5mm Infrared LED EL-1BL5D



Features

Package type: leaded Package form: T-1¾ Dimensions (in mm): Ø 5 Peak wavelength: $\lambda p = 940$ nm High reliability High radiant power High radiant intensity Angle of half intensity: $\varphi = \pm 17^{\circ}$ Low forward voltage Suitable for high pulse current operation Good spectral matching with Si photodetectors Lead (Pb)-free component in accordance with RoHS



Infrared remote control units with high power requirements Free air transmission systems Infrared source for optical counters and card readers

Description

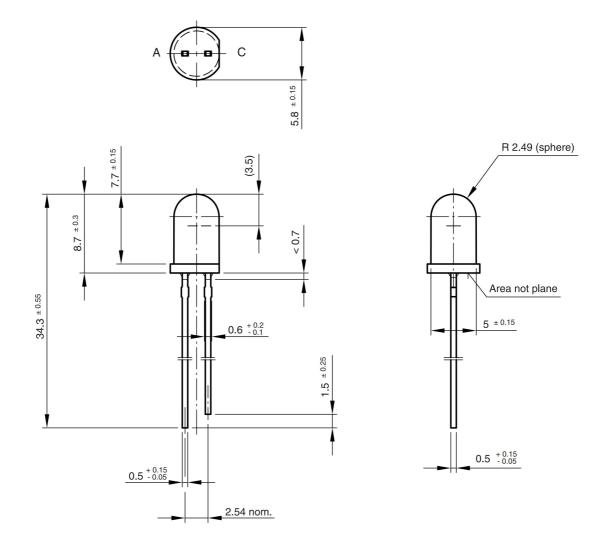
Infrared Emitting Diode (EL-1BL5D) is a high intensity diode, molded in a blue plastic package. The device is spectrally matched with phototransistor, photodiode and infrared receiver module.



5mm Infrared LED **EL-1BL5D**



PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



NOTES:

- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
- 2. Tolerance is ±0.25mm(.010") unless otherwise noted.
- 3. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS AT TA =25°C

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Reverse voltage		V _R	5	V
Forward current		I _F	100	mA
Peak forward current	$t_p/T = 0.5, t_p = 100 \ \mu s$	I _{FM}	200	mA
Surge forward current	t _p = 100 μs	I _{FSM}	1.5	А
Power dissipation		Pv	160	mW
Junction temperature		Tj	100	°C
Operating temperature range		T _{amb}	- 40 to + 85	°C
Storage temperature range		T _{stg}	- 40 to + 100	°C
Soldering temperature	$t \leq$ 5 s, 2 mm from case	T _{sd}	260	°C
Thermal resistance junction/ambient	J-STD-051, leads 7 mm soldered on PCB	R _{thJA}	230	K/W

Notes: *1:I_{FP} Conditions--Pulse Width \leq 100µs and Duty \leq 1%.

*2:Soldering time≦5 seconds.



ELECTRICAL OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS AT TA=25°C

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Forward voltage	I _F = 100 mA, t _p = 20 ms	V _F		1.35	1.6	V
	I _F = 1 A, t _p = 100 μs	V _F		2.6	3	V
Temperature coefficient of V _F	I _F = 1 mA	TK _{VF}		- 1.8		mV/K
Reverse current	V _R = 5 V	I _R			10	μΑ
Junction capacitance	V _R = 0 V, f = 1 MHz, E = 0	Cj		25		pF
Radiant intensity	I _F = 100 mA, t _p = 20 ms	l _e	40	60	200	mW/sr
	$I_F = 1 \text{ A}, t_p = 100 \ \mu \text{s}$	l _e	340	500		mW/sr
Radiant power	I _F = 100 mA, t _p = 20 ms	φ _e		35		mW
Temperature coefficient of ϕ_{e}	I _F = 20 mA	TKφe		- 0.6		%/K
Angle of half intensity		φ		± 17		deg
Peak wavelength	I _F = 100 mA	λρ		940		nm
Spectral bandwidth	I _F = 100 mA	Δλ		50		nm
Temperature coefficient of λ_p	I _F = 100 mA	ΤΚλρ		0.2		nm/K
Rise time	I _F = 100 mA	tr		800		ns
Fall time	I _F = 100 mA	t _f		800		ns
Virtual source diameter	method: 63 % encircled energy	d		2.4		mm

