Infrared Light Emitting Diode

OP205CL



Features:

- High power GaAIAs
- Narrow beam angle—near parallel beam
- 875 nm wavelength
- TO-46 package
- Wide operating temperature range

OBSOLETE



Description:

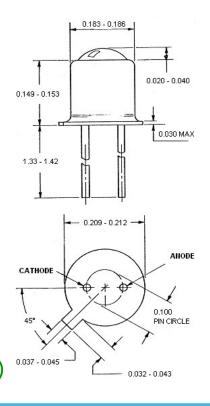
The **OP205CL** is a high efficiency GaAlAs infrared LED mounted in a TO-46 metal can package. The device features a special dome lens that allows a very narrow beam angle. The result is a near parallel beam that is useful in applications that requires a collimated light source with a uniform intensity pattern.

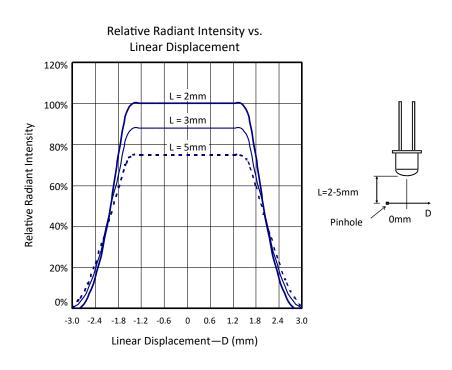
OP205CL LED is mechanically and spectrally matched to OP800 series phototransistors.

Applications:

- Optical encoders
- Triangulation sensors
- Long distance sensing

Ordering Information							
Part	LED Peak	Total Beam	Lead				
Number	Wavelength	Angle	Length				
OP205CL	875 nm	10°	34mm				





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.

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Electrical Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T _A = 25° C unless otherwise noted)				
Storage Temperature Range	-40° C to +125° C			
Operating Temperature Range	-40° C to +100° C			
Lead Soldering Temperature	260° C ⁽¹⁾			
Reverse Voltage	3.0 V			
Continuous Forward Current	50 mA			
Power Dissipation	160 mW ⁽²⁾			

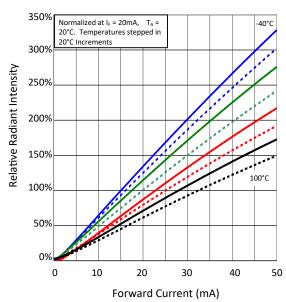
Electrical Characteristics (T_A = 25° C unless otherwise noted)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
P _O	Radiant Intensity	8.5	12.0	-	mW	I _F = 50mA ⁽³⁾
V _F	Forward Voltage	-	-	2.0	V	I _F = 50mA
I _R	Reverse Current	-	-	10	μΑ	V _R = 3.0V
λ _P	Peak Emission Wavelength	-	875	-	nm	I _F = 20mA
ӨнР	Total Emission Angle at Half Power Points	-	6	10	Deg.	I _F = 20mA

Notes:

- 1. Solder time less than 5 seconds at temperature extreme.
- 2. De-rate linearly at 2.17 mW/° C above 25° C.
- 3. Total Optical Power (P_O) is measured by OPTEK Technology equipment.

Relative Radiant Intensity vs.



Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

