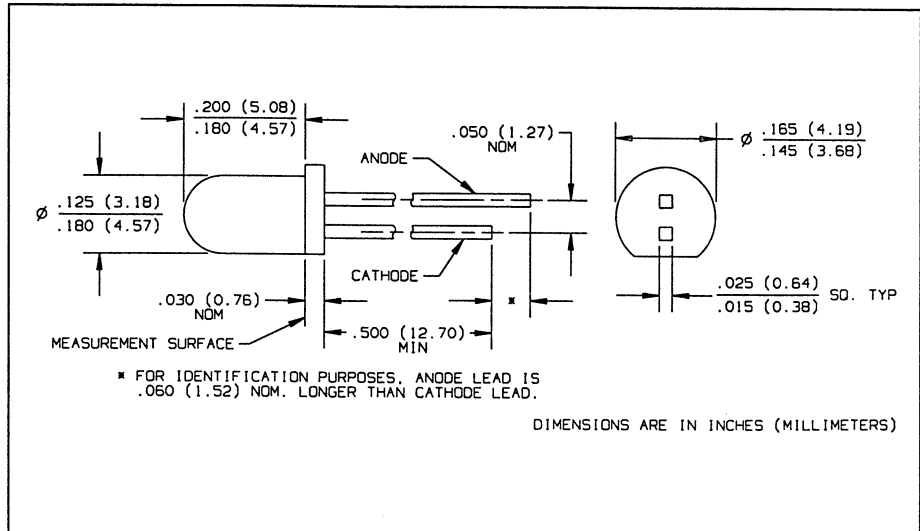
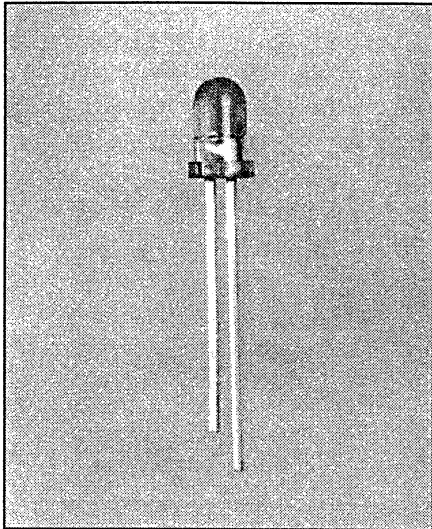


# GaAlAs Plastic Infrared Emitting Diodes

## Types OP265A, OP265B, OP265C, OP265D



### Features

- Narrow irradiance pattern
- Mechanically and spectrally matched to the OP505, OP535 series devices
- Significantly higher power output than GaAs at equivalent drive currents
- Wavelength matched to silicon's peak response
- T-1 package style

### Description

The OP265 series devices are 890nm high intensity gallium aluminum arsenide infrared emitting diodes molded in IR transmissive amber tinted epoxy packages. The narrow irradiance pattern provides high on-axis intensity for excellent coupling efficiency.

### Replaces

K6600

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

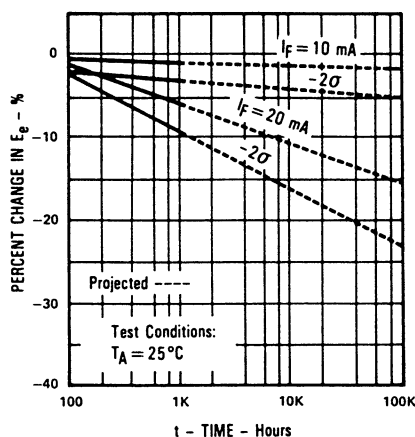
Reverse Voltage	2.0 V
Continuous Forward Current	50 mA
Peak Forward Current (1 $\mu\text{s}$ pulse width, 300 pps)	3.0 A
Storage and Operating Temperature Range	$-40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+100^\circ\text{C}$
Lead Soldering Temperature [1/16 inch (1.6 mm) from case for 5 sec. with soldering iron]	$260^\circ\text{C}^{(1)}$
Power Dissipation	$100\text{ mW}^{(2)}$

#### Notes:

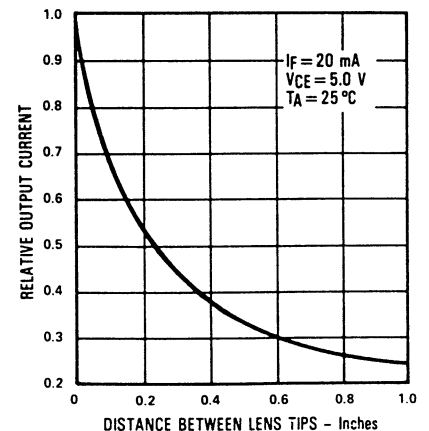
- (1) RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 sec. max. when flow soldering. A max. of 20 grams force may be applied to the leads when soldering.
- (2) Derate linearly  $1.33\text{ mW}/^\circ\text{C}$  above  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $E_{e(\text{APT})}$  is a measurement of the average apertured radiant incidence upon a sensing area  $0.081"$  (2.06 mm) in diameter, perpendicular to and centered on the mechanical axis of the lens, and  $0.590"$  (14.99 mm) from the measurement surface.  $E_{e(\text{APT})}$  is not necessarily uniform within the measured area.

