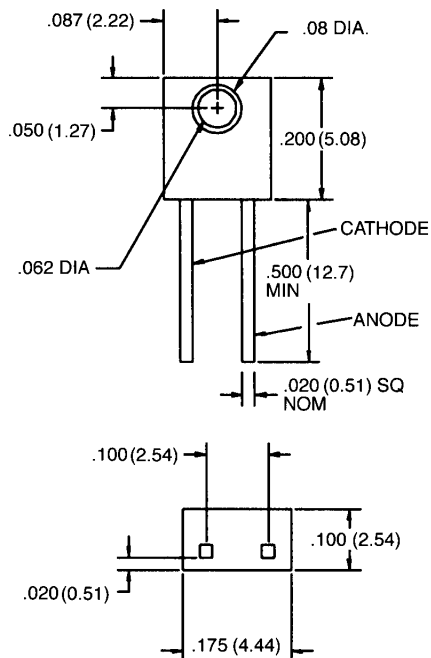




## GaAs INFRARED EMITTING DIODE

**QEE113**

### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



ST2128

### DESCRIPTION

The QEE113 is a 940 nm GaAs LED encapsulated in a wide angle, orange, plastic sidelooker shell package.

### FEATURES

- Tight production  $E_s$  distribution with min/max limits.
- Steel lead frames for improved reliability in solder mounting.
- Good optical-to-mechanical alignment.
- Mechanically and wavelength matched to QSE11X series phototransistor.
- Plastic package color allows easy recognition from phototransistor.
- High irradiance level.

#### NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES (mm).
2. TOLERANCE IS  $\pm .010$  (.25) UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.



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### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)

Storage Temperature .....	-40°C to + 100°C
Operating Temperature .....	-40°C to + 100°C
Soldering:	
Lead Temperature (Iron) .....	240°C for 5 sec. <sup>(2,3,4,5)</sup>
Lead Temperature (Flow) .....	260°C for 10 sec. <sup>(2,3,5)</sup>
Continuous Forward Current .....	50 mA
Reverse Voltage .....	5.0 Volts
Power Dissipation .....	100 mW <sup>(1)</sup>

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)

(All measurements made under pulse conditions.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
Forward Voltage	$V_F$	—		1.50	V	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Reverse Leakage Current	$I_R$	—		10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 5.0 \text{ V}$
Peak Emission Wavelength	$\lambda_P$	—	940	—	nm	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Emission Angle at 1/2 Power	$\theta$	—	$\pm 25$	—	Degrees	
Radiant Incidence	$E_s$	0.015			mW/10° Cone	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$ <sup>(6,7)</sup>

### NOTES

- Derate power dissipation linearly 1.33 mW/°C above 25°C.
- RMA flux is recommended.
- Methanol or Isopropyl alcohols are recommended as cleaning agents.
- Soldering iron tip 1/16" (1.6 mm) minimum from housing.
- As long as leads are not under any stress or spring tension.
- Measurement is taken at the end of a single 100  $\mu\text{sec}$  pulse.
- $E_s$  is a measurement of the average apertured radiant energy incident upon a sensing area 0.444" (11.3 mm) in diameter, perpendicular to and centered on the mechanical axis of the lens, and 2.54" (64.4 mm) from the measurement surface.  $E_s$  is not necessarily uniform within the measurement area.