Infrared LED

# KEL-1KL3

## Features

Narrow beam angle

Durable

High reliability in demanding environments

## Application

Optical emitters

Optical switches

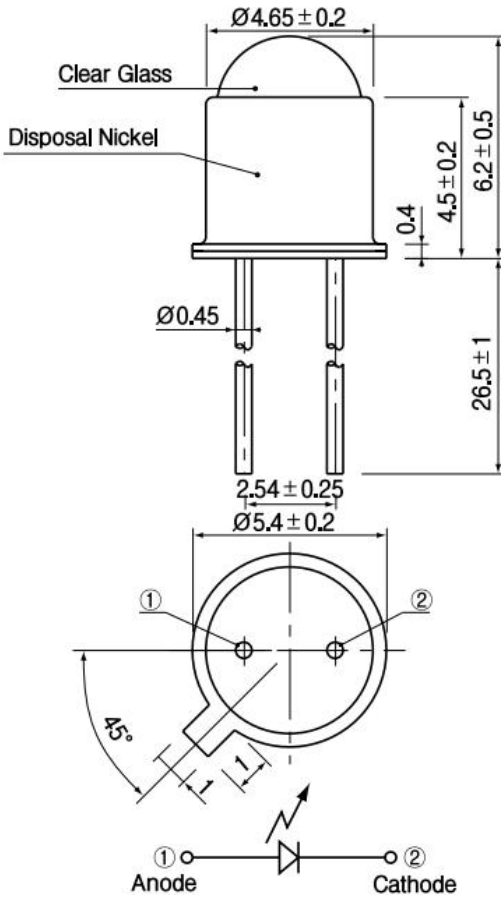
Encoders

Smoke sensors

## Description

The KEL-1KL3 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℃**

| Parameter | Symbol | Rating | Units |
|---|---|---|---|
| Continuous Forward Current | $I_F$ | 100 | mA |
| Peak Forward Current | $I_{FP}$ | 1.0 | A |
| Reverse Voltage | $V_R$ | 5 | V |
| Operating Temperature | $T_{opr}$ | -40 ~ +125 | ℃ |
| Storage Temperature | $T_{stg}$ | -40 ~ +150 | ℃ |
| Soldering Temperature | $T_{sol}$ | 260 | ℃ |
| Power Dissipation at(or below)25℃Free Air Temperature | $P_d$ | 170 | mW |

**Notes:** *1:$I_{FP}$ Conditions--Pulse Width≦100μs and Duty≦1%.
*2:Soldering time≦5 seconds.

## ELECTRICAL OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS AT TA=25℃

| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Radiant Intensity | Ee | $I_F$=20mA | 7.8 | 15 | -- | mW/sr |
| | | $I_F$=100mAPulse Width≦100μs ,Duty≦1% | -- | 60 | -- | |
| | | $I_F$=1APulse Width≦100μs ,Duty≦1% | -- | 450 | -- | |
| Peak Wavelength | λp | $I_F$=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 | μA |
| View Angle | 2θ1/2 | $I_F$=20mA | -- | 15 | -- | deg |

## Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

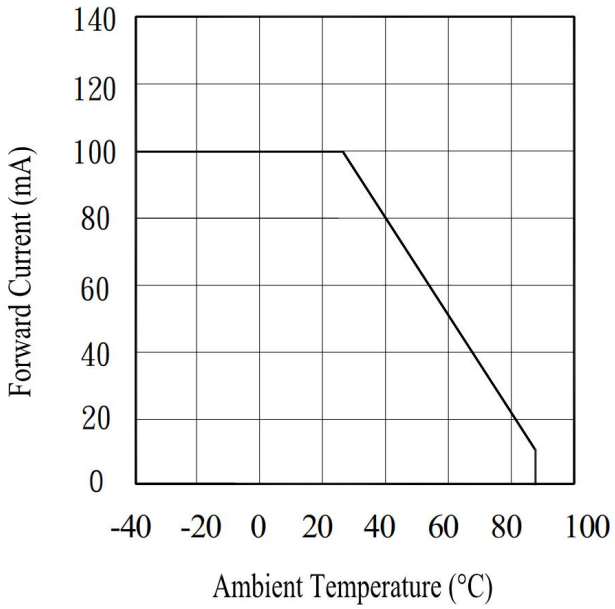



Fig.2 Spectral Distribution

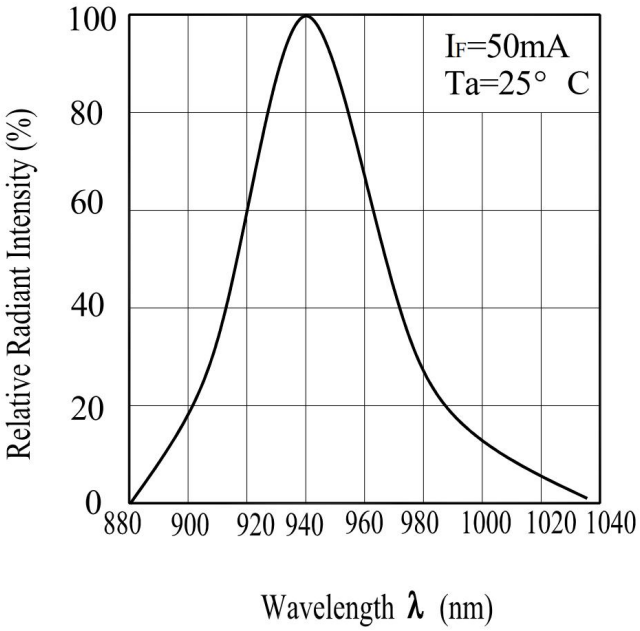



Fig.3 Peak Emission Wavelength Ambient Temperature

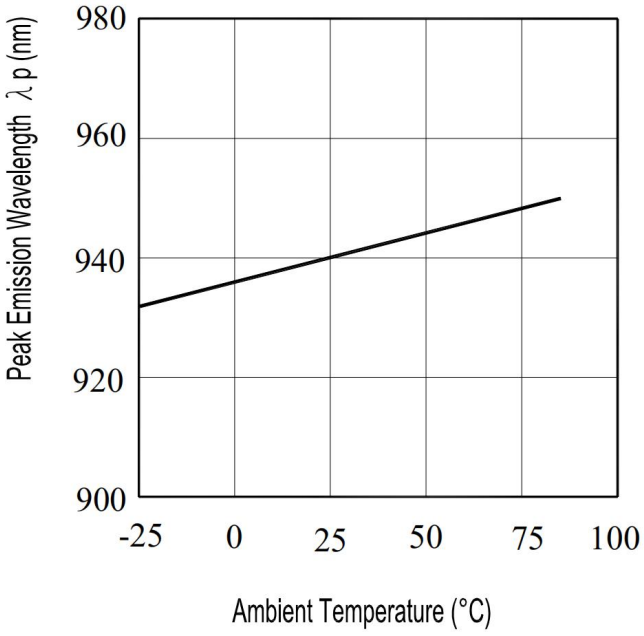
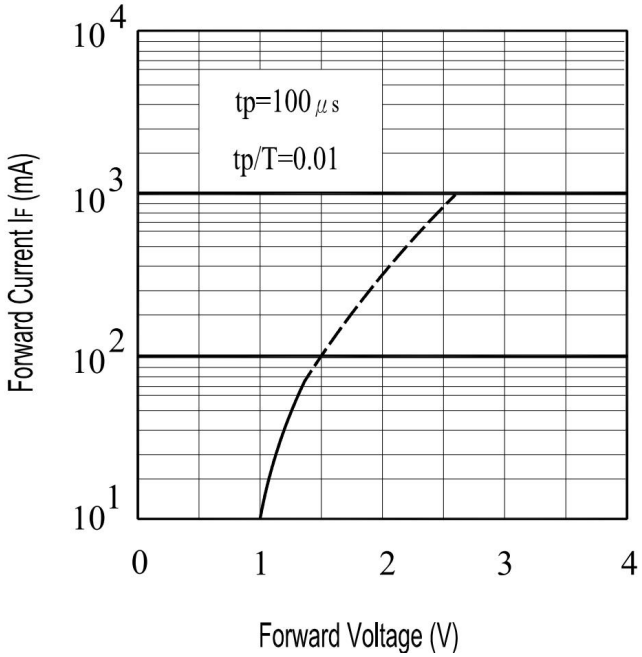



Fig.4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



## Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Fig.5 Relative Intensity vs. Forward Current

