

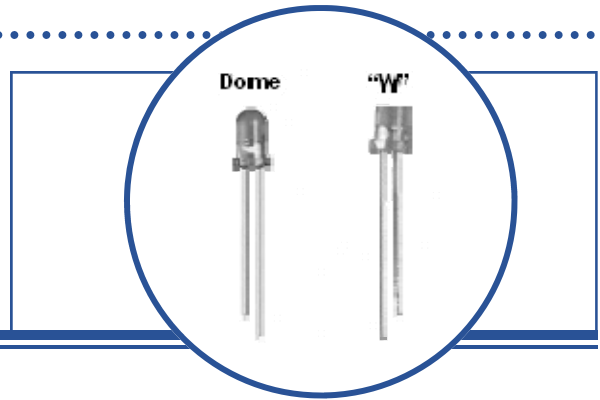
# Plastic Infrared Emitting Diode

## OP165, OP166 Series



### Features:

- T-1 (3 mm) package style
- Choice of narrow or wide irradiance pattern
- Choice of dome lens or flat lens
- Mechanically and spectrally matched to other OPTEK devices
- Higher power output than GaAs at equivalent drive currents
- 935 nm diode



### Description:

Each device in the **OP165** and **OP166** series is a high intensity gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode (GaAIAs) that is molded in an IR transmissive clear epoxy package with either a dome or flat lens. Devices feature narrow and wide irradiance patterns and a variety of electrical characteristics. The small T-1 package style makes these devices ideal for space-limited applications.

*OP165 and OP166 devices are mechanically and spectrally matched 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 Number          | LED Peak Wavelength | Output Power (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> ) Min / Max | I <sub>F</sub> (mA) Typ / Max | Total Beam Angle | Lead Length |
| OP165A               | 935 nm              | 1.95 / NA                                    | 20 / 50                       | 18°              | 0.50"       |
| OP165B               |                     | 1.40 / 2.20                                  |                               |                  |             |
| OP165C               |                     | 0.85 / 1.60                                  |                               |                  |             |
| OP165D               |                     | 0.28 / NA                                    |                               |                  |             |
| OP165W               |                     | 0.50 / NA                                    |                               | 90°              |             |
| OP166A               |                     | 1.95 / NA                                    |                               | 18°              |             |
| OP166B               |                     | 1.40 / 2.20                                  |                               |                  |             |
| OP166C               |                     | 0.85 / 1.60                                  |                               |                  |             |
| OP166D               |                     | 0.28 / NA                                    |                               |                  |             |
| OP166W               |                     | 0.50 / NA                                    |                               |                  |             |



RoHS

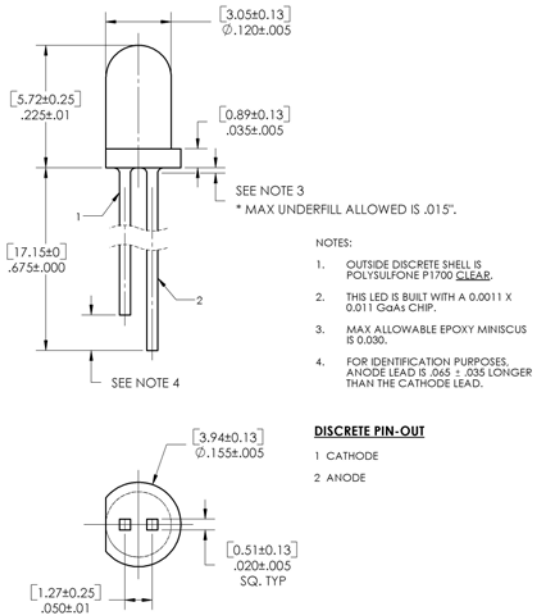
OPTEK reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve design and to supply the best product possible.

