# Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser in Lateral Package 

## OPV380

- 850nm VCSEL technology
- High thermal stability
- Low drive current
- High output power
- Flat lens package


The OPV380 is a Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser (VCSEL) packaged in a flat lens lateral package. VCSELs offer many advantages in sensing applications when compared to infrared LEDs. These devices require substantially lower drive currents to obtain the same amount of output power as LEDs. This feature allows VCSELs to be used in low power consumption applications such as battery operated equipment.

The flat lens packaging allows the device to be used with secondary optics to create custom beam profiles. The OPV380 is optically and spectrally compatible with Optek's standard detector products such as the OP550 series phototransistors, OP530 series photodarlingtons and the OP900 series photodiodes.

## Applications

- Non-contact position sensing
- Photoelectric sensors
- Optical encoders
- Light curtains


Additional laser safety information can be found on the Optek website. See application bulletin \#221.
Classification is not marked on the device due to space limitations. See package outline for centerline of optical radiance. Operating devices beyond maximum rating may result in hazardous radiation exposure.


RoHS

# VCSEL in Flat Lens Lateral Package OPV380 

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted

| Storage Temperature Range | $-40^{\circ}$ to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Operating Temperature Range | $-40^{\circ}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Lead Soldering Temperature $[1 / 16$ inch $(1.6 \mathrm{~mm})$ from case for 5 sec with soldering iron] | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{(1)}$ |
| Maximum Forward Peak Current | 20 mA |
| Maximum Reverse Voltage | 5 V |

Electrical Characteristics ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | CONDITIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\text {от }}$ | Total Power Out | 1.5 |  |  | mW | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=7 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {TH }}$ | Threshold Current |  |  | 3.0 | mA | Note 2 |
| $V_{F}$ | Forward Voltage |  |  | 2.2 | V | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=7 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | Reverse Current |  |  | 100 | nA | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{S}}$ | Series Resistance | 20 |  | 55 | ohms | Note 3 |
| $\eta$ | Slope Efficiency | 0.28 |  |  | $\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{mA}$ | Note 4 |
| $\lambda$ | Wavelength | 830 |  | 860 | nm |  |
| $\Delta \lambda$ | Optical Bandwidth |  | 0.85 |  | nm |  |
| $\theta$ | Beam Divergence |  | 20 |  | Degrees |  |
| $\Delta \eta / \Delta T$ | Temp Coefficient of Slope Efficiency |  | -0.50 |  | \%/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\left(0^{\circ}-70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$, Note 4 |
| $\Delta \lambda / \Delta T$ | Temp Coefficient of Wavelength |  | 0.06 |  | $\mathrm{nm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\left(0^{\circ}-70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| $\Delta \mathrm{l}_{\text {TH }} / \Delta T$ | Temp Coefficient of Threshold Current |  | $\pm 1.0$ |  | mA | $\left(0^{\circ}-70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$, Note 2 |
| $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} / \Delta \mathrm{T}$ | Temp Coefficient for Forward Voltage |  | -2.5 |  | $\mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\left(0^{\circ}-70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |

NOTES:
(1) RMA flux is recommended. Solder dwell time can be increased to 10 seconds when flow soldering.
(2) Threshold Current is based on the two line intersection method specified in Telcordia GR-468-Core. Line 1 from 4 mA to 6 mA . Line 2 from 0 mA to 0.5 mA .
(3) Series Resistance is the slope of the Voltage-Current line from 5 to 8 mA .
(4) Slope efficiency, is the slope of the best fit LI line from 5 mA to 8 mA with 0.25 mA test intervals.


