Jumbo-LED

ELJ-690-629

	16.11.2007			
Radiation	Туре	Technology	Case	
Red	3 W	AllnGaP/GaAs	Plastic lens, metal case	

		Description High-power deep-red LED in an aluminium case, with thread socket for easy handling and heat sink mounting
	Outline:	
¢. 	H = 12.4 mm (± 0.5)	Applications
	D = 16 mm (± 0.5)	Medical appliances, remote control and optical communications,
	Thread M10	light barriers, measurement systems
≅ 1 2	Pin 1 – cathode	
	Pin 2 – anode	

Absolute Maximum Ratings

at T_{amb} = 25°C, on heat sink (S \geq 200 cm²), unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test conditions	Symbol	Value	Unit
DC forward current	on heat sink	I _F	1.2	А
Peak forward current	t _p ≤10 μs, f≤500 Hz	I _{FM}	1,8	А
Power dissipation	on heat sink	Р	3,2	W
Operating temperature range	on heat sink	T _{amb}	-25 to +100	°C
Storage temperature range	on heat sink	T _{stg}	-40 to +100	°C
Junction temperature	on heat sink	Tj	100	°C

Electrical Characteristics

 T_{amb} = 25°C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test conditions	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Forward voltage	I _F = 350 mA	V _F		1.9	2.3	V
Forward voltage*	I _F = 1000 mA	V _F		2.4		V
Switching time	I _F = 350 mA	t _r , t _f		45		ns
Reverse voltage	I _R = 10 μΑ	V _R	5			
Thermal resistance junction-case		R_{thJC}		10		K/W

*only recommended on optimal heat sink

Parameters can vary in different applications.All operating parameters must be validated for each customer application by the customer.

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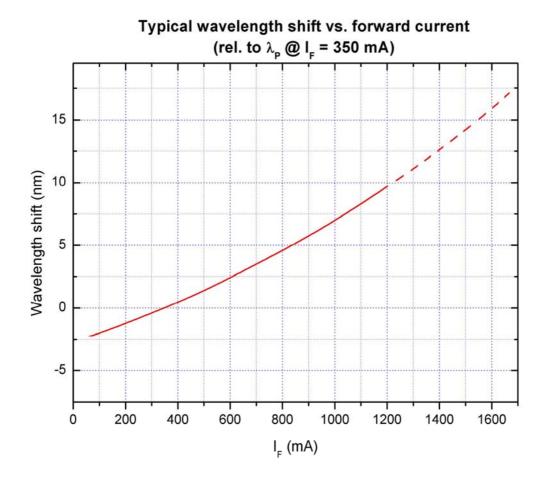
Optical Characteristics

at T_{amb} = 25°C, on heat sink (S ≥ 200 cm²), unless otherwise specified

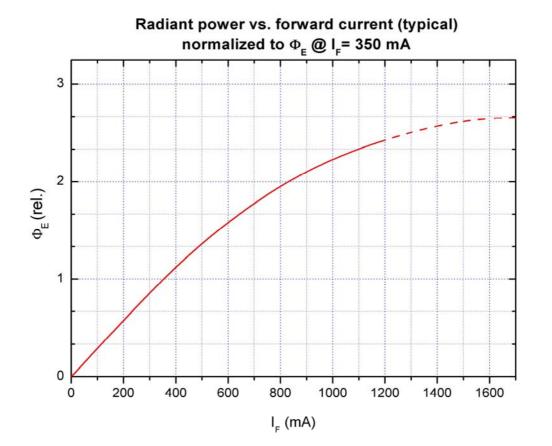
Parameter	Test conditions	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Radiant power	I _F = 350 mA	Φ_{e}	22	30		mW
Radiant power*	I _F = 1000 mA	Φ_{e}		65		mW
Radiant intensity	I _F = 350 mA	Ie	270	350		mW/sr
Radiant intensity*	I _F = 1000 mA	I _e		800		mW/sr
Luminous intensity	I _F = 350 mA	Iv	4,5	6,0		cd
Luminous intensity*	I _F = 1000 mA	Iv		8,5		cd
Peak wavelength	I _F = 350 mA	λ_{p}	680	690	700	nm
Spectral bandwidth at 50%	I _F = 350 mA	$\Delta\lambda_{0.5}$		23		nm
Viewing angle	I _F = 350 mA	φ		17		deg

