

GaAs/GaAlAs Infrared Emitting Diode in SMT Package

Description

TSML3700 is an infrared emitting diode in GaAlAs on GaAs technology in a miniature PL–CC–2 SMD package. It has been designed to meet the increasing demand on optoelectronic devices for surface mounting.

The package consists of a lead frame which is surrounded with a white thermoplast. The reflector inside the package is filled up with clear epoxy.

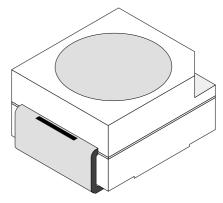
This new package achieves an improvement of 100% in radiant intensity, compared with the old SOT-23 package.

Features

- SMT IRED with extra high radiant power
- Low forward voltage
- Compatible with automatic placement equipment
- EIA and ICE standard package
- Suitable for infrared, vapor phase and wavesolder process
- Available in 8 mm tape
- Suitable for pulse current operation
- Extra wide angle of half intensity $\varphi = \pm 60^{\circ}$
- Peak wavelength $\lambda_p = 925 \text{ nm}$
- High reliability
- Matching to TEMT3700 phototransistor

Applications

Infrared source in tactile keyboards
IR diode in low space applications
Matching with phototransistor TEMT3700 in reflective sensors
High performance PCB mounted infrared sensors
High power infrared emitter for miniature light barriers



94 8553



Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Test Conditions	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	A
Power Dissipation		P_{V}	170	mW
Junction Temperature		T_{j}	100	°C
Operating Temperature Range		T _{amb}	-55+100	°C
Storage Temperature Range		T_{stg}	-55+100	°C
Soldering Temperature	$t \le 10 \text{sec}$	T_{sd}	260	°C
Thermal Resistance Junction/Ambient		R_{thJA}	450	K/W

Basic Characteristics

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

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	$I_F = 100 \text{ mA}, t_p = 20 \text{ ms}$	V_{F}		1.3	1.7	V
	$I_F = 1 A$, $t_p = 100 \mu s$	V_{F}		2.2		V
Temp. Coefficient of V _F	$I_F = 100 \text{mA}$	TK _{VF}		-1.3		mV/K
Reverse Current	$V_R = 5 V$	I_R			100	μΑ
Junction Capacitance	$V_R = 0 V, f = 1 MHz, E = 0$	Cj		20		pF
Radiant Intensity	$I_F = 100 \text{ mA}, t_p = 20 \text{ ms}$	I _e	2.5	7		mW/sr
	$I_F = 1 A$, $t_p = 100 \mu s$	Ie		60		mW/sr
Radiant Power	$I_F = 100 \text{ mA}, t_p = 20 \text{ ms}$	фе		22		mW
Temp. Coefficient of φ _e	$I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$	TKφe		-0.8		%/K
Angle of Half Intensity		φ		±60		deg
Peak Wavelength	$I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$	λ_{p}		925		nm
Spectral Bandwidth	$I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$	Δλ		50		nm
Temp. Coefficient of λ _p	$I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$	$TK_{\lambda p}$		0.2		nm/K
Rise Time	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$	t _r		800		ns
	$I_F = 1 A$	t _r		500		ns
Fall Time	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$	t _f		800		ns
	$I_F = 1 A$	t _f		500		ns

Typical Characteristics ($T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise specified)

