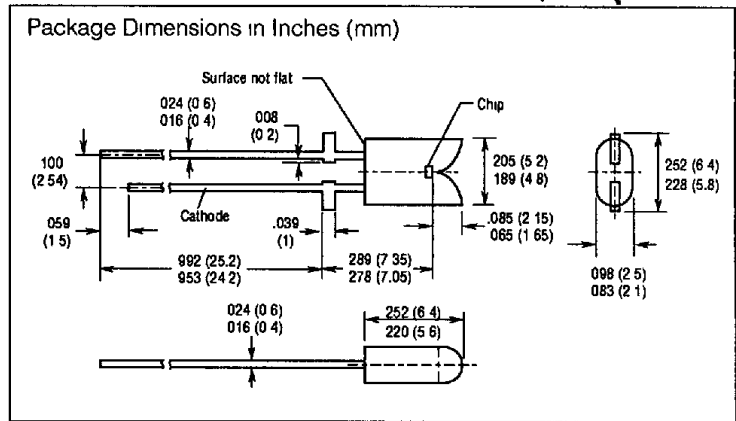
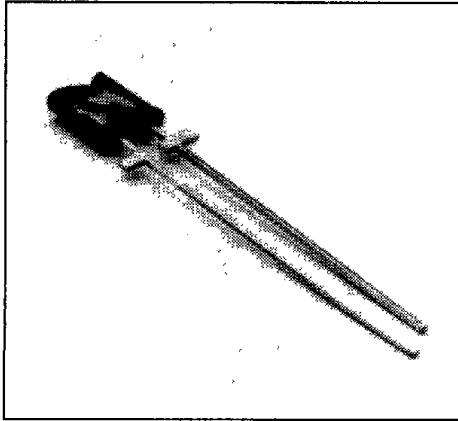


**SIEMENS**

**SFH 435**

**GaAs INFRARED EMITTER  
DOUBLE EMITTING DIODE**



**FEATURES**

- **Package: Special Case, Grey Tinted Epoxy Resin, Solder Tabs, 2.54 mm (1/16") Lead Spacing**
- **Cathode Marking: Short Solder Tab**
- **High Reliability**
- **Long Life**
- **Diametrical Radiation**
- **High Pulse Handling Capability**
- **Good Spectral Matching with Silicon Photodetectors**

**DESCRIPTION**

The SFH 435 is a two-beam GaAs infrared emitting diode with one chip. The beams emerge diametrically from the diode in a half angle of 8 degrees.

The radiation is emitted in the near infrared range. It is excited by a current flowing in forward direction, dc as well as pulse operation with simultaneous modulation are possible

The SFH 435 is especially suitable for application in dual photo interrupters, i.e., light reflection switches, tape end control

**Maximum Ratings**

Reverse Voltage ( $V_R$ )	6 V
Forward Current ( $I_F$ )	100 mA
Surge Current ( $I_S$ , $t_S \leq 10 \mu s$ ) ( $I_{FS}$ )	3 A
Junction Temperature ( $T_J$ )	100°C
Storage Temperature Range ( $T_{STG}$ )	-55°C to +100°C
Soldering Temperature at Dip Soldering ( $\geq 2$ mm distance from case bottom) ( $t \leq 5$ sec) ( $T_S$ )	260°C
Soldering Temperature at Iron Soldering ( $\geq 2$ mm distance from case bottom) ( $t \leq 3$ sec) ( $T_S$ )	300°C
Total Power Dissipation ( $P_{TOT}$ ) $T_{amb} \leq 25^\circ C$	165 mW
Thermal Resistance ( $R_{THA}$ )	450 K/W

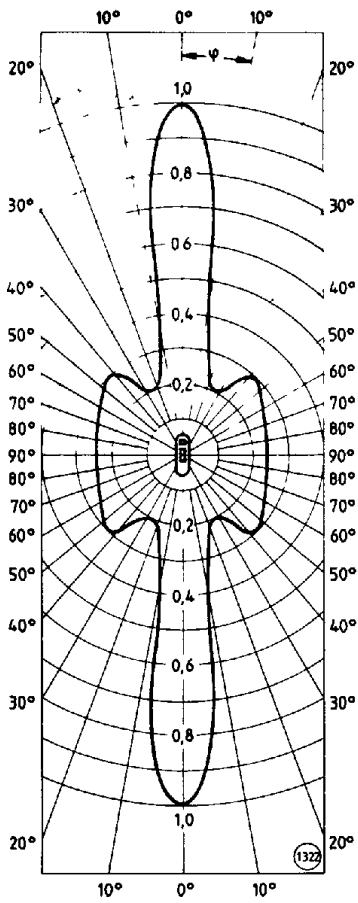
**Characteristics ( $T_{amb} = 25^\circ C$ )**