# Plastic Infrared Emitting Diode

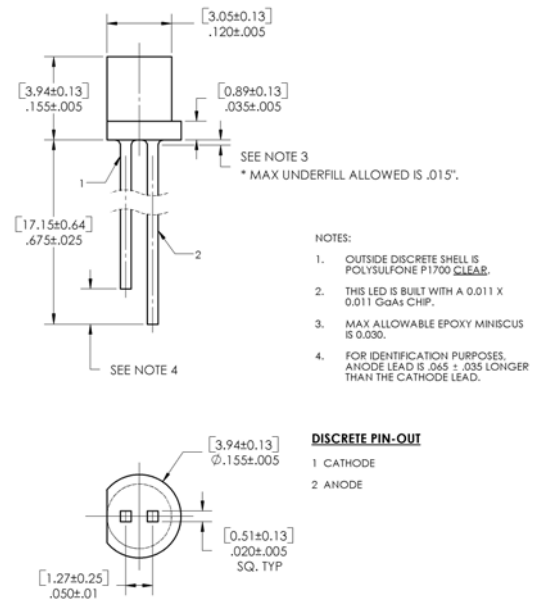
## OP165, OP166 Series



### OP165 (A, B, C, D)



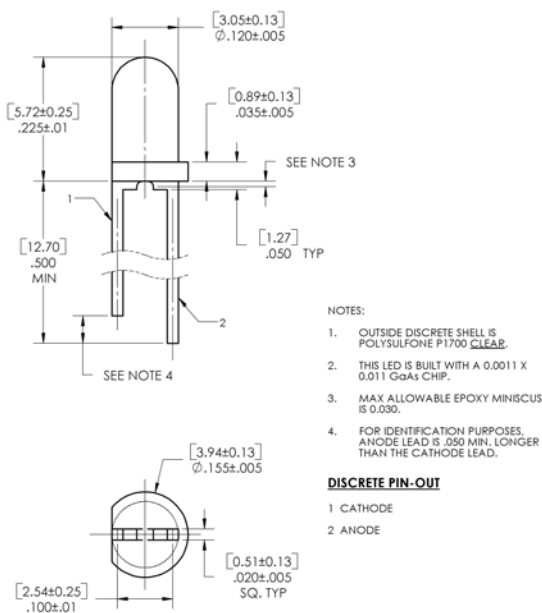
### OP165W



DIMENSIONS ARE IN: [MILLIMETERS] INCHES

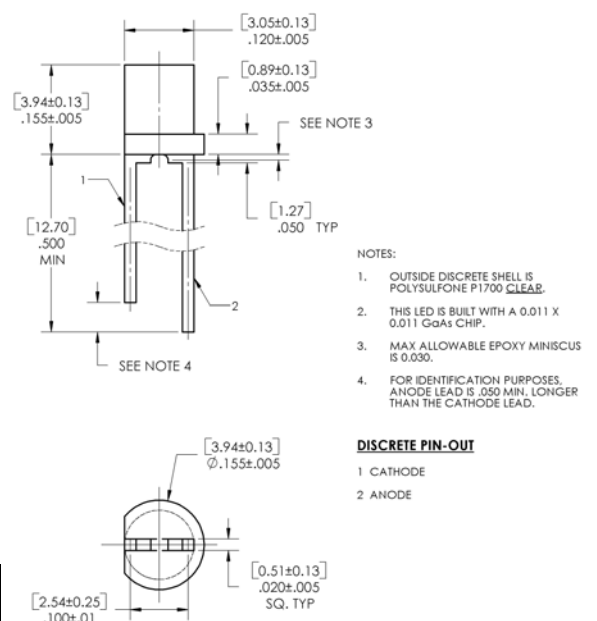
### OP166 (A, B, C, D)

\* MAX UNDERFILL ALLOWED IS .015".  
 \*\* ELBOW OF LEADFRAME NOT MORE THAN .005" FROM FLANGE.



### OP166W

\* MAX UNDERFILL ALLOWED IS .015".  
 \*\* ELBOW OF LEADFRAME NOT MORE THAN .005" FROM FLANGE.



| Pin # | LED     |
|-------|---------|
| 1     | Cathode |
| 2     | Anode   |

#### 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.

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# Plastic Infrared Emitting Diode

## OP165, OP166 Series



### Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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 $\mu\text{s}$ 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                |
| Power Dissipation   | 100 mW <sup>(1)</sup> |

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

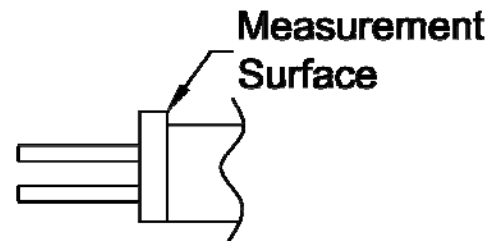
| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | TEST CONDITIONS |
|--------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----------------|
|--------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----------------|

