Plastic Infrared Emitting Diode

OP265FAA Series



Features:

- T-1 (3 mm) package style
- Narrow irradiance pattern
- Dome lens
- Higher power output than GaAs at equivalent drive currents
- 850 nm diode



Description:

Each device in the **OP265FAA** series is a high intensity gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode (GaAlAs) that is molded in an IR transmissive clear epoxy package with a dome lens. Devices feature a narrow source irradiance pattern and a variety of electrical characteristics. The small T-1 package style makes these devices ideal for space-limited applications.

These devices are mechanically and spectrally matched to other OPTEK products as follows:

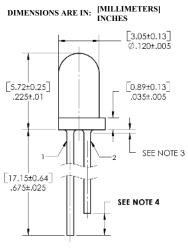
OP265 devices conform to the OP505 and OP535 series devices.

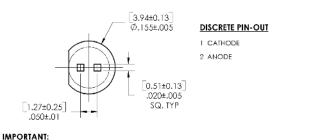
Please refer to Application Bulletins 208 and 210 for additional design information and reliability (degradation) data.

Applications:

- Space-limited applications
- Applications requiring coupling efficiency
- Battery-operated or voltage-limited applications

Ordering Information							
Part LED Peak Number Wavelength		Output Power (mW/cm²) Min / Max	I _F (mA) Typ / Max	Total Beam Angle	Lead Length		
OP265FAA		5.5 / NA		18°	0.50"		
OP265FAB	850 nm	7.5 / 12.5	20 / 50				
OP265FAC	850 11111	11.5 / 16.5	20 / 50				
OP265FAD		15.5 / NA					





IMPONIANI: For identification purposes, ANODE lead is shorter that the CATHODE lead in order to differentiate this product from regular OP265 and/or OP313.

Pin#	LED		
1	Cathode		
2	Anode		

NOTES:

- OUTSIDE DISCRETE SHELL IS POLYSULFONE P1700 CLEAR.
- THIS LED IS BUILT WITH A 850nm CHIP.
- MAX ALLOWABLE EPOXY MINISCUS IS 0.030.
- FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES, ANODE LEAD IS .065 ± .035 SHORTER THAN THE CATHODE LEAD.

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.

RoHS

Plastic Infrared Emitting Diode

OP265FAA Series



Electrical Specifications

bsolute Maximum Ratings (T _A = 25° C unless otherwise noted)				
Storage and Operating Temperature Range	-40° C to +100° C			
Reverse Voltage	2.0 V			
Continuous Forward Current	50 mA			
Peak Forward Current (1 μs pulse width, 300 pps)	3.0 A			
Lead Soldering Temperature [1/16 inch (1.6 mm) from case for 5 seconds with soldering iron]	260° C ⁽¹⁾			
Power Dissipation	100 mW ⁽²⁾			

Notes:

- 1. RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 second maximum when flow soldering. A maximum of 20 grams force may be applied to the leads when soldering.
- 2. Derate linearly at 1.33 mW/° C above 25° C.
- 3. E_{E(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(APT)} is not necessarily uniform within the measured area.

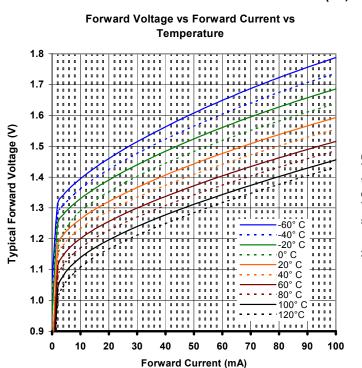
Electrical Characteristics (T _A = 25° C unless otherwise noted)								
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS		
Input Diode								
E _{E (APT)}	Apertured Radiant Incidence OP265FAA OP265FAB OP265FAC OP265FAD	5.50 7.50 11.50 15.50	- - -	- 12.5 16.5	mW/cm²	I _F = 20 mA Aperture = 0.081" diameter Distance = 0.590" from seating surface to aperture surface		
V _F	Forward Voltage	-	-	1.80	V	I _F = 20 mA		
I _R	Reverse Current	-	10	-	μΑ	V _R = 10 V		
λ_{P}	Wavelength at Peak Emission	-	850	-	nm	I _F = 10 mA		
$\Delta\lambda_P/\Delta T$	Spectral Shift with Temperature	-	±0.18	-	nm/°C	I _F = Constant		
θ_{HP}	Emission Angle at Half Power Points	-	18	-	Degree	I _F = 20 mA		
t _r	Output Rise Time	-	10	-	ns	I _{F(PK)} =100 mA, PW=10 μs, D.C.=10.0%		
t _f	Output Fall Time	-	10	-	ns			

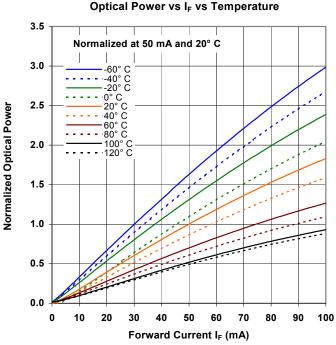
Plastic Infrared Emitting Diode

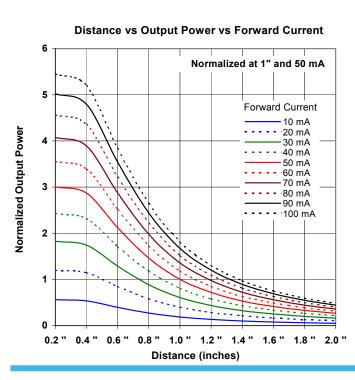
OP265FAA Series

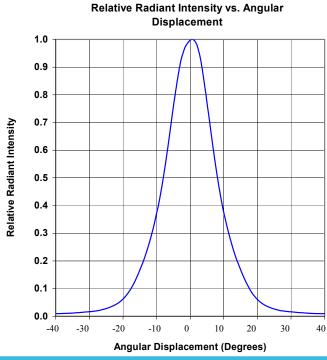


Performance OP265F (AA, AB, AC, AD)









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.