Plastic Infrared Emitting Diode

OP290 Series

Obsolete [OP291 (B, C), OP292 (B, C), OP293C, OP295C, OP296C, OP297 (B, C), OP298 (AB, AC, AD)]

Features:

- Choice of narrow or wide irradiance pattern
- Choice of power ranges
- Choice of T-1¾, TO-18 or TO-46 package
- Higher power output than GaAs at equivalent LEDs

Description:

Each device in this series, is a gallium aluminum arsenide infrared Light Emitting Diode (LED) that is molded in an IR-transmissive package with a wavelength centered at 890 nm, which closely matches the spectral response of silicon phototransistors, except for OP298AA, which has an 875 nm center wavelength. For identification purposes, each LED anode lead is longer than the cathode lead. ***Package T-1¾*** devices include: **OP290 (A, B, C)**, **OP291A**, **OP292A**, **OP294 (A, B, C), OP295 (A, B), OP296 (A, B)**, **OP297A**, **OP299 (A, B, C)** and **OP297FAB, *Plastic Package TO-18*** *or* ***TO-46*** devices include: **OP293 (A, B)** and **OP298 (A, B, C, AA)**.

The **OP290** series forward current is specified under pulse conditions up to 1.5 amps, the **OP291A** forward current is specified under pulse conditions up to 100 milliamps and the **OP292A** forward current is specified under pulse conditions up to 1 amp. The Cathode Lead length is 0.06” (1.52 mm) shorter than the Anode Lead. The silver-copper lead frame offers excellent thermal characteristics.

The **OP293 (A, B)** have an included emission angle of 60° while the **OP298 (A, B, C)** have an included emission angle of 25°. The Cathode Lead length is 0.06” (1.52 mm) shorter than the Anode Lead. These devices, which come in a variety of power ranges offering a low cost replacement for TO-18 or TO-46 hermetic packages.

The OP298AA is a high irradiance output version with an included emission angle of 25°. The Cathode Lead length is 0.06” (1.52 mm) shorter than the Anode Lead. These devices, which come in a variety of power ranges offering a low cost replacement for TO-18 or TO-46 hermetic packages.

OP294 and **OP299** are designed for low-current or power-limited applications, such as battery supplies. They are similar to the **OP290** and **OP295**, but use a smaller chip that increases output efficiency at low current levels by increasing current density. Light output can be maximized with continuous (D.C.) forward current up to 100 mA or with pulsed forward current up to 750 mA. The Cathode Lead length is 0.06” (1.52 mm) shorter than the Anode Lead.

The **OP295 (A, B)** forward current is specified under pulse conditions up to 5 amps, the **OP296 (A, B)** forward current is specified under pulse conditions up to 2 amps and the **OP297A** forward current is specified under pulse conditions up to 1 amp. The Cathode Lead length is 0.06” (1.52 mm) shorter than the Anode Lead. The **OP297FAB** has a reversed polarity from the **OP297A**. The silver-copper lead frame offers excellent thermal characteristics.

All of these devices are spectrally and mechanically matched to the OP593 and OP598 series phototransistors.

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

RoHS

Applications:

- Non-contact reflective object sensor
- Assembly line automation
- Machine automation
- Machine safety
- End of travel sensor
- Door sensor
- Battery-operated applications

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Plastic Infrared Emitting Diode

OP290 Series

Obsolete [OP291 (B, C), OP292 (B, C), OP293C, OP295C, OP296C, OP297 (B, C), OP298 (AB, AC, AD)]

Part Number Guide — OP290 - OP299 Series

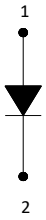
OP 2 9 X X W

Optek Assembly

Photodiode Output Family

Maximum Forward Current
- **0, 5 — 5 amps**
- **1, 6 — 2 amps**
- **2, 7 — 1 amps**
- **3, 8 — 200 milli-amps**
- **4, 9 — 750 milli-amps**

Electrical Specification Variations:
- **A — Parameter A**
- **B — Parameter B**
- **C — Parameter C**
- **D — Parameter D**
- **AA — Parameter BA**
- **AB — Parameter BB**