Parameter	Symbol	Unit
Wavelength at Peak Emission ( $I_F = 100$ mA, $t_p = 20$ ms, $t_{OFF} = 180$ ms)	$\lambda_{PEAK}$	950 $\pm$ 20 nm
Spectral Bandwidth at 50% of $I_{REL}$ ( $I_F = 100$ mA, $t_p = 20$ ms)	$\Delta\lambda$	70 nm
Half Angle per Major Lobe	$\phi$	8 Deg
Active Chip Area	A	0.09 mm <sup>2</sup>
Dimensions of Active Chip Area	L x W	0.3 x 0.3 mm <sup>2</sup>
Switching Times ( $I_E$ from 10% to 90%, $I_F = 100$ mA)	$t_r, t_f$	1 $\mu s$
Capacitance ( $V_R = 0$ V)	$C_0$	25 pF
Forward Voltage ( $I_F = 100$ mA)	$V_F$	1.35 ( $\leq 1.65$ ) V
( $I_F = 1$ A, $t_p = 100 \mu s$ )	$V_F$	2.0 ( $\leq 2.7$ ) V
Breakdown Voltage ( $I_R = 100 \mu A$ )	$V_{BR}$	30 ( $\geq 5$ ) V
Reverse Current ( $V_R = 5$ V)	$I_R$	0.01 ( $\leq 10$ ) $\mu A$
Temperature Coefficient of $I_E$ or $\phi_E$	$T_C$	-0.55 %/K
Temperature Coefficient of $V_F$	$T_C$	-1.5 mV/K
Temperature Coefficient of $\lambda_{PEAK}$	$T_C$	+0.3 nm/K
Radiant Intensity in Axial Direction at a Steradian $\Omega \geq 0.01$ sr or 6.5 degrees (measured in direction of major lobes) ( $I_F = 100$ mA, $t_p = 20$ ms)	$I_E$	8 (typ) mW/sr
( $I_F = 1$ A, $t_p = 100 \mu s$ )	$I_E$	60 (typ.) mW/sr
Radiant Flux, Total ( $I_F = 100$ mA, $t_p = 20$ ms)	$\phi_E$	13 (typ) mW

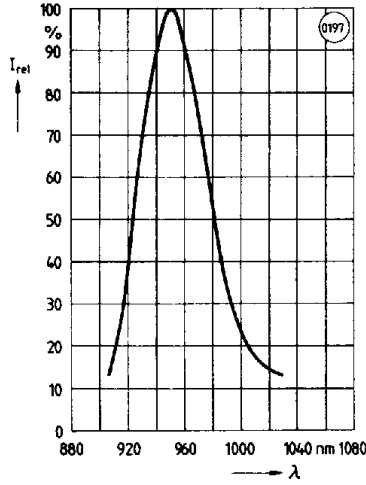
Infrared Emitters

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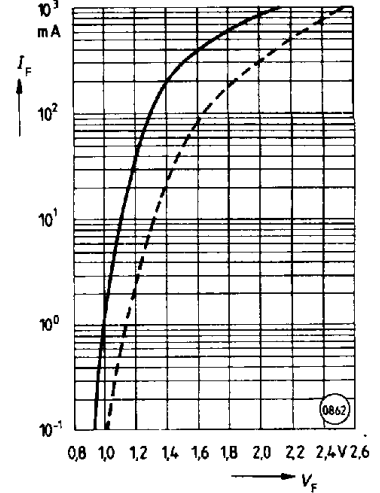
**Radiation characteristic**  
Relative spectral emission  
versus half angle



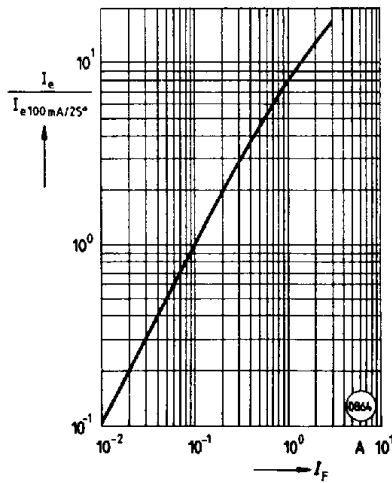
**Relative spectral emission**  
versus wavelength



