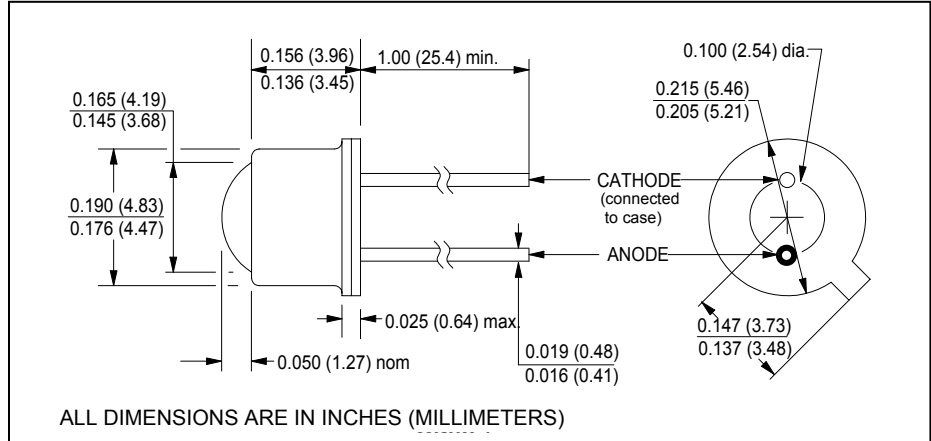


# CLE135

## High Efficiency Gallium Arsenide IRED



March, 2001



### features

- high power output
- 945nm wavelength
- TO-46 hermetic package
- cathode connected to case

### description

The CLE135 is an advanced, high-efficiency, GaAs infrared emitting diode. Output power is comparable to standard AlGaAs emitters. The TO-46 header provides the thermal environment for reliable operation over a wide temperature range. The lens is designed to provide a collimated radiation pattern in the range of 0.10" to 0.20" from the tip of the lens. Call Clairex for applications assistance.

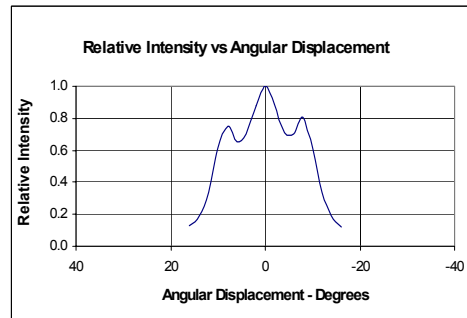
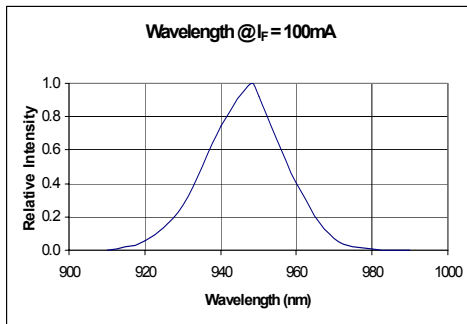
### absolute maximum ratings ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise stated)

storage temperature .....	-65°C to +150°C
operating temperature .....	-55°C to +125°C
junction temperature <sup>(1)</sup> .....	+150°C
lead soldering temperature <sup>(2)</sup> .....	240°C
continuous forward current <sup>(3)</sup> .....	100mA
peak forward current <sup>(4)</sup> .....	3A
reverse voltage .....	5V
power dissipation <sup>(5)</sup> .....	200mW

### notes:

1. Maximum operating temperature of the metallurgical junction.
2. 0.06" (1.5mm) from the header for 5 seconds maximum. Maximum temperature can be 260°C if wave soldering.
3. Derate linearly 0.80mA/°C from 25°C free air temperature to  $T_A = +125^\circ\text{C}$ .
4. Pulsed condition only. Maximum pulse width is 2.0μs at 2% duty cycle. Use good judgement when operating this device under these conditions. Thermal transients exceeding these restrictions can cause irreversible damage.
5. Derate linearly 1.60mW/°C from 25°C free air temperature to  $T_A = +125^\circ\text{C}$ .

