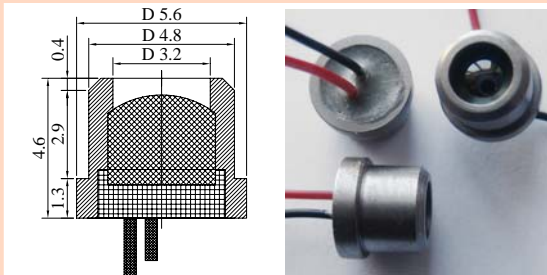


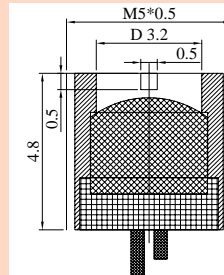
Peak wavelength $\lambda_{max}$	μm	3.75÷3.85	
Pulse power $P_{pulsed}$	mW	Drive current 1 A, 2 % duty cycle	0.23
Quasi-CW power $P_{QCW}$	mW	Drive current 0.4 A, 50% duty cycle	0.12
CW power $P_{CW}$	mW	Drive current 0.2 A	0.08

Code	Emission size, mm	Lens material	Far-field pattern FWHM, deg.	Optical axis deviation, deg.	Optical power deviation, %	Operation conditions, °C	Lifetime, hrs	Polarity
LED38Su/Sr	∅ 3.2	Si	~15	≤5	±25	-25÷+60	>80 000	Red wire – positive, Black wire – negative

Product view



LED38Su



LED38Sr

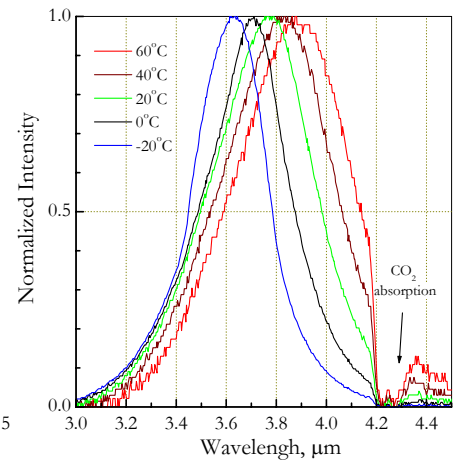
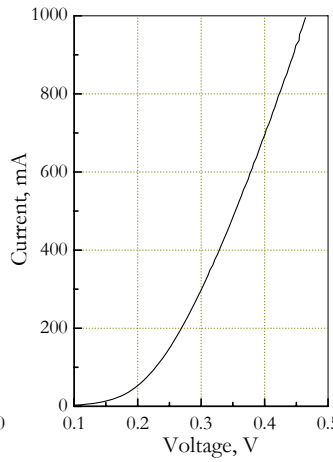
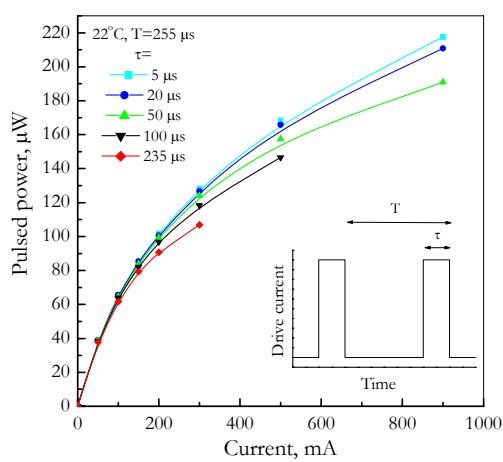
Features

Growth of narrow gap semiconductor alloys onto n<sup>+</sup>-InAs substrate; Flip-chip design of LEDs; Optical coupling through the use of chalcogenide glasses and Si lenses with antireflection coating

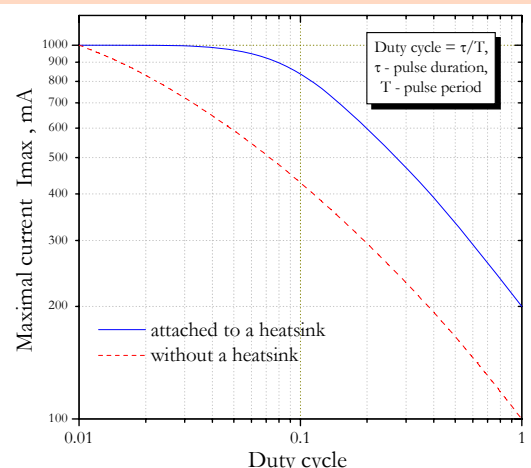
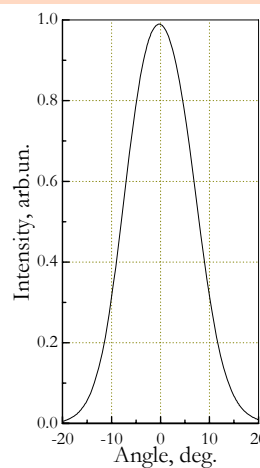
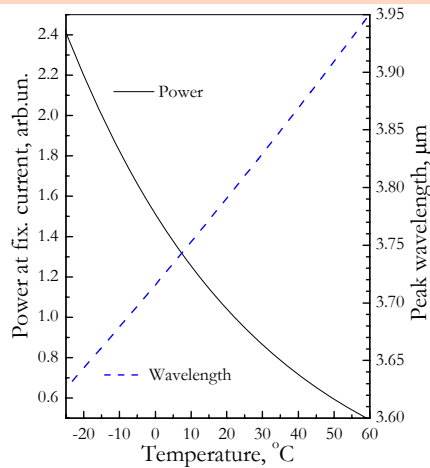
3-fold increased LED output power; Beam collimation within ~15 deg; Low serial resistance; Small on-off time (tenths of ns); Low power consumption (≤0.1 W)

Emission beam divergence is small and thus we recommend adjusting LED position regarding to the detector system before final evaluation/use of the devices. We recommend if possible using low duty cycle mode of operation with  $I < 0.5 \times I_{max}$  so that higher efficiency and long term stability of a LED are achieved. **Data are valid for 22°C and LED attached to a heatsink.** Heatsink is important for LED operation especially in the CW mode.

L-I and I-V characteristics and emission spectra



Output power and peak wavelength vs temperature, far-field pattern and maximal current vs operation conditions



Product specifications are subject to change without prior notice due to improvements or other reasons. Updated 14.10.11