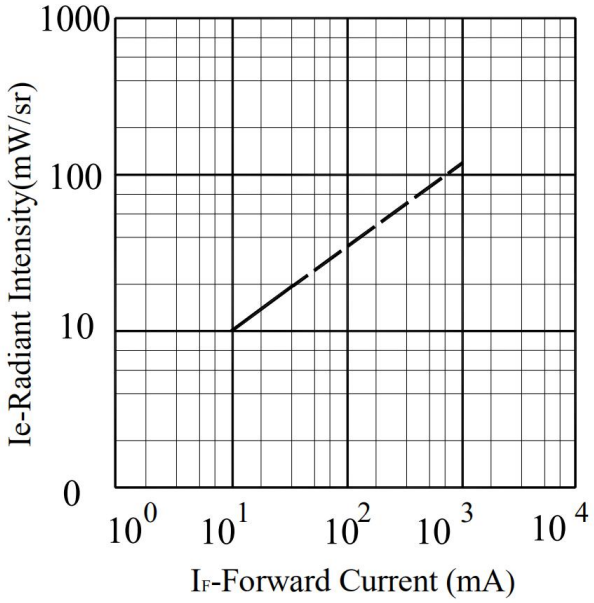



Fig.6 Relative Radiant Intensity vs. Angular Displacement

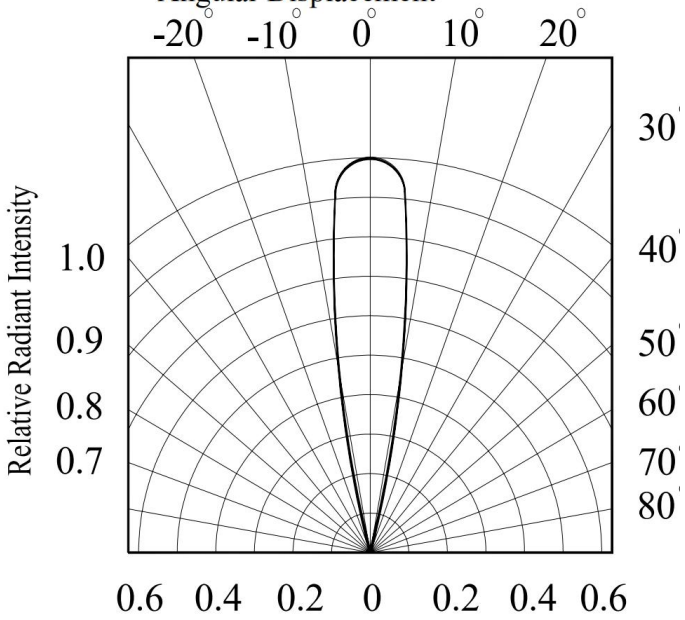



Fig.7 Relative Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature(˚C)

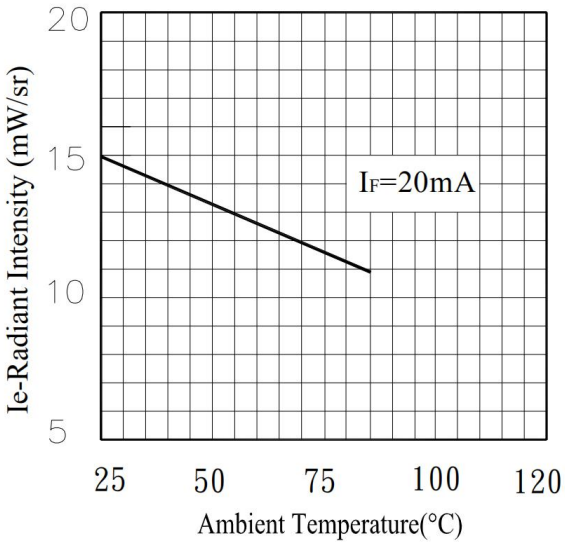
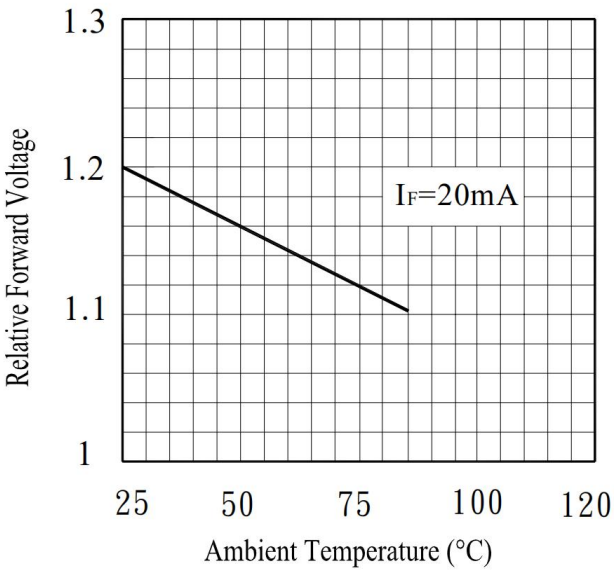



Fig.8 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature(˚C)



## 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.

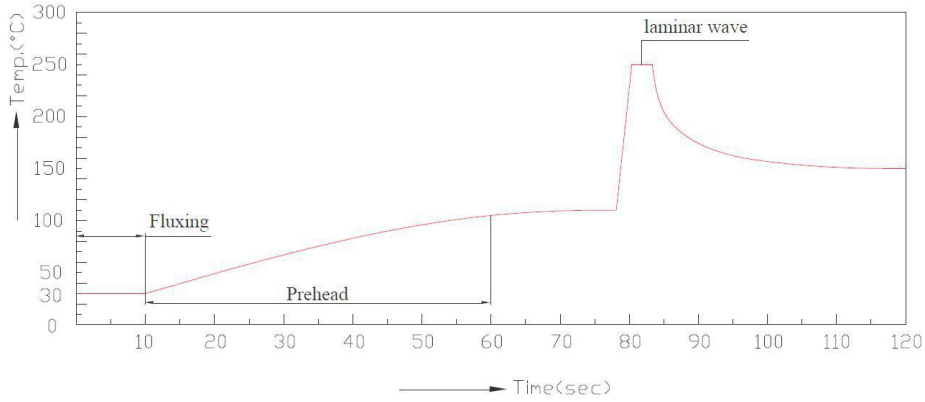
## Soldering

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℃ Max. (30W Max.) | Preheat temp. | 100℃ Max. (60 sec Max.) |
| Soldering time | 3 sec Max. | Bath temp. & time | 260 Max., 5 sec Max |
| Distance | 3mm Min.(From solder joint to epoxy bulb) | Distance | 3mm Min. (From solder joint 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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