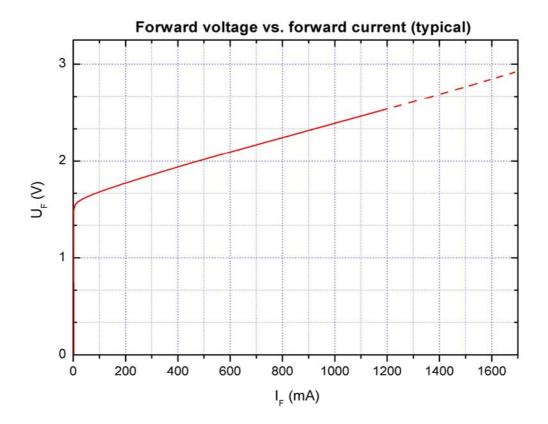
*only recommended on optimal heat sink

Note: All measurements carried out with *EPIGAP* equipment, on blank aluminium heat sink, $S = 180 \text{ cm}^2$, passive cooling. Measurement results and curve characteristics obtained with other heat sinks may differ.



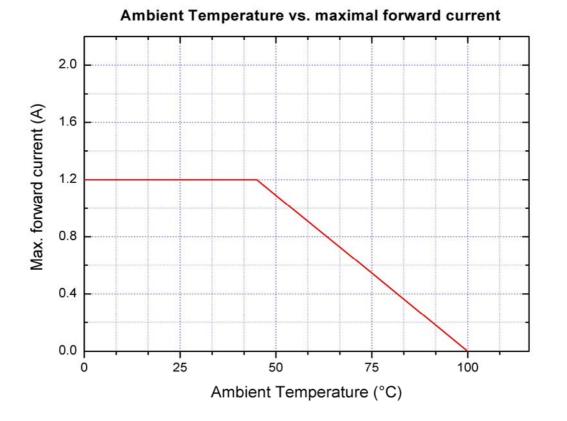
We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design and may do so without further notice. Parameters can vary in different applications.All operating parameters must be validated for each customer application by the customer. **EPIGAP** Optoelektronik GmbH, D-12555 Berlin, Köpenicker Str.325 b, Haus 201 Tel.: +49-30-6576 2543, Fax : +49-30-6576 2545 2





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rev. 0



Remarks concerning optical radiation safety*

Up to nominal forward current (<350 mA) and continuous operation, this LED may be classified as LED product *Class 2*, according to standard IEC 60825-1:A2. *Class 2* products emit in the visible region, damaging exposure is usually prevented through avert reactions including blink reflex. It can be expected that these reactions provide sufficient protection under reasonably predictable conditions. This also implicates a direct observation of the light beam by means of optical instruments.

If intended to operate at higher current, this product should be classified as LED product *Class 2M*, according to standard IEC 60825-1:A2. *Class 2M* products are safe to eyes and skin under normal conditions, including when users view the light beam directly. These products emit in the visible region and it is presumed that the human blink reflex will be sufficient to prevent damaging exposure, but if the beam is focused down, damaging levels of radiation may be reached. Therefore, users should not incorporate optics that could concentrate the output into the eyes.

*Note: Safety classification of an optical component mainly depends on the intended application and the way the component is being used. Furthermore, all statements made to classification are based on calculations and are only valid for this LED "as it is", and at continuous operation. Using pulsed current or altering the light beam with additional optics may lead to different safety classifications. Therefore these remarks should be taken as recommendation and guideline only.

b) While bending, the base of the lead

frame has to be fixed with radio pliers or

Handling precautions

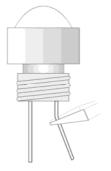
To prevent damage to the LED during soldering and assembly, following precautions have to be taken into account.

similar.

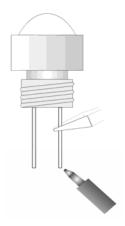
a) The bending point of the lead frame should be located at least 2.5 mm away from the body.

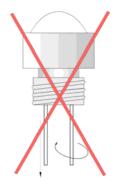
25 mm

c) To ensure an adequate strain relief, the lead frames have to be firmly fixed during soldering.



d) Avoid any torsion or tensile loading of the lead frames, especially when they have been heated after being soldered.





e) LEDs are static sensitive devices, so adequate handling precautions have to be taken, e.g. wearing grounding wrist straps.

