Infrared LED **EL-1KL5**



Features

Narrow beam angle

Durable

High reliability in demanding environments

Application

Optical emitters

Optical switches

Encoders

Smoke sensors

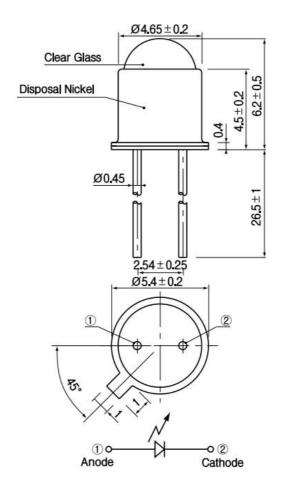
Description

The EL-1KL5 are high-power GaAs IREDs mounted in durable, hermetically sealed TO-18 metal can package, which provides years Of reliable performance even under demanding conditions such as use outdoors.





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	Symbol	Rating	Units	
Continuous Forward Current	I_{F}	100	mA	
Peak Forward Current	rent IFP 1.0		A	
Reverse Voltage	V_R	5	V	
Operating Temperature	Topr	-40 ~ +125	°C	
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40 ~ +150	°C	
Soldering Temperature	Tsol	260	°C	
Power Dissipation at(or below)25°CFree Air	P_d	170	mW	
Temperature				

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

^{*2:}Soldering time≦5 seconds.



ELECTRICAL OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS AT TA=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Radiant Intensity	Ee	I _F =20mA	7.8	15		mW/sr
		$I_F=100$ m A Pulse		60		
		Width≦100µs ,Duty≦1%				
		$I_F = 1 \text{APulse Width} \leq 100 \mu \text{s}$, Duty $\leq 1\%$		450		
Peak Wavelength	λр	I _F =20mA		940		nm
Spectral Bandwidth	Δλ	$I_F=20mA$		45		nm
Forward Voltage	V_{F}	I _F =20mA		1.35	1.7	V
		I _F =100mAPulse Width≦100μs ,Duty≦1%		1.4	1.85	
Reverse Current	I_R	$V_R=5V$			10	μΑ
View Angle	201/2	$I_F=20\text{mA}$		15		deg



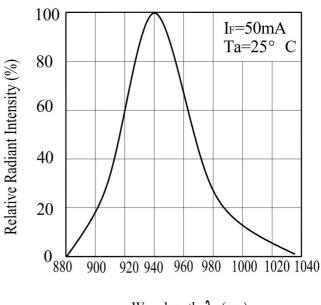
Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Fig.1 Forward Current vs.

Ambient Temperature

140 120 100 Forward Current (mA) 80 60 40 20 0 -20 20 40 60 80 100 -40 Ambient Temperature (°C)

Fig.2 Spectral Distribution



Wavelength λ (nm)

Fig.3 Peak Emission Wavelength Ambient Temperature

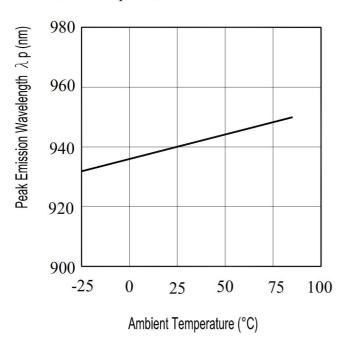
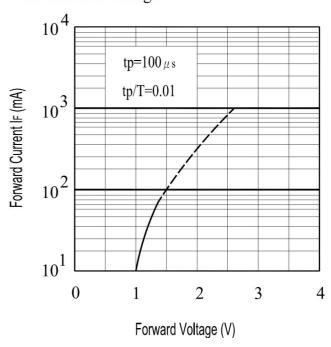


Fig.4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage





Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Fig.5 Relative Intensity vs.

Forward Current

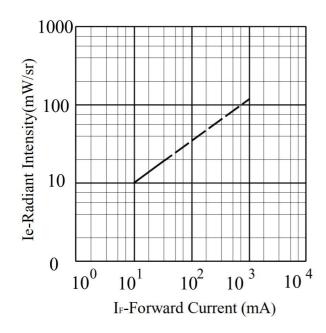


Fig.6 Relative Radiant Intensity vs.

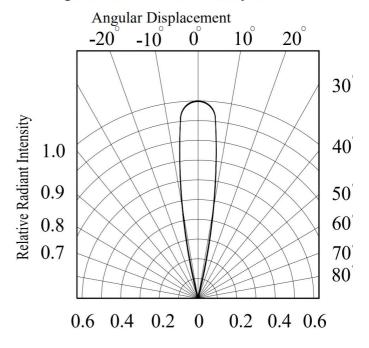


Fig.7 Relative Intensity vs.

Ambient Temperature(°C)

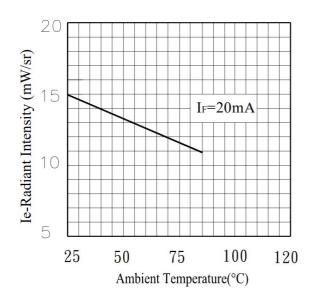
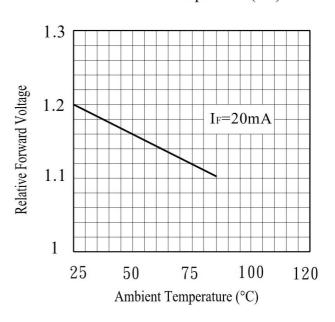


Fig.8 Forward Current vs.

Ambient Temperature(°C)





Packing Quantity Specification

- 1. 500Pcs/1Bag,10Bag/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.

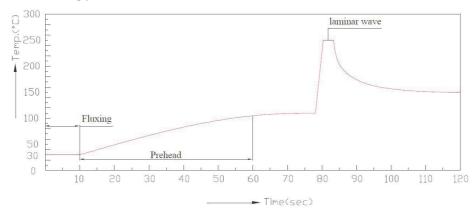


Soldering

- 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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