

TOSHIBA INFRARED LED GaAs INFRARED EMITTER

# TLN102

INFRARED LED FOR PHOTSENSORS

Unit : mm

OPTO-ELECTRONIC SWITCHES

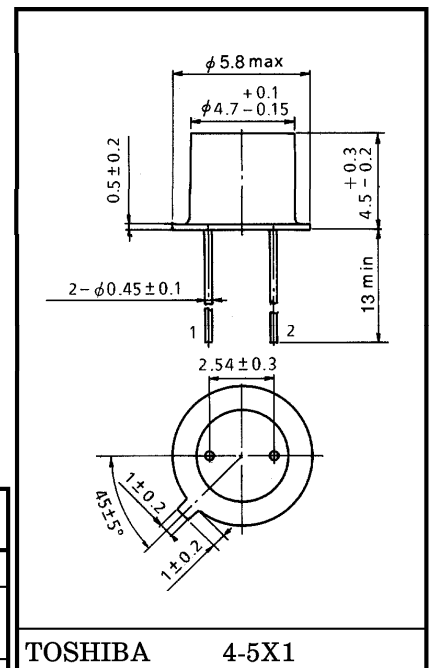
EQUIPMENT USING INFRARED TRANSMISSION

- Wide half value angle :  $\theta_{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm 31^\circ$  (typ.)
- Excellent radiant-intensity linearity and modulation by pulse operation and high frequency is possible.
- Highly reliable due to hermetic seal.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Forward Current	$I_F$	100	mA
Forward Current Derating (Ta > 25°C)	$\Delta I_F / ^\circ C$	-1	mA / °C
Pulse Forward Current	$I_{FP}$ (Note)	1	A
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	V
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-40~125	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-55~150	°C

(Note) : Pulse width  $\leq 100 \mu s$ , repetitive frequency = 100 Hz



Weight : 0.29 g (typ.)

PIN CONNECTION

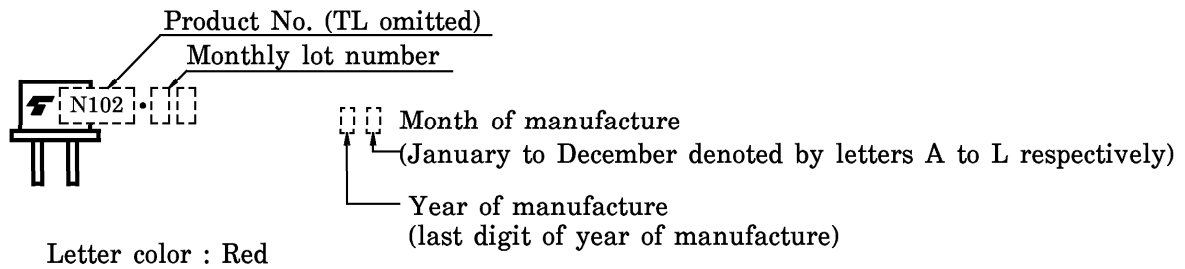


1. Anode
2. Cathode (case)

OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	Min	Typ.	Max	UNIT
Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	—	1.3	1.4	V
Pulse Forward Voltage	$V_{FP}$	$I_{FP} = 1 \text{ A}$	—	2.4	—	V
Reverse Current	$I_R$	$V_R = 5 \text{ V}$	—	—	10	$\mu A$
Radiant Intensity	$I_E$	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	2	4	—	mW / sr
Radiant Power	$P_O$	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	—	4.2	—	mW
Capacitance	$C_T$	$V_R = 0, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	—	30	—	pF
Peak Emission Wavelength	$\lambda_P$	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	—	940	—	nm
Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta \lambda$	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	—	50	—	nm
Half Value Angle	$\theta_{\frac{1}{2}}$	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	—	$\pm 31$	—	°

