94 8398

GaAlAs Infrared Emitting Diodes in ø 3 mm (T-1) Package

Description

The TSHA44..series are high efficiency infrared emitting diodes in GaAlAs on GaAlAs technology, molded in a clear, untinted plastic package.

In comparison with the standard GaAs on GaAs technology these high intensity emitters feature about 50 % radiant power improvement.

Features

- Extra high radiant power
- High radiant intensity for long transmission distance
- Suitable for high pulse current operation
- Standard T–1(ø 3 mm) package for low space application
- Angle of half intensity $\varphi = \pm 20^{\circ}$
- Peak wavelength $\lambda_p = 875 \text{ nm}$
- High reliability
- Good spectral matching to Si photodetectors

Applications

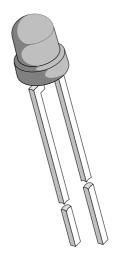
Infrared remote control and free air transmission systems with high power requirements in combination with PIN photodiodes or phototransistors.

Because of the very low radiance absorption in glass at the wavelength of 875 nm, this emitter series is also suitable for systems with panes in the transmission range between emitter and detector.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse Voltage		VR	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}	2	Α
Power Dissipation		Pv	180	mW
Junction Temperature		Tj	100	°C
Operating Temperature Range		T _{amb}	-55+100	°C
Storage Temperature Range		T _{stg}	-55+100	°C
Soldering Temperature	$t \leq 5$ sec, 2 mm from case	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		1.5	1.8	V
	$I_F = 1.5 \text{ A}, t_p = 100 \ \mu s$	V _F		3.2	4.9	V
Temp. Coefficient of V _F	$I_F = 100 \text{mA}$	TK _{VF}		-1.6		mV/K
Reverse Current	$V_R = 5 V$	IR			100	μΑ
Junction Capacitance	$V_{R} = 0 V, f = 1 MHz, E = 0$	Cj		20		pF
Temp. Coefficient of ϕ_e	$I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$	ΤK _{φe}		-0.7		%/K
Angle of Half Intensity		φ		±20		deg
Peak Wavelength	$I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$	λρ		875		nm
Spectral Bandwidth	$I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$	Δλ		80		nm
Temp. Coefficient of λ_p	$I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$	TK _{λp}		0.2		nm/K
Rise Time	$I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$	t _r		600		ns
	$I_{\rm F} = 1.5 \ {\rm A}$	t _r		300		ns
Fall Time	$I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$	t _f		600		ns
	$I_{\rm F} = 1.5 \ {\rm A}$	t _f		300		ns

Type Dedicated Characteristics

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

Parameter	Test Conditions	Туре	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Radiant Intensity	I _F =100mA, t _p =20ms	TSHA4400	Ie	12	20		mW/sr
		TSHA4401	Ie	16	30		mW/sr
	I _F =1.5A, t _p =100µs	TSHA4400	Ie	140	240		mW/sr
	-	TSHA4401	Ie	190	360		mW/sr
Radiant Power	I _F =100mA, t _p =20ms	TSHA4400	φ _e		20		mW
		TSHA4401	φ _e		24		mW

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

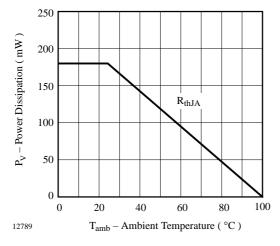


Figure 1. Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

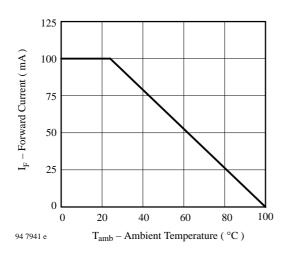


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

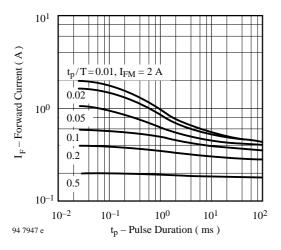


Figure 3. Pulse Forward Current vs. Pulse Duration

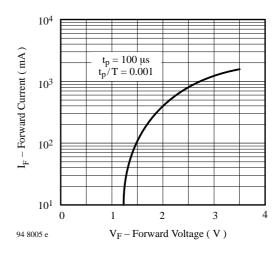


Figure 4. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

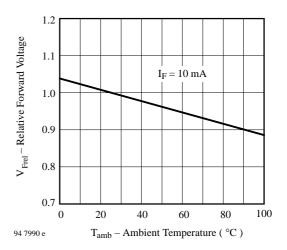


Figure 5. Relative Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

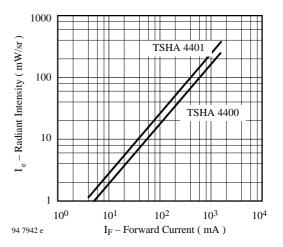


Figure 6. Radiant Intensity vs. Forward Current

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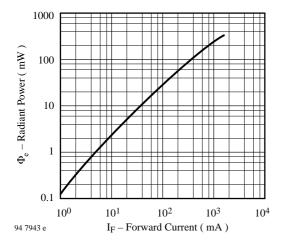


Figure 7. Radiant Power vs. Forward Current

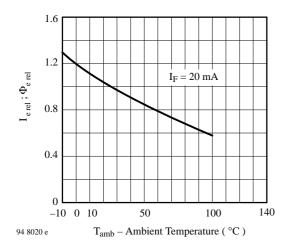


Figure 8. Rel. Radiant Intensity\Power vs. Ambient Temperature

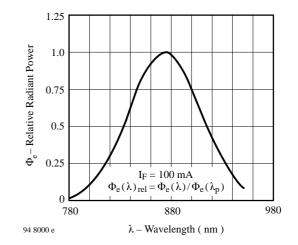


Figure 9. Relative Radiant Power vs. Wavelength

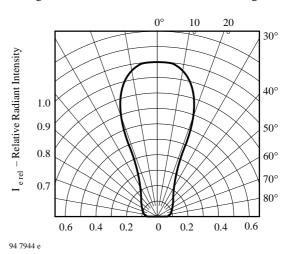
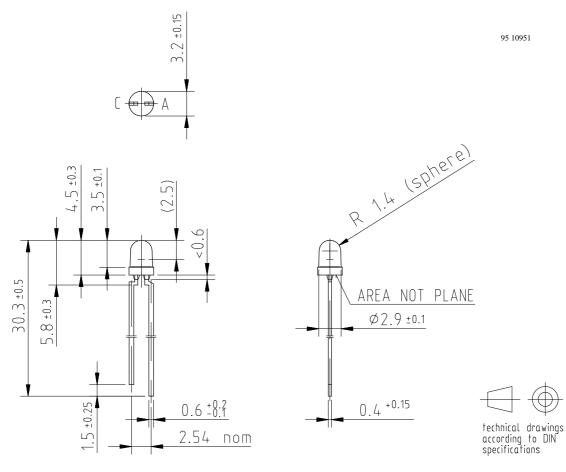


Figure 10. Relative Radiant Intensity vs. Angular Displacement



Dimensions in mm



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.

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