#### Input Diode

|                              |  |      |          |      |                    |  |
|------------------------------|--|------|----------|------|--------------------|--|
| $E_{E(APT)}$                 | Apertured Radiant Incidence<br>OP165A, OP166A                                      | 1.95 | -        | -    | mW/cm <sup>2</sup> | $I_F = 20\text{ mA}^{(2)}$                                       |
| $P_O$                        | Radiant Power Output<br>OP165W, OP166W   | 0.50 | -        | -    | mW                 | $I_F = 20\text{ mA}$   |
| $V_F$                        | Forward Voltage  | -    | -        | 1.60 | 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  | -    | 935      | -    | nm                 | $I_F = 10\text{ mA}$   |
| B                            | Spectral Bandwidth between Half Power Points                                       | -    | 50       | -    | nm                 | $I_F = 10\text{ mA}$   |
| $\Delta\lambda_P / \Delta T$ | Spectral Shift with Temperature<br>OP165, OP166 (A, B, C, D)<br>OP165W, OP166W     | -    | -        | -    | nm/°C              | $I_F = \text{Constant}$  |
| $\theta_{HP}$                | Emission Angle at Half Power Points<br>OP165, OP166 (A, B, C, D)<br>OP165W, OP166W | -    | 18<br>90 | -    | Degree             | $I_F = 20\text{ mA}$   |
| $t_r$                        | Output Rise Time   | -    | 1000     | -    | ns                 | $I_{F(PK)} = 100\text{ mA}, PW = 10\ \mu\text{s}, D.C. = 10.0\%$ |
| $t_f$                        | Output Fall Time   | -    | 500      | -    | ns                 |  |

#### Notes:

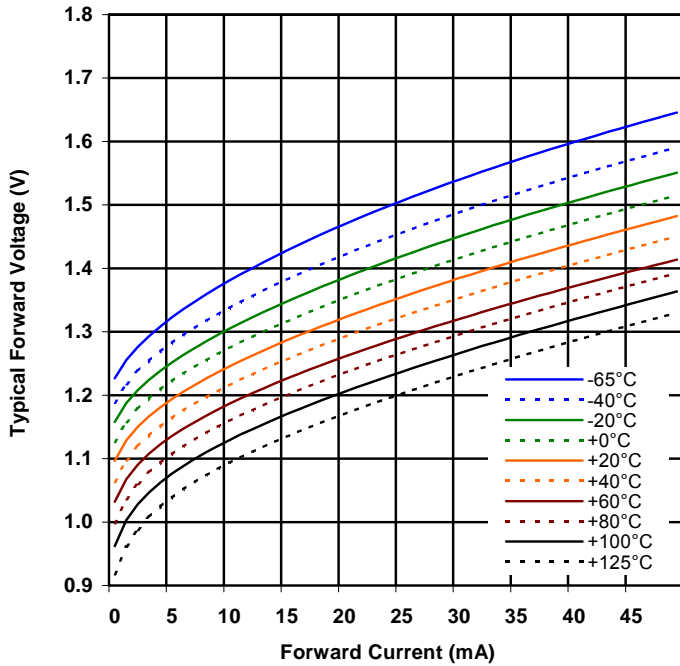
- Derate linearly 1.33 mW/°C above 25°C
- $E_{E(APT)}$  is a measurement of the average apertured radiant incidence upon a sensing area 0.081" (2.06 mm) in diameter, perpendicular to and centered on the mechanical axis of the lens, and 0.590" (14.99 mm) from the measurement surface.  $E_{E(APT)}$  is not necessarily uniform within the measured areas.