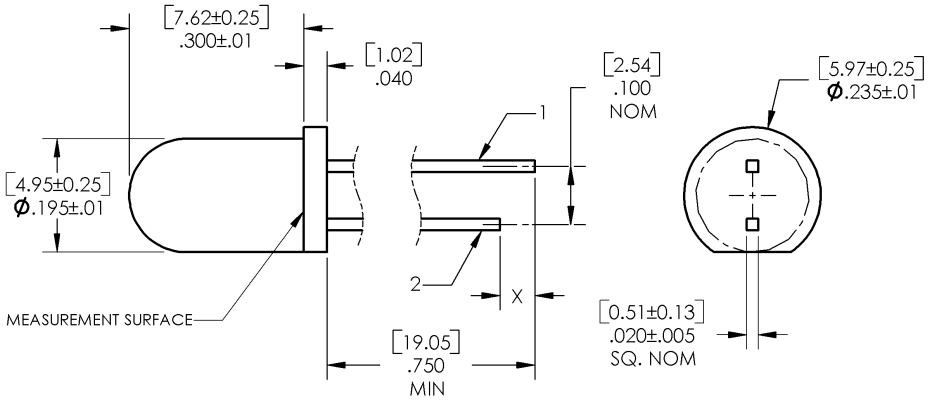
Electrical Connection A, B, C

Pin #	LED X = 0.060" (1.52 mm)
1	Anode
2	Cathode

Electrical Connection OP297FAB

Pin #	LED X = 0.060" (1.52 mm)
1	Cathode
2	Anode

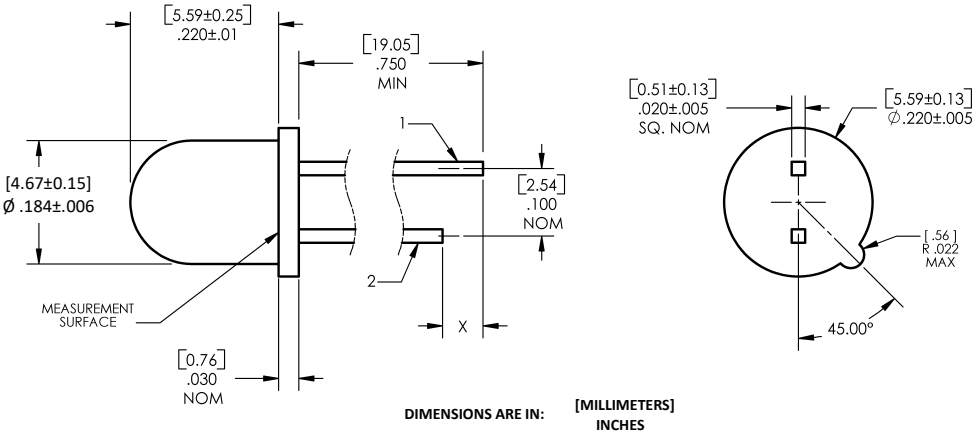
T-1¾ Package
OP290, OP291, OP292, OP294, OP295, OP296, OP297, OP299



TO-18, TO-46 Package
OP293 & OP298

Electrical Connection
A, B, C, AA

Pin #	LED X = 0.060" (1.52 mm)
1	Anode
2	Cathode



DIMENSIONS ARE IN: **[MILLIMETERS]** **INCHES**

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Electrical Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25° C unless otherwise noted)

Storage and Operating Temperature Range	-40° C to +100° C
Reverse Voltage	
OP290, OP292, OP294, OP295, OP297, OP299	5.0 V
OP291, OP293, OP296, OP298	2.0 V
Continuous Forward Current	
OP290, OP291, OP292	150 mA(1)
OP294, OP295, OP299	100 mA(1)
OP295, OP296, OP297	150 mA(1)
Continuous Forward Current, OP293, OP298	
Free Air	100 mA
Board Mounted	133 mA
Full Heat Sink	200 mA
Peak Forward Current	
OP290, OP295 (25 µs pulse width)	5.0 A
OP291, OP296 (100 µs pulse width)	2.0 A
OP292, OP297 (100 µs pulse width)	1.00 A
OP293, OP298 (25 µs pulse width)	2.0 A
OP294, OP299	750 mA

Notes:

1. For OP290, OP291, OP292, OP295, OP296 and OP297, derate linearly 1.67 mA/° C above 25° C (free-air). When used with heat sink (see note 5), derate linearly 2.07 mA/° C above 65° C (normal use). For OP293 and OP298, when measured in free-air, derate power dissipation linearly 1.43 mW/° C above 25° C. For OP294 and OP299, derate linearly 1.80 mW/° C above 25° C.