### fundamental characteristics



Clairex reserves the right to make changes at any time to improve design and to provide the best possible product.

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Clairex Technologies, Inc.  
Phone: 972-265-4900

1301 East Plano Parkway  
Fax: 972-265-4949

Plano, Texas 75074-8524  
www.clairex.com

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## High Efficiency Gallium Arsenide IRED



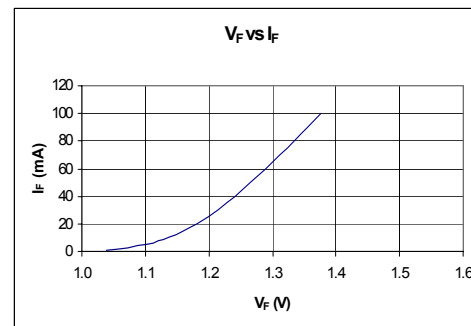
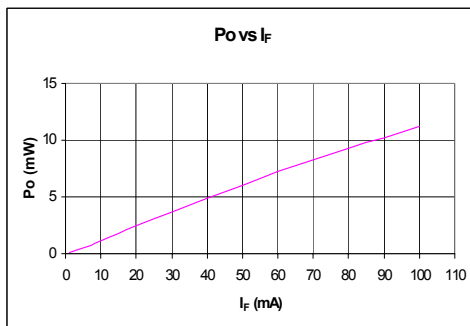
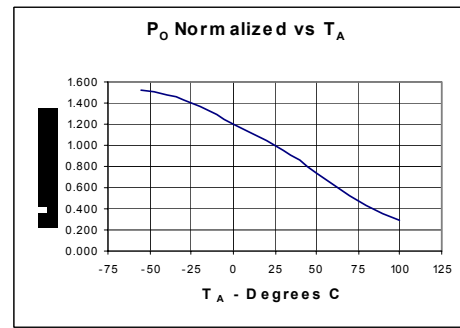
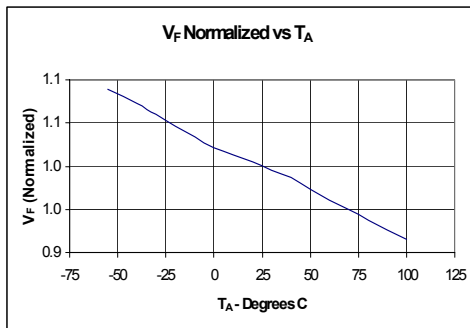
March, 2001

electrical characteristics ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)					
symbol	parameter	min	max	units	test conditions
$P_O$	Total power output <sup>(6)</sup>	7.0	-	mW	$I_F = 100\text{mA}$
$E_e$	Irradiance <sup>(7)</sup>	450	-	$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$
$V_F$	Forward voltage	-	1.4	V	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$
$I_R$	Reverse current	-	10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 3\text{V}$

notes: 6. Total power output measured in an integrating sphere.

7.  $E_e$  is a measure of irradiance (power/unit area) within a 0.444" (1.128cm) diameter area, centered on the mechanical axis of the device and spaced 2.54" (6.45cm) from the lens side of the tab. This is geometrically equivalent to a 10° cone.

typical characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (not guaranteed by test)				
symbol	parameter	value	units	conditions
$P_O$	Total power output <sup>(6)</sup>	11	mW	$I_F = 100\text{mA}$
$E_e$	Typical irradiance <sup>(7)</sup>	2.5	$\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$	$I_F = 100\text{mA}$
$\lambda_P$	Peak emission wavelength	945	nm	$I_F = 100\text{mA}$
BW	Spectral bandwidth at half power points	30	nm	$I_F = 100\text{mA}$
$\Theta_{HP}$	Emission angle at half power points	22	deg.	$I_F = 100\text{mA}$
$V_F$	Forward voltage	1.35	V	$I_F = 100\text{mA}$
$t_r$	Radiation rise time	500	ns	$I_{F(PK)}=100\text{mA}$ , $f=1\text{kHz}$ , D.C.=50%
$t_f$	Radiation fall time	500	ns	$I_{F(PK)}=100\text{mA}$ , $f=1\text{kHz}$ , D.C.=50%



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