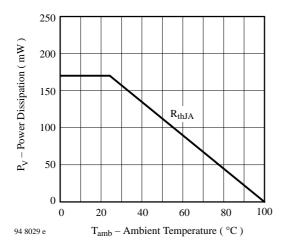


Figure 1. Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

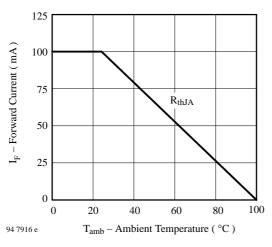


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

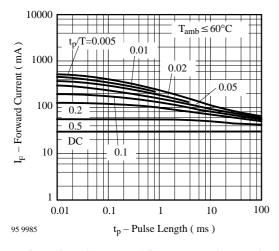


Figure 3. Pulse Forward Current vs. Pulse Duration

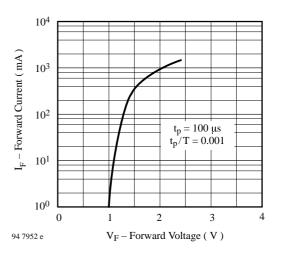


Figure 4. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

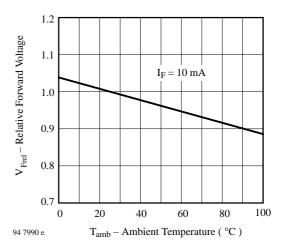


Figure 5. Relative Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

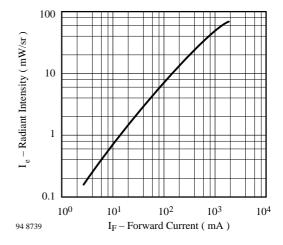


Figure 6. Radiant Intensity vs. Forward Current

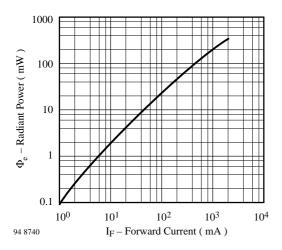


Figure 7. Radiant Power vs. Forward Current

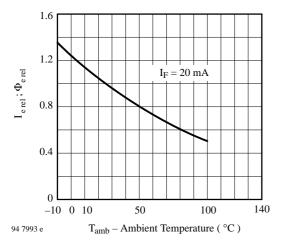


Figure 8. Rel. Radiant Intensity\Power vs. Ambient Temperature

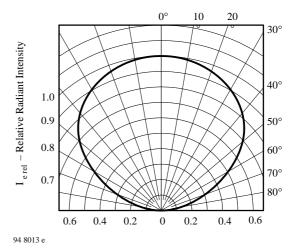


Figure 9. Relative Radiant Intensity vs. Angular Displacement

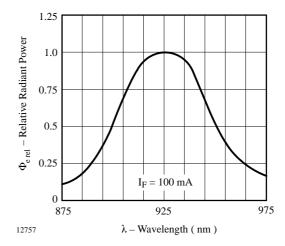
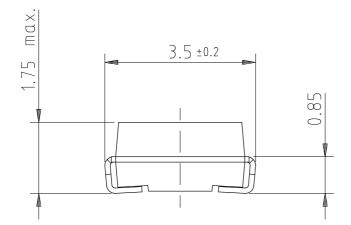
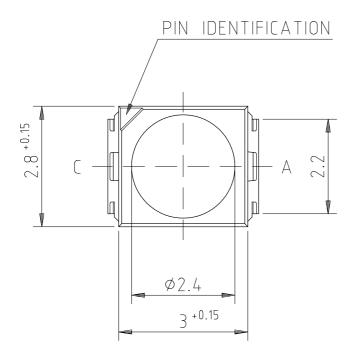


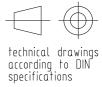
Figure 10. Relative Radiant Power vs. Wavelength

Dimensions in mm



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Ozone Depleting Substances Policy Statement

It is the policy of TEMIC TELEFUNKEN microelectronic GmbH to

- 1. Meet all present and future national and international statutory requirements.
- 2. Regularly and continuously improve the performance of our products, processes, distribution and operating systems with respect to their impact on the health and safety of our employees and the public, as well as their impact on the environment.

It is particular concern to control or eliminate releases of those substances into the atmosphere which are known as ozone depleting substances (ODSs).

The Montreal Protocol (1987) and its London Amendments (1990) intend to severely restrict the use of ODSs and forbid their use within the next ten years. Various national and international initiatives are pressing for an earlier ban on these substances.

TEMIC TELEFUNKEN microelectronic GmbH semiconductor division has been able to use its policy of continuous improvements to eliminate the use of ODSs listed in the following documents.

- 1. Annex A, B and list of transitional substances of the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendments respectively
- 2. Class I and II ozone depleting substances in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA
- 3. Council Decision 88/540/EEC and 91/690/EEC Annex A, B and C (transitional substances) respectively.

TEMIC can certify that our semiconductors are not manufactured with ozone depleting substances and do not contain such substances.

We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design and may do so without further notice.

Parameters can vary in different applications. All operating parameters must be validated for each customer application by the customer. Should the buyer use TEMIC products for any unintended or unauthorized application, the buyer shall indemnify TEMIC against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal damage, injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use.

TEMIC TELEFUNKEN microelectronic GmbH, P.O.B. 3535, D-74025 Heilbronn, Germany Telephone: 49 (0)7131 67 2831, Fax number: 49 (0)7131 67 2423