Electrical Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25° C unless otherwise noted)

Maximum Duty Cycle OP290 (25 µs pulse width @ 5 A)	1.25 %(1)
Lead Soldering Temperature [1/16 inch (1.6 mm) from case for 5 seconds with soldering iron]	260° C(2)
Power Dissipation, Free Air OP290, OP291, OP292, OP295, OP296, OP297 OP293, OP298 Power Dissipation, Board Mounted OP290, OP291, OP292, OP295, OP296, OP297 OP293, OP298 Power Dissipation, Full Heat Sink OP290, OP291, OP292, OP295, OP296, OP297 OP293, OP298	 333 mW(3) 142 mW(3) 533 mW(4) 200 mW(4) 1.11 W(5) 400 mW(5)
Power Dissipation OP294, OP299	180 mW

Notes:

1. For OP290, OP291, OP292, OP295, OP296 and OP297, refer to graph of Maximum Peak Pulse Current vs Pulse Width.
2. For all OPs in this series, RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 second maximum when soldering. A maximum of 20 grams force may be applied to the leads when flow soldering.
3. For OP290, OP291, OP292, OP295, OP296 and OP297, measured in free-air. Derate linearly 3.33 mW/° C above 25° C.
4. For OP290, OP291and OP292, mounted on 1/16" (1.6 mm) thick PCBoard with each lead soldered through 80 mil square lands 0.250" (6.35 mm) below flange of device. Derate linearly 5.33 mW/° C above 62.5°. For OP293 and OP298, mounted on 1/16" (1.60 mm) thick PCBoard with each lead soldered through 80 mil square lands 0.250" (6.35 mm) below flange of device. Derate power dissipation linearly 2.00 mW/° C above 25° C (normal use). For OP295, OP296 and OP297, mounted on 1/16" (1.6 mm) thick PCBoard with each lead soldered through 80 mil square lands 0.250" (6.35 mm) below flange of device. Derate linearly 5.33 mW/° C above 25° C.
5. Immersed in silicone fluid to simulate infinite heat sink. For OP290, OP291 and OP292, derate linearly 11.1 mW/° C above 95° C. For OP293 and OP298, derate power dissipation linearly 2.50 mW/° C above 25° C. For OP295, OP296 and OP297, derate linearly 11.1 mW/° C above 25° C.

Electrical Specifications

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
Input Diode						
$E_{E(APT)}$ [2]	Apertured Radiant Incidence OP290A OP290B OP290C	 210 180 150	 - - -	 - 300 -	mW/cm^2	I_F = 1.50 A [1][2] Measured into a 0.250" [6.35 mm] aperture 0.2" (5.08 mm) from the tip of the lens.
	OP291A OP293A OP293B OP298A OP298B OP298C	16 16 13 3.0 2.4 1.8	- - 22 - - -	- - 26 - 4.8 -		I_F = 100 mA [1][2] Measured into a 0.250" [6.35 mm] aperture 0.2" (5.08 mm) from the tip of the lens.
	OP292A	2.7	-	-		I_F = 20 mA [1][2] Measured into a 0.250" [6.35 mm] aperture 0.2" (5.08 mm) from the tip of the lens.
	OP294	0.50	-	1.50		I_F = 5 mA [1][2] Measured into a 0.250" [6.35 mm] aperture 0.200" (5.08mm) from the tip of the lens.
	OP295A OP295B	44 33	- -	- 77		I_F = 1.50 A [1][2] Measured into a 0.250" [6.35 mm] aperture 1.129" (28.7 mm) from the tip of the lens.
	OP296A OP296B OP298AA OP299	3.6 2.6 3.5 0.15	- - - -	- 6.6 - 0.45		I_F = 100 mA [1][2] Measured into a 0.250" [6.35 mm] aperture 1.129" (28.7 mm) from the tip of the lens.
	OP297FAB OP297A	2.4 0.7	- -	- -		I_F = 20 mA [1][2] Measured into a 0.250" [6.35 mm] aperture 1.129" (28.7 mm) from the tip of the lens.

