GaAs Infrared LED


## Features

- GaAs Infrared LED plus Single Phototransistor
- Photo-Interrupter
- Contact type
- Compact type : H3.25 $\times$ L5.0 $\times$ W4.5mm
- Application : For the general public welfare

Absolute Maximum Ratings at $\mathbf{T a}=\mathbf{2 5}^{\mathbf{}} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{6 5 \%} \mathbf{R H}$ (as per JIS C 7032 )

| Parameter |  | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input LED | Forward Current *1 | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | 50 | mA |
|  | Reverse Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | 5 | V |
|  | Power Dissipation | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | 70 | mW |
| Output <br> Phototransistor | Collector-Emitter Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CEO }}$ | 20 | V |
|  | Emitter-Collector Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ECO}}$ | 5 | V |
|  | Collector Curren | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | 20 | mA |
|  | Power Dissipation | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | 70 | mW |
| Operating Temperature |  | Topr | -20 to +80 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature |  | Tstg | -30 to +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Soldering Temperature *2 |  | Tsol | 260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

${ }^{* 1}$ See forward current derating
*2 Soldering conditions : time : max. 3 sec ; clearance : min. 1 mm from lower stay

## Electro-Optical Characteristics at $\mathbf{T a}=\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathbf{6 5 \%} \mathbf{R H}$

| Parameter |  | Symbol | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input | Forward Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 1.0 | 1.15 | 1.4 | V |
|  | Reverse Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | - | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Output | Dark Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {CEO }}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=10 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 10 | 200 | nA |
| Coupled | Collector Output Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CE}}=5 \mathrm{~V}^{* 1}$ | 240 | 500 | 880 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  | Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CE }}$ (sat) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | - | - | 0.5 | V |
|  | Rise Time | tr | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=1 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | - | 5 | - | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  | Fall Time | tf |  | - | 5 | - | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |

${ }^{* 1}$ Measurement Circuit of Collector Current
*2 Table of Classification of Collector Output

| Class | A | B | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ic $(\mu \mathrm{A})$ | 880 to 460 | 635 to 330 | 460 to 240 |



## Typical Characteristics

## A CAUTION

These numerical value show the electrical and optical characteristics of this product, and not assure this contents.

Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature


Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage


Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage


Collector-emitter Voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CE}}(\mathrm{V})$

Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature


Collector vs. Forward Current


Relative Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature


## Typical Characteristics

## A CAUTION

These numerical value show the electrical and optical characteristics of this product, and not assure this contents.



Relative Collector Current vs. Shield Distance (1)


Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature


Test Circuit for Response Time


Relative Collector Current vs. Shield Distance (2)



Pin connection

1. Common (Anode)
2. LED Cathode
3. Ph. Tr Emitter


Tolerance : $\pm 0.2$
Unit :mm

## Package dimensions and Pin connection

As stated in the sttached paper. (No. 6025 4/6)

## Soldering conditions

| (1) Temperature | $:$ Max. $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| (2) Time | $:$ Max. 3 sec |
| (3) Clearance | $:$ Min. 1 mm from stay (include PCB thickness) |

## A PRECAUTIONS


(1) Bending a lead should avoid. However, when bending is necessary, take care the next items.
(1) Bending a lead must be done before soldering.
(2) Bending a lead must be done in the states of fixing leads and no stress for the regin part. Because it is possible that stress for the regin part cause troubles such as gold wire breaking and so on.
(3) A lead must be bend under the stay.
(4) Do not bend the same position of leads more than twice.
(2) The hole pitch of a circuit board must fit to the lead pitch.
(3) Two stays coupling LED and Ph . Tr should be isolated from any PCB pattern or any lead.
(4) Take core the following when soldering.
(1) Do not heat a product under any stress (a twist and so on) to leads.
(2) Do not heat a product in the states of operating force to the regin part.
(5) Use the flux which contain no chlorine, have no corrosion and do not need washing.
(6) Be careful that flux or other chemicals do not attach to the luminous surface and passive surface.

## ACAUTION

1. No products described or contained herein are intended for use in surgical implants, life-support systems, aerospace equipment, nuclear power control systems, vehicles, disaster / crime-prevention equipment or the like, and the failure of which may directly or indirectly cause injury, death or property loss.
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## Precautionary instructions in handling gallium arsenic products

Special precautions must be taken in handling this product because it contains, gallium arsenic, which is designated as a toxic substance by law. Be sure to adhere strictly to all applicable laws and regulations enacted for this substance, particularly when it comes to disposal.

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