## MARKINGS

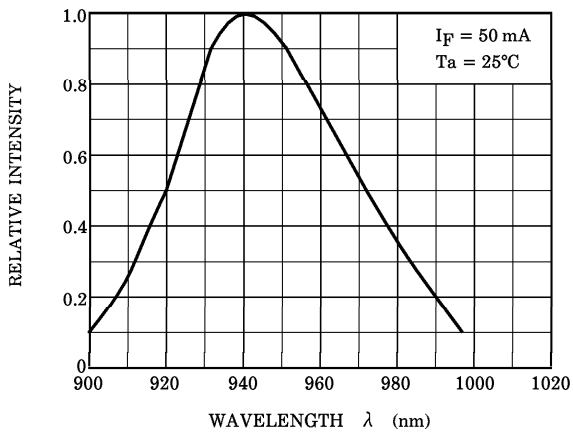
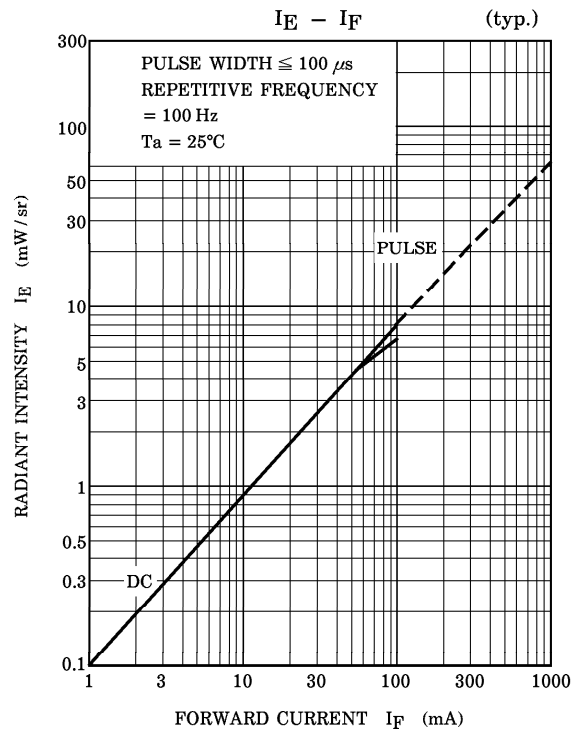
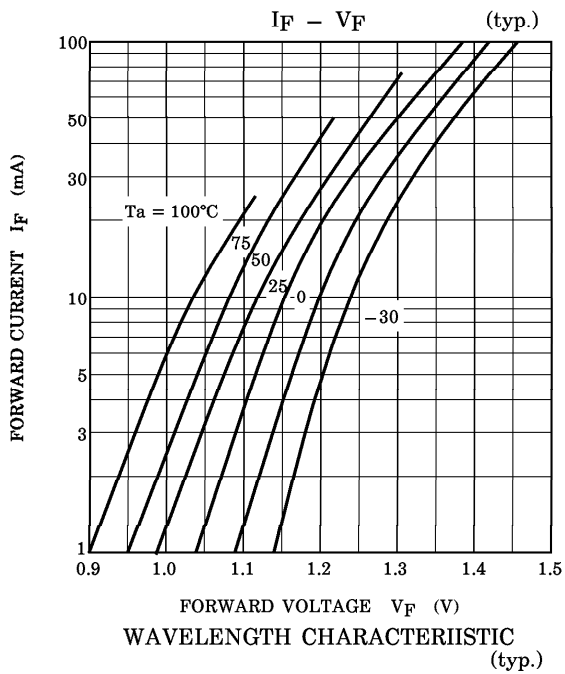
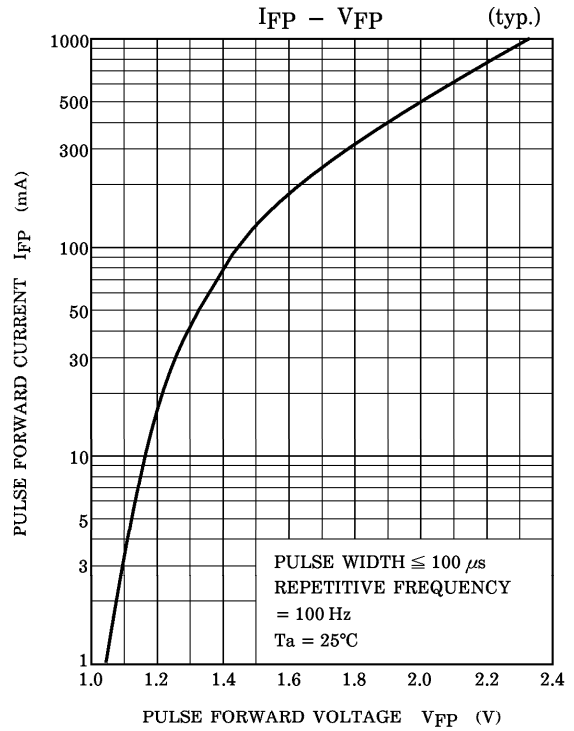
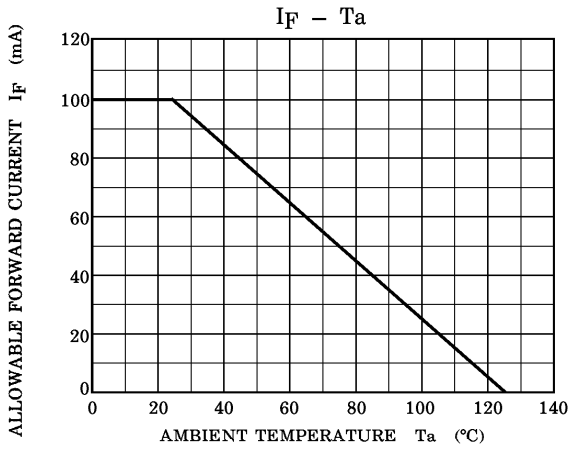