Notes:

1. Measurement is taken at the end of a single 100 µs pulse. Heating due to increased pulse rate or pulse width will cause a decrease in reading.
2. Measurement of the average apertured radiant energy incident upon a sensing area 0.250" (6.35 mm) in diameter perpendicular to and centered on the mechanical axis of the lens and the specified distance from the end of the device. On all models in this series, $E_{E(APT)}$ is not necessarily uniform within the measured area.
3. Measurement is taken at the end of a single 10 ms pulse. Heating due to increased pulse rate or pulse width will cause a decrease in reading.

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Electrical Specifications

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

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
Input Diode						
V_F	Forward Voltage[3]					
	OP290, OP295	-	-	4.00	V	I_F = 1.50 A
	OP291, OP296	-	-	2.00		I_F = 100 mA
	OP292, OP297, OP297FAB	-	-	1.75		I_F = 20 mA
	OP293 (A, B), OP298 (A, B, C)	-	-	2.00		I_F = 1.50 A
	OP298AA	-	-	2.00		I_F = 100 mA
	OP294, OP299	-	-	1.50		I_F = 5 mA
I_R	Reverse Current[3]					
	OP290, OP292	-	-	10	µA	V_R = 5 V
	OP291, OP293, OP298 (A, B, C), OP296	-	-	100		V_R = 2 V
	OP298AA	-	-	100		V_R = 2 V
	OP294, OP299	-	-	10		V_R = 2 V
	OP295, OP297	-	-	10		V_R = 5 V
	OP297FAB	-	-	15		V_R = 5 V
λ_P	Wavelength at Peak Emission				nm	I_F = 10 mA
	OP290 (A, B, C), OP291A, OP292A, OP293 (A, B), OP294 (A, B, C), OP295 (A, B), OP296 (A, B), OP297A, OP298 (A, B, C), OP299	-	890	-		
	OP297FAB, OP298AA	-	875	-		
B	Spectral Bandwidth between Half Power Points	-	80	-	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				Degree	I_F = 20 mA
	OP290, OP291, OP292, OP294	-	50	-		
	OP293	-	60	-		
	OP295, OP296, OP297, OP299	-	20	-		
	OP298	-	25	-		
t_r	Output Rise Time	-	500	-	ns	$I_{F(PK)}$ = 100 mA, PW = 10 µs, and D.C. = 10.0 %
t_f	Output Fall Time	-	250	-	ns	

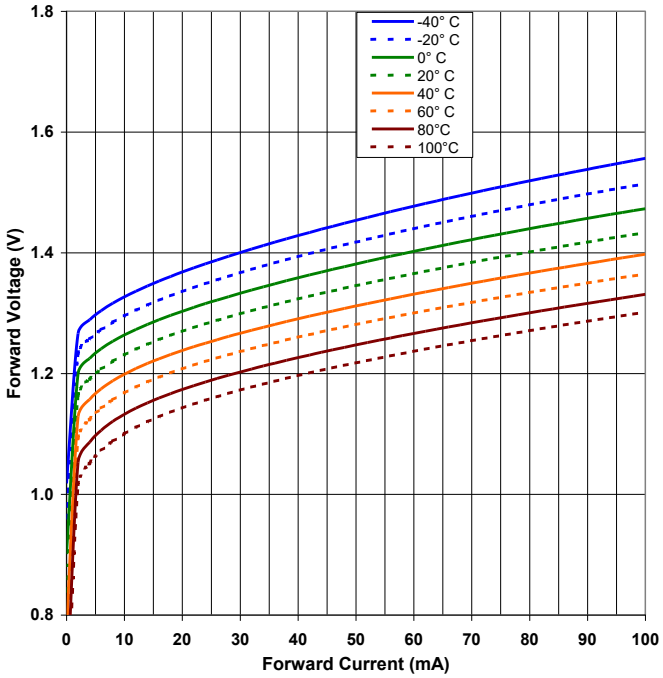
Notes:

1. Measurement is taken at the end of a single 100 µs pulse. Heating due to increased pulse rate or pulse width will cause a decrease in reading.
2. Measurement of the average apertured radiant energy incident upon a sensing area 0.250" (6.35 mm) in diameter perpendicular to and centered on the mechanical axis of the lens and the specified distance from the end of the device. On all models in this series, $E_{E(APT)}$ is not necessarily uniform within the measured area.
3. Measurement is taken at the end of a single 10 ms pulse. Heating due to increased pulse rate or pulse width will cause a decrease in reading.