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BASIC CHARACTERISTICS

 $T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified

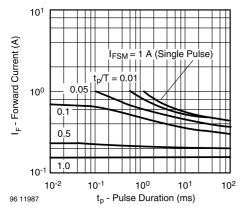


Fig. 3 - Pulse Forward Current vs. Pulse Duration

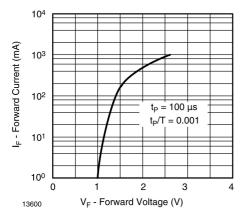


Fig. 4 - Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

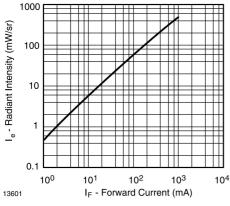


Fig. 5 - Radiant Intensity vs. Forward Current

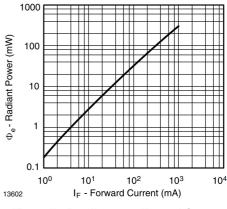


Fig. 6 - Radiant Power vs. Forward Current

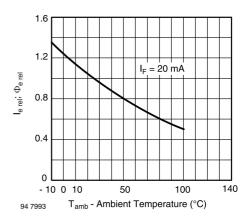


Fig. 7 - Relative Radiant Intensity/Power vs. Ambient Temperature

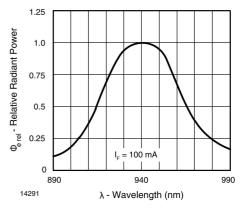


Fig. 8 - Relative Radiant Power vs. Wavelength



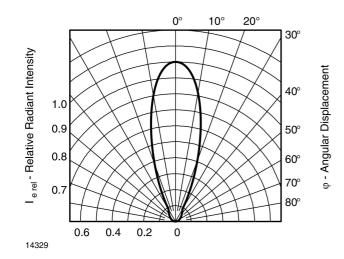


Fig. 9 - Relative Radiant Intensity vs. Angular Displacement



Packing Quantity Specification

- 1. 1000Pcs/1Bag,8 Bag/1Box
- 2. 4Boxes/1Carton

Label Form Specification



- · PRODUCT: Part Number
- · CODE NO.: Product Serial Number
- · QTY: Packing Quantity
- · LOT No: Lot Number
- · REMARKS:Remarks

Notes Lead Forming

1. During lead formation, the leads should be bent at a point at least 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.

2.Lead forming should be done before soldering.

3. Avoid stressing the LED package during leads forming. The stress to the base may damage the LED's characteristics or it may break the LEDs.

4.Cut the LED lead frames at room temperature. Cutting the lead frames at high temperatures may cause failure of the LEDs.

5. When mounting the LEDs onto a PCB, the PCB holes must be aligned exactly with the lead position of the LED. If the LEDs are mounted with stress at the leads, it causes deterioration of the epoxy resin and this will degrade the LEDs.



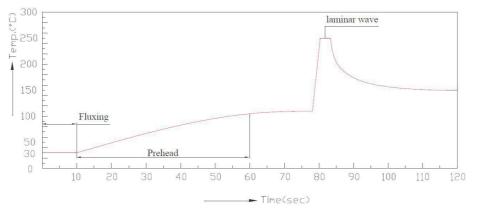
Soldering

1. Careful attention should be paid during soldering. When soldering, leave more than 3mm from solder joint to epoxy bulb, and soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended.

2. Recommended soldering conditions:

Hand Soldering		DIP Soldering		
Temp. at tip of iron	300°C Max. (30W Max.)	Preheat temp.	100°C Max. (60 sec Max.)	
Soldering time	3 sec Max.	Bath temp. & time	260 Max., 5 sec Max	
	3mm Min.(From solder		3mm Min. (From solder joint	
Distance	joint to epoxy bulb)	Distance	to epoxy bulb)	

3. Recommended soldering profile



4. Avoiding applying any stress to the lead frame while the LEDs are at high temperature particularly when soldering.

5.Dip and hand soldering should not be done more than one time

6.After soldering the LEDs, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the LEDs return to room temperature.

7.A rapid-rate process is not recommended for cooling the LEDs down from the peak temperature.

8.Although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the above table, dip or hand soldering at the lowest possible temperature is desirable for the LEDs.

9. Wave soldering parameter must be set and maintain according to recommended temperature and dwell time in the solder wave.



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