° C <sup>(1)</sup>
Power Dissipation	
OP550, OP555, OP560	100 mW <sup>(2)</sup>
OP750	200 mW <sup>(2)</sup>

#### Notes:

- 1. RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 seconds maximum when flow soldering. A maximum 20 grams force may be applied to the leads when soldering.
- 2. For OP550, OP560 and OP555, derate linearly 1.33 mW/° C above 25° C.
- 3. For all phototransistors in this series, the light source is an unfiltered GaAs LED with a peak emission wavelength of 935 nm. For OP550 and OP555 only, a radiometric intensity level that varies less than 10% over the entire lens surface of the phototransistor being tested applies. 4. To calculate typical collector dark current in  $\mu$ A, use the formula  $I_{CEO}=10^{(0.040\,T_A-3.4)}$ , where  $T_A$  is ambient temperature in ° C.

OP550, OP555, OP560, OP750 Series



## **Electrical Specifications**

**Electrical Characteristics** (T<sub>A</sub> = 25° C unless otherwise noted)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
	On-State Collector Current OP550A, OP555A OP550B, OP555B OP550C	2.55 1.30 0.25		- 4.70 2.40		$V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, E_E = 1.0 \text{ mW/cm}^{2(3)}$
I <sub>C(ON)</sub>	OP560A OP560C	6.6 1.1	-	-	mA	V <sub>CE</sub> = 2.0 V, E <sub>E</sub> = 0.1 mW/cm <sup>2(3)</sup>
	OP750A OP750B	2.25 1.50	-	7.00 4.20		V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V, E <sub>E</sub> = 1.0 mW/cm <sup>2(3)</sup>
I <sub>C</sub> /Δ T	Relative I <sub>C</sub> Charge with Temperature	-	1.00	-	%/° C	$V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, E_E = 1.0 \text{ mW/cm}^2,$ $\lambda = 935 \text{ nm}$
I <sub>CEO</sub>	Collector-Dark Current	-	-	100	nA	$V_{CE} = 10.0 \text{ V}, E_E = 0^{(4)}$
V <sub>(BR)CEO</sub>	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage OP550, OP555, OP750 OP560	30 15	-		V	$I_C = 100 \ \mu\text{A}, \ E_E = 0^{(4)}$ $I_C = 1 \ \text{mA}, \ E_E = 0^{(4)}$
V <sub>(BR)ECO</sub>	Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage OP550, OP555, OP560 OP750	5.0 0.4	-	-	V	Ι <sub>ε</sub> = 100 μΑ
V <sub>CE(SAT)</sub>	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage OP550, OP555, OP750 OP560	-	-	0.40 1.10	V	$I_C = 100 \mu A, E_E = 1.0 \text{ mW/cm}^{2(3)}$ $I_C = 0.4 \text{ mA}, E_E = 0.1 \text{ mW/cm}^{2(3)}$

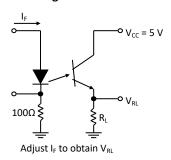
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## **Performance**

## **Switching Test Circuit**

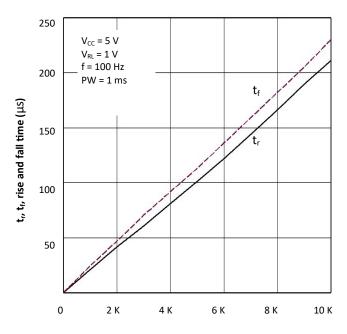


## **Angular Response**

# 100 80 Relative Collector Current (%) 60 40 20 0 -45 -30 -15 15 30 45

**Angular Displacement (Degrees)** 

## Rise and Fall Time vs **Load Resistance**



Load Resistance (Ohms)

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## **Performance**

