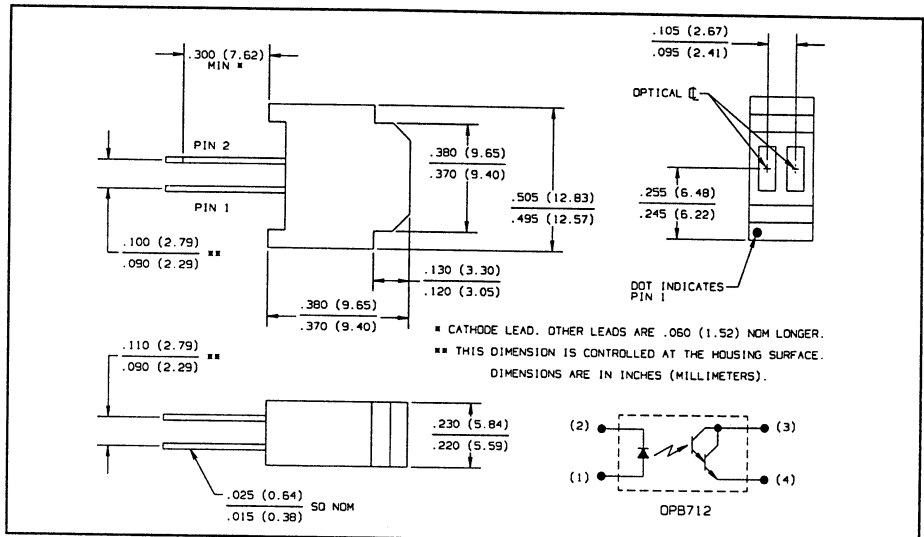
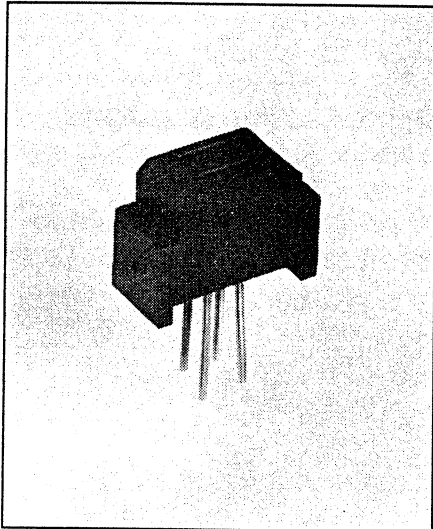


Reflective Object Sensor Type OPB712



Features

- Photodarlington output
- Unfocused for sensing diffuse surface
- Low cost plastic housing

Description

The OPB712 consists of an infrared emitting diode and an NPN silicon photodarlington mounted "side-by-side" on parallel axes in a infrared transmissive plastic housing. Both the emitting diode and photodarlington are molded out of black infrared transmissive plastic to reduce ambient light noise. The photodarlington responds to radiation from the emitter only when a reflective object passes within its field of view.

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

Storage and Operating Temperature -40° C to +85° 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 (1 μs pulse width, 300 pps) 3.0 A
Reverse DC Voltage 2.0 V
Power Dissipation 80 mW⁽²⁾

Output Photodarlington

Collector-Emitter Voltage 15 V
Emitter-Collector Voltage 5.0 V
Collector DC Current 125 mA
Power Dissipation 125 mW⁽⁷⁾

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) d is the distance from the assembly head to the reflective surface.
- (4) Measured using Eastman Kodak neutral white test card with 90% diffuse reflectance as a reflecting surface. Reference: Eastman Kodak, Catalog #1257795.
- (5) Crosstalk (Icx) is the collector current measured with the indicated current in the input diode and with no reflecting surface.
- (6) Lower curve is based on a calculated worst case condition rather than the conventional -2σ limit.
- (7) Derate linearly 2.08 mW/° C above 25° C.
- (8) Performance curves are those of the OPB707. These curves represent the response of the OPB712 at the same conditions.
- (9) All parameters tested using pulse technique.