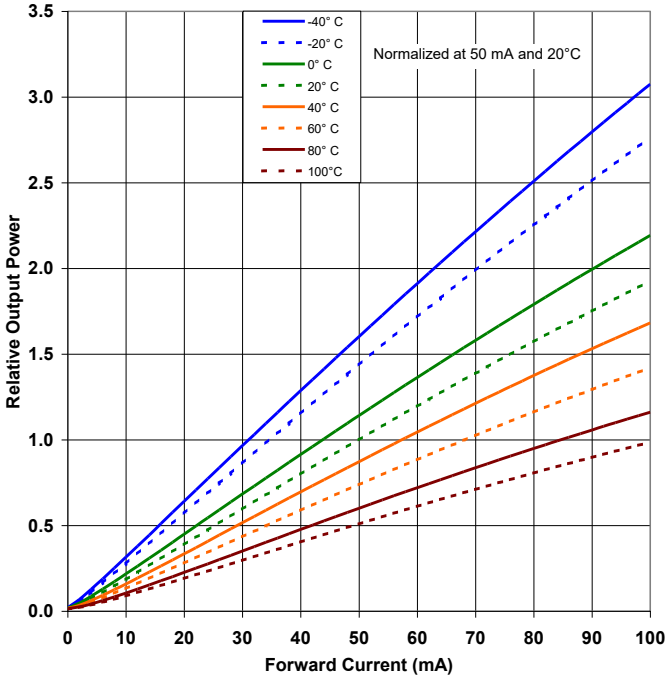
Performance

OP290, OP291, OP292, OP293, OP294

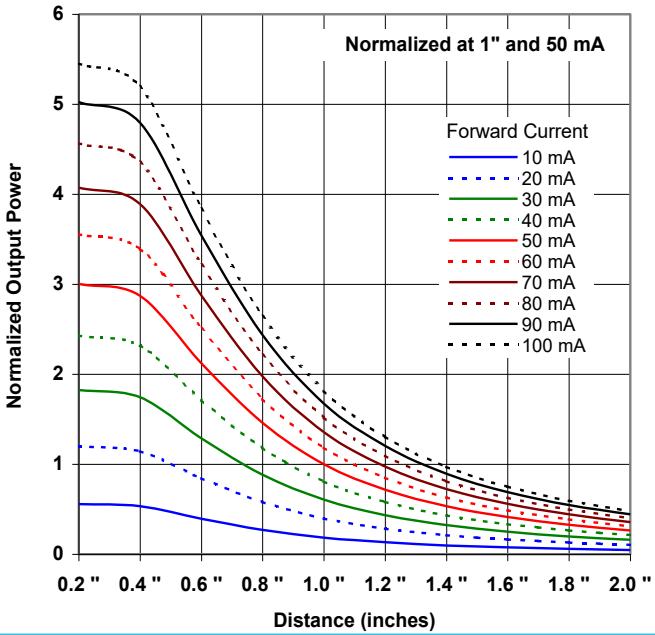
Forward Voltage vs Forward Current vs Temp.



