OPE5194

The **OPE5194** is GaAs infrared emitting diode that is designed for low forward voltage and high reliability. This device is optimized for efficiency at emission wavelength 940nm and has a high radiant efficiency over a wide range of forward current. This device is packaged T1-3/4 plastic package and has narrow beam angle with lensed package and cup frame.

FEATURES

- High-output power
- Narrow beam angle
- High reliability
- Available for pulse operating
- Low cost

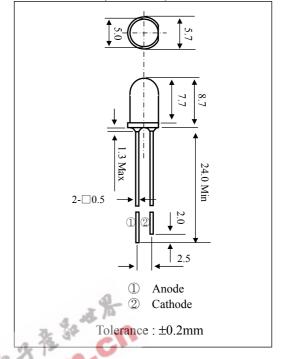
APPLICATIONS

- Optical emitters
- Optical switches
- Smoke sensors
- IR remote control
- IR sound transmission

STORAGE

- Condition: 5°C~35°C,R.H.60%
- Terms: within 3 months from production date
- Remark : Once the package is opened, the products should be used within a day. Otherwise, it should be keeping in a damp proof box with desiccants.
- * Please take proper steps in order to secure reliability and safety in required conditions and environments for this device.

DIMENSIONS (Unit: mm)



MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Power Dissipation	P_{D}	150	mW
Forward current	I_{F}	100	mA
Pulse forward current	I_{FP}	1.0	A
Reverse voltage	V_R	5.0	V
Operating temp.	Topr.	- 25∼ +85	°C
Soldering temp. *2	Tsol.	260.	°C

^{*1.} Duty ratio = 1/100, pulse width=0.1ms.

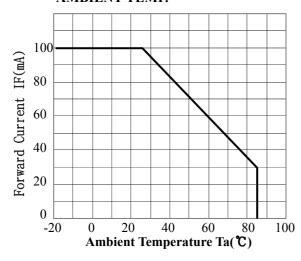
ELECTRO-OPTICALCHARACTERISTICS

(Ta=25°C)

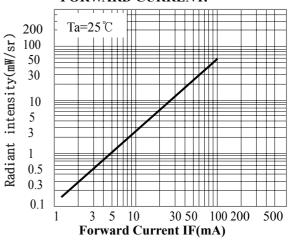
Item	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Forward voltage	V_{F}	$I_F = 100 \text{mA}$		1.4	1.7	V
Reverse current	I_R	$V_R = 5V$			10	μΑ
Capacitance	Ct	f = 1 MHz		20		pF
Radiant intensity	Ie	$I_F=100mA$		55		mW/sr
Peak emission wavelength	λ_p	$I_F = 50 \text{mA}$		940		nm
Spectral bandwidth 50%	Δλ	$I_F = 50 \text{mA}$		45		nm
Half angle	ΔΘ	$I_F=100mA$		±10		deg.

^{*2.}Lead Soldering Temperature (2mm from case for 5sec.).

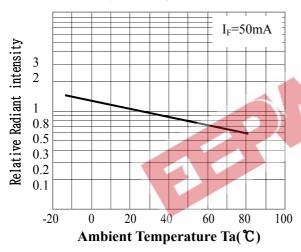
• FORWARD CURRENT Vs. AMBIENT TEMP.



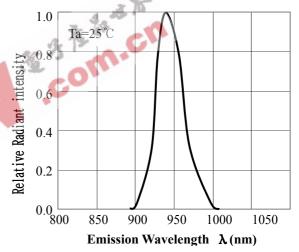
 RADIANT INTENSITY Vs. FORWARD CURRENT.



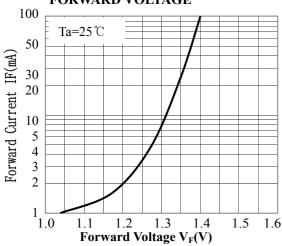
• RELATIVE RADIANT INTENSITY Vs. AMBIENT TEMP.



• RELATIVE RADIANT INTENSITY Vs. EMISSION WAVELENGTH.



• FORWARD CURRENT Vs. FORWARD VOLTAGE



• ANGULAR DISPLACEMENT VS RELATIVE RADIANT INTENSITY

