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## Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832
Email \& Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, \#122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China

## Dual Channel Encoder

## OPB822S, OPB822SD

## OPB826S, OPB826SD

## Features:

- Non-contact switching
- Single or double apertures for high resolution
- Choice of slot widths
- Choice of side-by-side or over/under dual channels
- Choice of electrical outputs



## Description:

Each OPB822 and OPB826 slotted switch consists of two infrared emitting diodes and two NPN silicon phototransistors mounted on opposite sides of a $0.090^{\prime \prime}(2.29 \mathrm{~mm})$ wide slot (OPB822) or a $0.100^{\prime \prime}(2.54 \mathrm{~mm})$ wide slot (OPB826).

OPB822 uses an side-by-side mounting configuration, while OPB826 uses an over/under mounting configuration. OPB822S has $0.01^{\prime \prime}$ by $0.04^{\prime \prime}(0.25 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.02 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) apertures in front of both phototransistors while the OPB822SD has the aperture in front of both phototransistors and both emitters. The OPB826S has 0.04 " by 0.04 " ( $1.02 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.02 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) apertures in front of both phototransistors while the OPB826SD has the aperture in front of both phototransistors and both emitters.

Dual channels enable direction of travel sensing, with the low-cost plastic housing reduces possible interference from ambient light and provides protection from dust and dirt.

Phototransistor switching occurs when an opaque object passes through the device slot.
For information on encoder design, see Application Bulletin 203 at:

Custom electrical, wire and cabling and connectors are available. Contact your local representative or OPTEK for more information.

## Applications:

- Encoders
- Non-contact object sensing
- Assembly line automation
- Machine automation
- Equipment security
- Machine safety

| Part <br> Number | LED Peak Wavelength | Sensor | Slot <br> Width / <br> Depth | Aperture <br> Emitter/ <br> Sensor | Lead <br> Length / <br> Spacing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPB822S | Dual 935 nm | Dual Transistor | $\begin{gathered} 0.09 " ~ / ~ \\ 0.30^{\prime \prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { None / } \\ 0.01 " \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.35 " / \\ 0.30 " \end{gathered}$ |
| OPB822SD |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.01 " / \\ 0.01 " \end{gathered}$ |  |
| OPB826S | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dual } \\ 890 \mathrm{~nm} \end{gathered}$ | Dual Transistor | $\begin{gathered} 0.10 " / \\ 0.42^{\prime \prime} \end{gathered}$ | NA / 0.04" | $\begin{gathered} 0.20 " / \\ 0.74 " \end{gathered}$ |
| OPB826SD |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.04 " / \\ 0.04 " \end{gathered}$ |  |

## OPB822



| Pin \# | Description | Pin \# | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | Cathode-1 | 1 | Collector-1 |
| 7 | Anode-1 | 2 | Emitter-1 |
| 6 | Cathode-2 | 3 | Collector-2 |
| 5 | Anode-2 | 4 | Emitter-2 |

[ MILLIMETERS]
inches
OPB826


| Pin \# | Description | Pin \# | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | Cathode-1 | 1 | Collector-1 |
| 7 | Cathode-2 | 2 | Collector-2 |
| 6 | Anode-2 | 3 | Emitter-2 |
| 5 | Anode-1 | 4 | Emitter-1 |


| 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. |


[ MILLIMETERS]
INCHES

Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

| Storage \& Operating Temperature Range | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Lead Soldering Temperature [1/16 inch (1.6mm) from the case for 5 sec. with soldering iron ${ }^{(1)}$ | $240^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Input Diode

| Forward DC Current |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| OPB822S, OPB822SD | 50 mA |
| OPB826S, OPB826SD |  |
| Peak Forward Current (1 $\mu$ s pulse width, 300 pps$)$ | 1 A |
| Reverse DC Voltage | 2 V |
| Power Dissipation ${ }^{(2)}$ | 100 mW |

Output Phototransistor

| Collector-Emitter Voltage |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Emitter-Collector Voltage | 30 V |
| Collector DC Current | 5 V |
| Power Dissipation ${ }^{(2)}$ | 30 mA |

Notes:
(1) RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 seconds maximum when flow soldering.
(2) Derate linearly $1.67 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) Methanol or isopropanol are recommended as cleaning agents. Plastic housing is soluble in chlorinated hydrocarbons and ketones. Spray and wipe; do not submerge.
(4) Derate linearly $3.33 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(5) All parameters tested using pulse techniques.
(6) Feature controlled at body.

Encoder Sequence for OPB826

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 110001100 \text { Channel A } \\
& 10011001 \text { Channel B }
\end{aligned}
$$



For information on encoder design, see Application Bulletin 203 at:
http://www.optekinc.com/pdf/App_Note_203.pdf


## OPB826S, OPB826SD

Electrical Characteristics (OPB822, OPB826) ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | TEST CONDITIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Input Diode (see OP140 for OPB822 or OP266 for OPB826 for additional information)

| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | Forward Voltage | - | - | 1.7 | V | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | Reverse Current | - | - | 100 | $\mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R}}=2 \mathrm{~V}$ |

Output Phototransistor (see OP550 for OPB822 or OP506 for OPB826 for additional information)

| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {(BR)(CEO) }}$ | Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage | 30 | - | - | V | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\text {(BR)(ECO) }}$ | Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage | 5 | - | - | V | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}=100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {CEO }}$ | Collector-Emitter Leakage Current | - | - | 100 | nA | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0, \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{E}}=0$ |

## Coupled

| $I_{\text {con }}$ | On-State Collector Current OPB822S <br> OPB822SD <br> OPB826S <br> OPB826SD | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 100 \\ & 250 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | - |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ <br> $\mu \mathrm{A}$ <br> $\mu \mathrm{A}$ <br> $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cE(SAT) }}$ | Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage OPB822S <br> OPB822SD <br> OPB826S <br> OPB826SD |  | - - - | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=125 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=50 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=125 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=50 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=20 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {cx } 1}$ | Crosstalk <br> OPB822D, OPB822SD <br> OPB826S <br> OPB826SD |  | - | $\begin{gathered} 250 \\ 20 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F} 1}=0 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F} 2}=20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=10 \mathrm{~V}$ |

Notes:
(1) All parameters tested using pulse techniques.