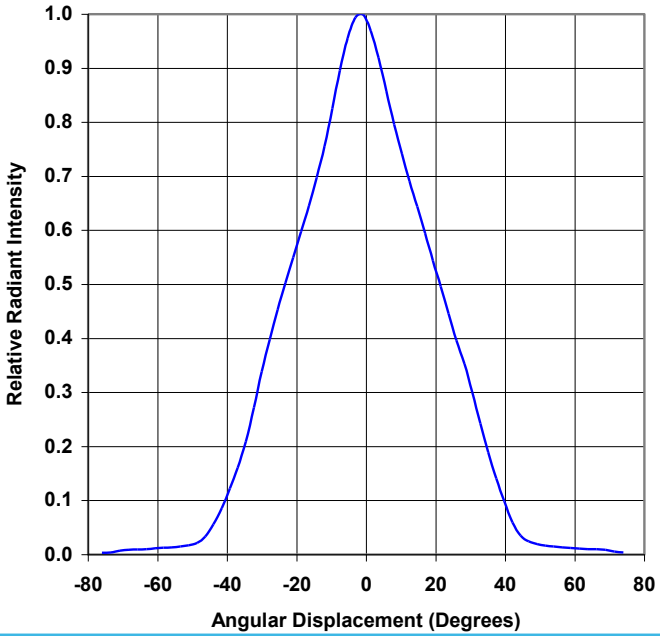
Optical Power vs Forward Current vs Temperature



Distance vs Output Power vs Forward Current



Relative Radiant Intensity vs. Angular Displacement



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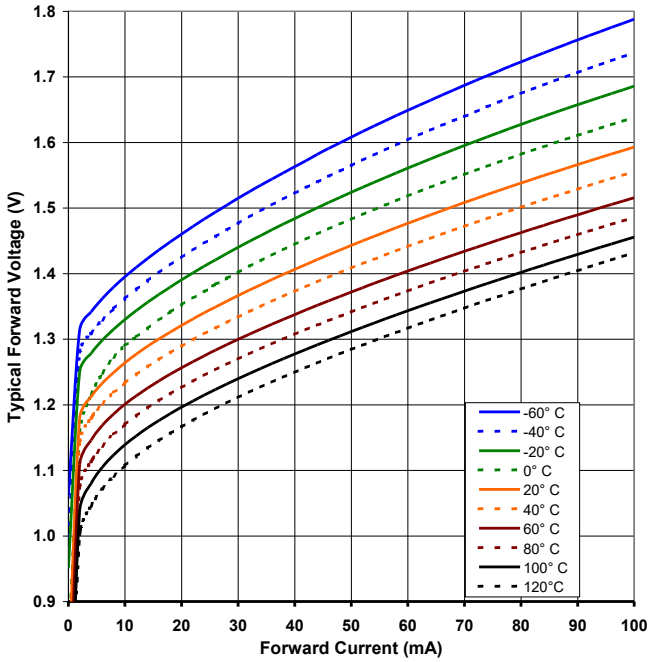
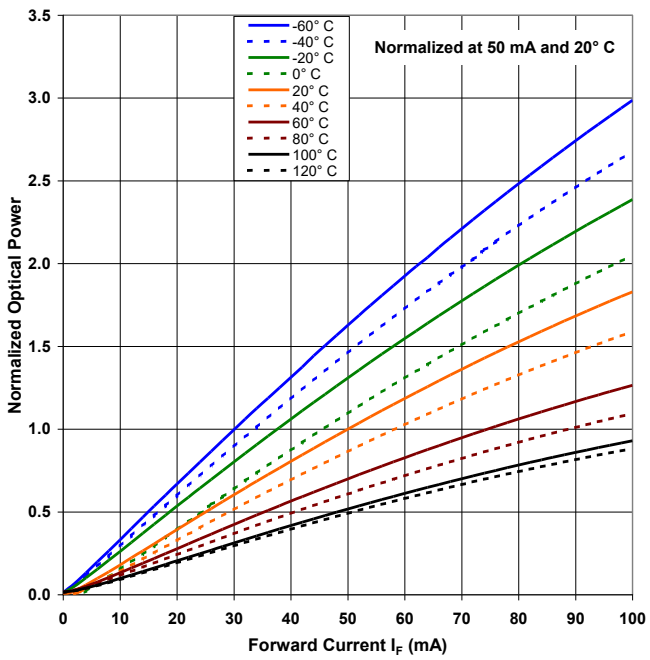
Performance