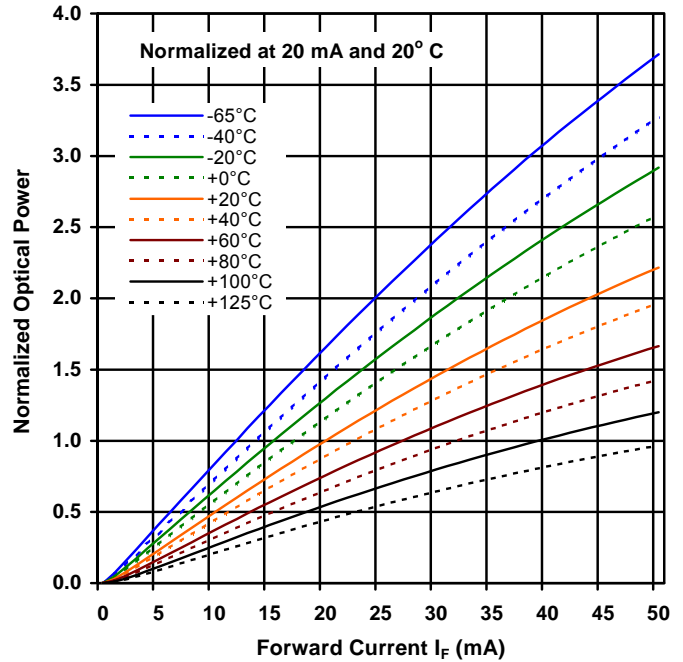
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OP165, OP166 (A, B, C, D, W)

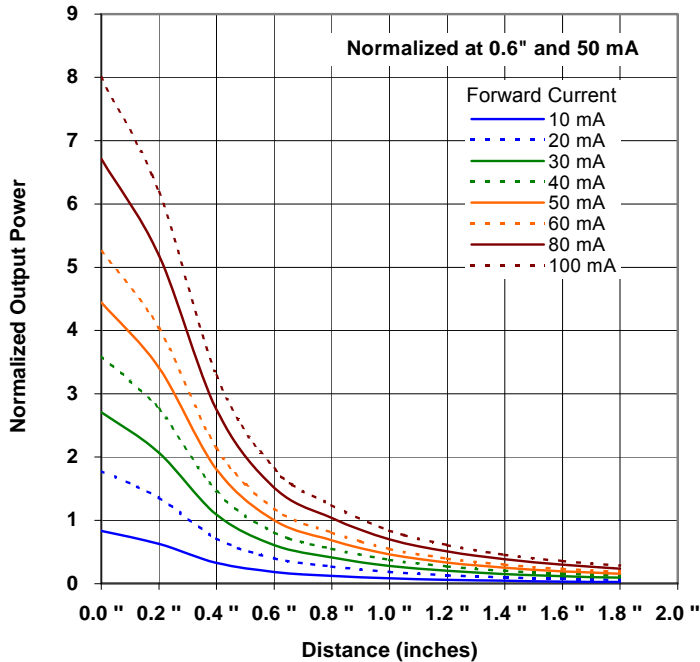
Forward Voltage vs Forward Current vs Temperature



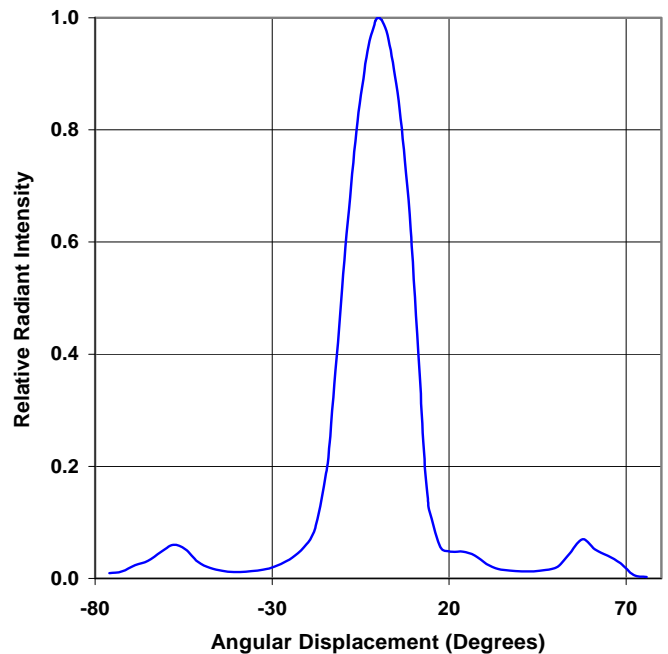
Optical Power vs  $I_F$  vs Temp



Distance vs Output Power vs Forward Current



Relative Radiant Intensity vs Angular Displacement



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