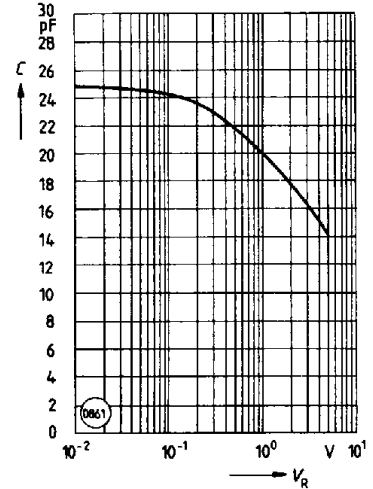
**Forward current versus**  
forward voltage



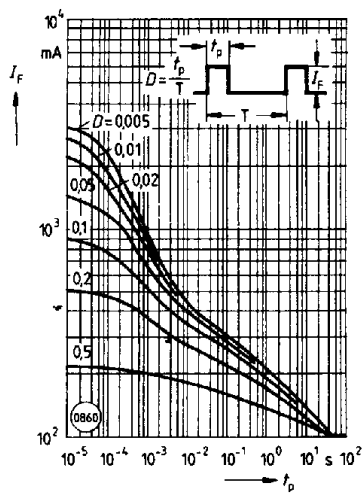
**Radiant intensity versus**  
forward current



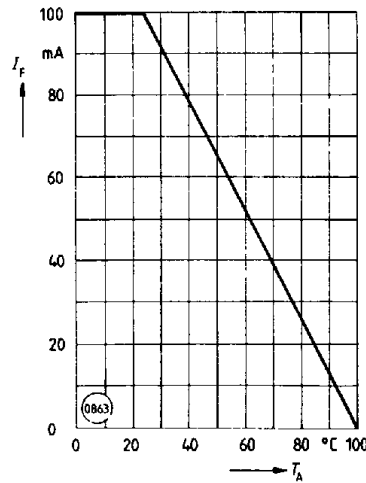
**Capacitance versus reverse voltage**



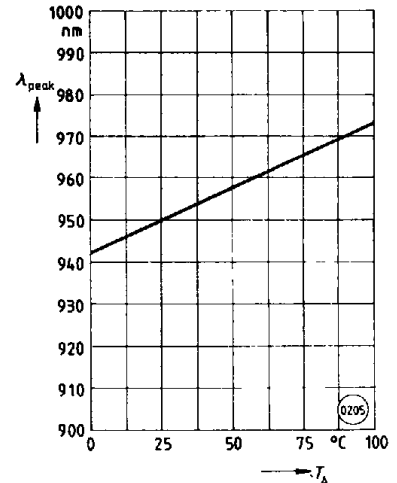
**Permissible pulse handling capability**  
Forward current versus pulse width



**Maximum permissible forward current**  
versus ambient temperature

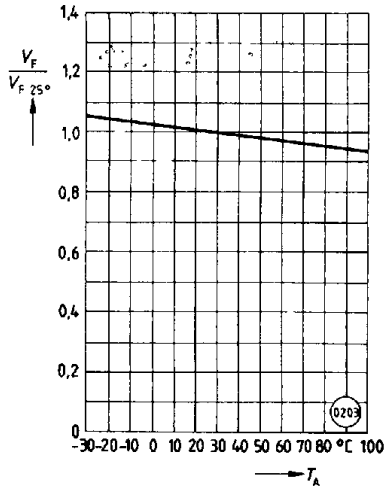


**Wavelength at peak emission**  
versus ambient temperature

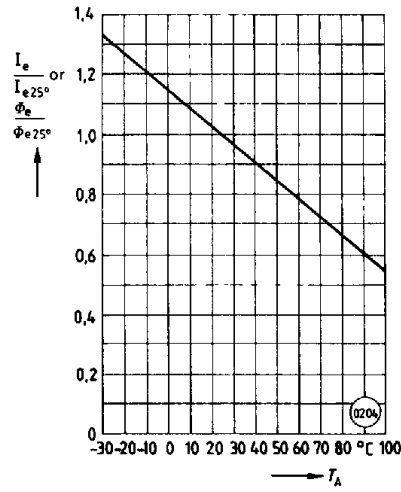


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Forward voltage versus ambient temperature



Radiant intensity versus ambient temperature



Infrared Emitters