OP295, OP296, OP297, OP298, OP299

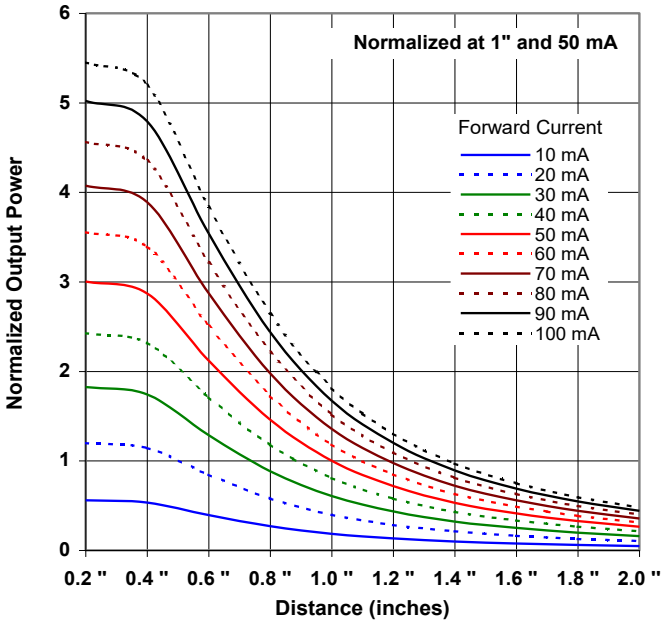
Forward Voltage vs Forward Current vs Temp.



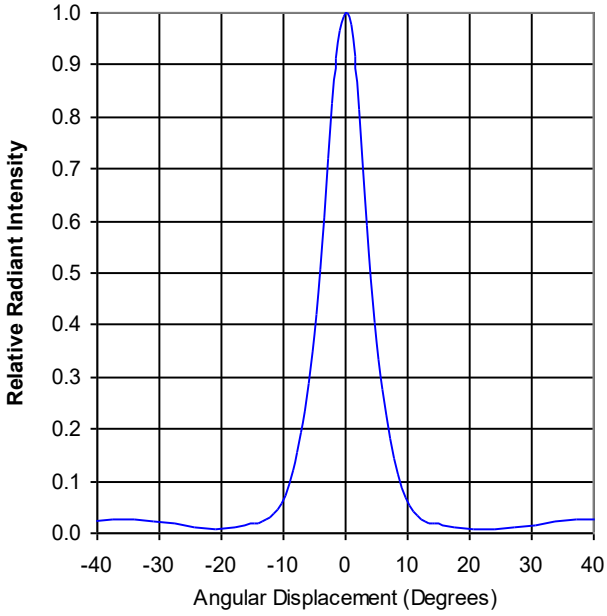
Optical Power vs I_F vs Temperature



Distance vs Output Power vs Forward Current



Relative Radiant Intensity vs. Angular Displacement



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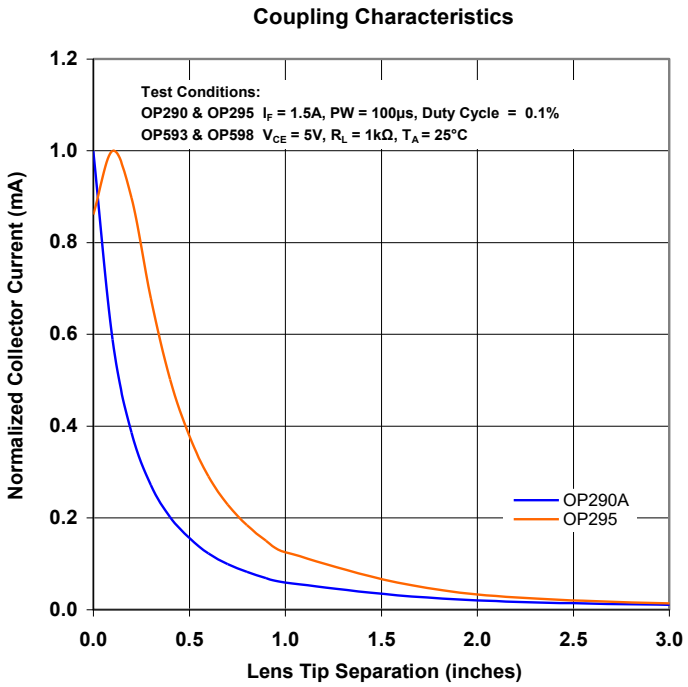
Performance

OP290A/OP593 and OP295/OP598 - Coupling Characteristics



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