## PRECAUTIONS

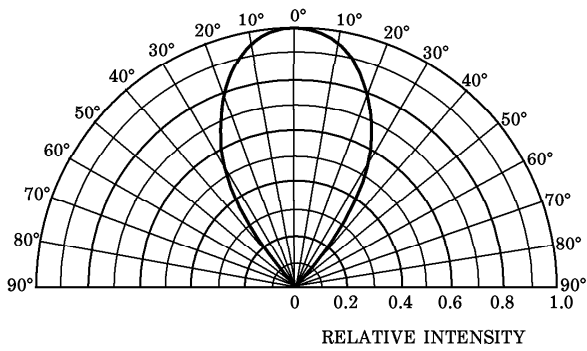
Please be careful of the followings.

1. Soldering temperature : 260°C max  
Soldering time : 5 s max  
(Soldering must be performed 1.5 mm from the bottom of the package.)
2. When forming the leads, bend each lead under the 2 mm from the body of the device.  
Soldering must be performed after the leads have been formed.
3. Radiant intensity falls over time due to the current which flows in the infrared LED.  
When designing a circuit, take into account this change in radiant power over time.  
The ratio of fluctuation in radiation intensity to fluctuation in optical output is 1 : 1.

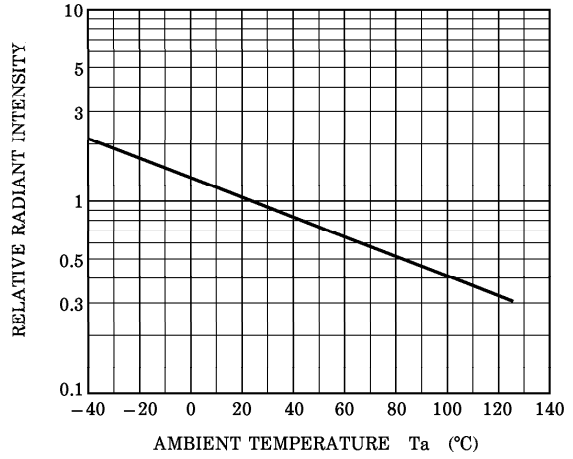
$$\frac{I_E(t)}{I_E(0)} = \frac{P_O(t)}{P_O(0)}$$



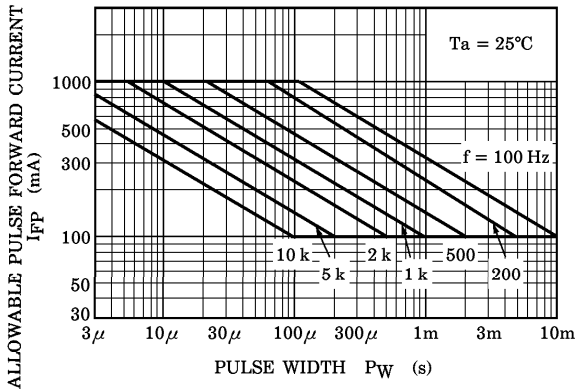
RADIATION PATTERN (typ.)  
( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )



RELATIVE  $I_E - T_a$  (typ.)



$I_{FP} - P_W$



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