### Typical Performance Curves

Percent Changes in Radiant Intensity vs Time



Coupling Characteristics of OP265 and OP505



# Types OP265A, OP265B, OP265C, OP265D

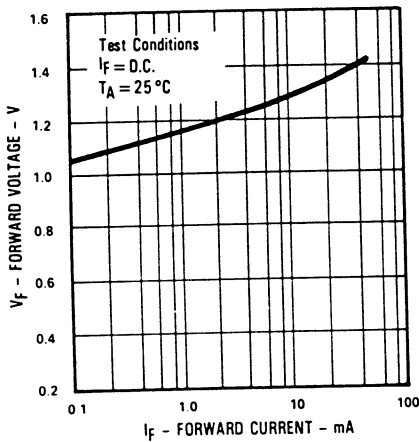
Electrical Characteristics ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	
$E_e(\text{APT})$	Apertured Radiant Incidence	OP265D	0.54			$\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}^{(3)}$
		OP265C	0.54		3.30	$\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$	
		OP265B	1.65		4.70	$\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$	
		OP265A	2.70			$\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$	
$V_F$	Forward Voltage			1.80	V	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	
$I_R$	Reverse Current			100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 2\text{ V}$	
$\lambda_p$	Wavelength at Peak Emission		890		nm	$I_F = 10\text{ mA}$	
B	Spectral Bandwidth Between Half Power Points		80		nm	$I_F = 10\text{ mA}$	
$\Delta\lambda_p/\Delta T$	Spectral Shift with Temperature		+0.18		$\text{nm}/^\circ\text{C}$	$I_F = \text{Constant}$	
$\theta_{HP}$	Emission Angle at Half Power Points		18		Deg.	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	
$t_r$	Output Rise Time		500		ns	$I_F(\text{PK}) = 100\text{ mA}$ , $\text{PW} = 10\ \mu\text{s}$ , D.C. = 10%	
$t_f$	Output Fall Time		250		ns	$I_F(\text{PK}) = 100\text{ mA}$ , $\text{PW} = 10\ \mu\text{s}$ , D.C. = 10%	

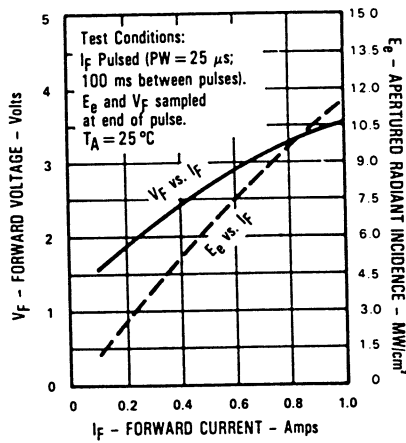
INFRARED EMITTING DIODES

## Typical Performance Curves

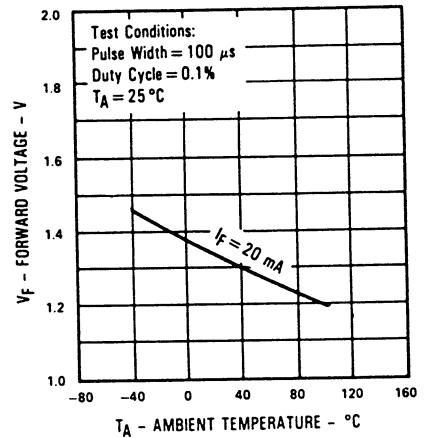
Forward Voltage vs Forward Current



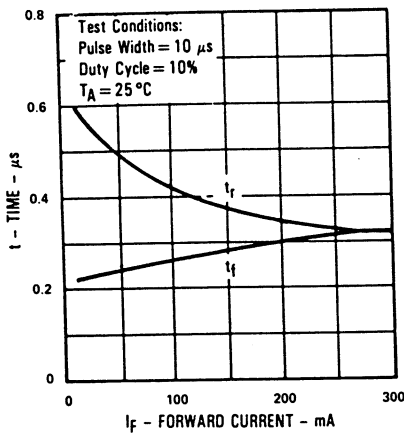
Forward Voltage and Radiant Incidence vs Forward Current



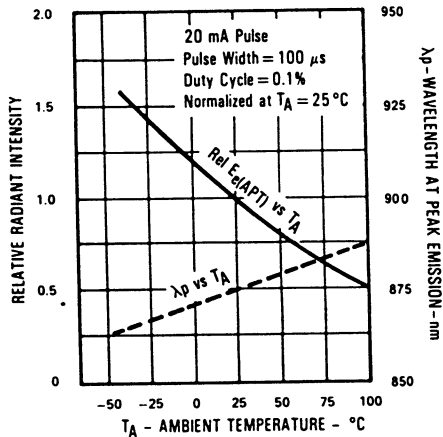
Forward Voltage vs Ambient Temperature



Rise Time and Fall Time vs Forward Current



Relative Radiant Intensity and Wavelength at Peak Emission vs Ambient Temperature



Relative Radiant Intensity vs Angular Displacement