Type OPB712

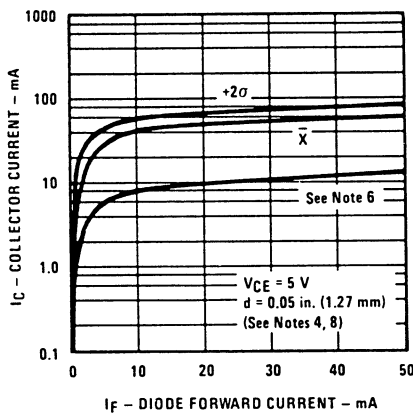
Electrical Characteristics ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

REFLECTIVE OBJECT SENSORS

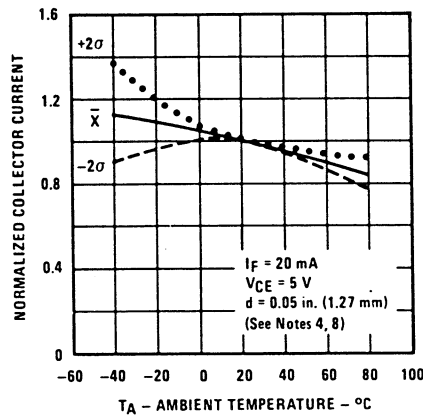
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
Input Diode					
V_F	Forward Voltage		1.70	V	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$
I_R	Reverse Current		100	μA	$V_R = 2.0\text{ V}$
Output Photodarlington					
$V_{(BR)CEO}$	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	15		V	$I_C = 100\ \mu\text{A}$
$V_{(BR)ECO}$	Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage	5.0		V	$I_E = 100\ \mu\text{A}$
I_{CEO}	Collector Dark Current		250	nA	$V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}, I_F = 0, E_e \leq 0.1\ \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$
Combined					
$I_{C(ON)}$	On-State Collector Current	20		mA	$V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}, I_F = 20\text{ mA}, d = 0.080\text{ in. (2.03 mm)}$ ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾
I_{CX}	Crosstalk		25	μA	$V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}, I_F = 20\text{ mA},$ No Reflecting Surface ⁽⁵⁾
$V_{CE(SAT)}$	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage		1.10	V	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}, I_C = 5\text{ mA}, d = 0.080\text{ in. (2.03 mm)}$ ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

Typical Performance Curves

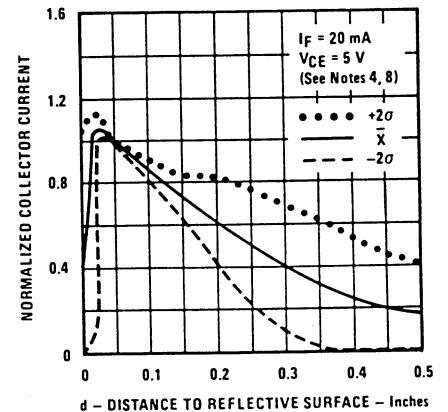
Collector Current vs. Diode Forward Current



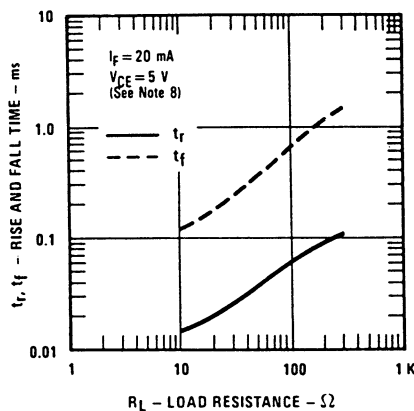
Normalized Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature



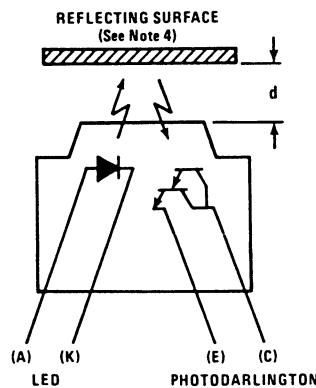
Normalized Collector Current vs. Object Distance



Rise and Fall Time vs. Load Resistance



Test Condition



Optek reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve design and to supply the best product possible.

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