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SURFACE MOUNT LED TAPE AND REEL



Lead-Free Parts

LIR9033/TR2

DATA SHEET

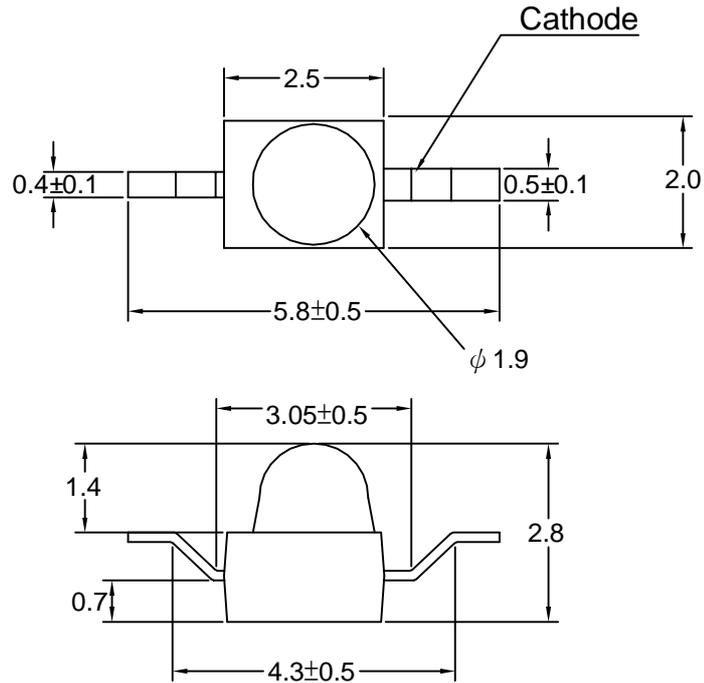
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REV. : A

DATE : 15 - Sep - 2010

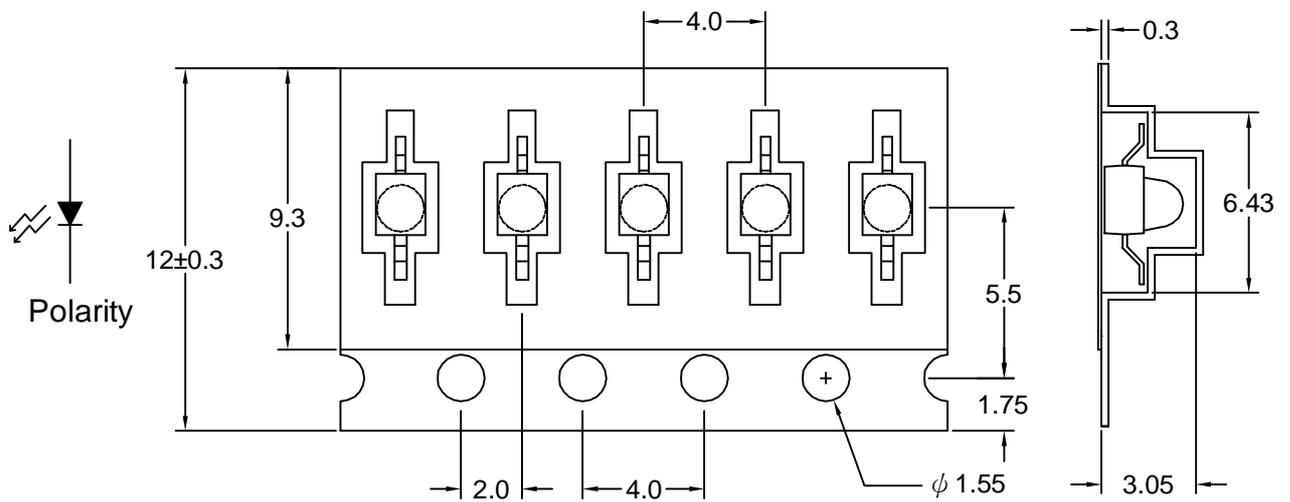


Package Dimensions



Note : 1.All dimension are in millimeter tolerance is ± 0.2 mm unless otherwise noted.
2.Specifications are subject to change without notice.

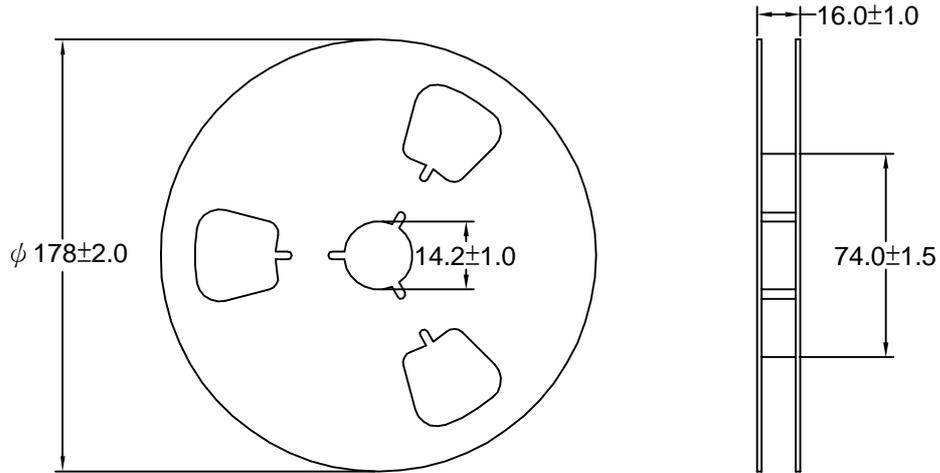
Carrier Type Dimensions



Note : The tolerances unless mentioned is ± 0.2 mm, Angle ± 0.5 . Unit=mm.



Reel Dimensions



Description	Quantity/Reel
12.0mm tape,7"reel	1500 devices

Features:

1. High radiant intensity.
2. Suitable for pulsed applications.
3. Low average degradation.

Descriptions:

The LVIR9033/TR2 series are super-high efficiency Gallium Aluminum Arsenide infrared emitting diodes encapsulated in water clear plastic T-1 3/4 package individually

Device Selection Guide:

PART NO	MATERIAL	LENS COLOR
LIR9033/TR2	GaAIAs	Water Clear



Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	UNIT
		VIR	
Power Dissipation	PD	100	mW
Peak Forward Current (300PPS, 1 μ s Pulse)	IFP	3	A
Forward Current	IF	50	mA
Reverse Voltage	Vr	5	V
Electrostatic Discharge	ESD	2000	V
Operating Temperature	Topr	-55 ~ +100	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55 ~ +100	°C

Electrical Optical Characteristics (Aa=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	Min.	Typ.	Max.	UNIT	TEST CONDITION
Radiant Intensity	Le	0.9	1.5		mW/sr	IF=20mA
Aperture Radiant Incidence	Ee	0.12	0.2		mW/cm ²	IF=20mA
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ peak		940		nm	IF=20mA
Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta \lambda$		50		nm	IF=20mA
Forward Voltage	VF		1.2	1.6	V	IF=20mA
Reverse Current	IR			100	μ A	VR=5V
Viewing Angle	2 θ 1/2		20		deg	

Note : 1. The forward voltage data did not including $\pm 0.1V$ testing tolerance.
2. The radiant intensity data did not including $\pm 15\%$ testing tolerance.



Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curve

IR CHIP

Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

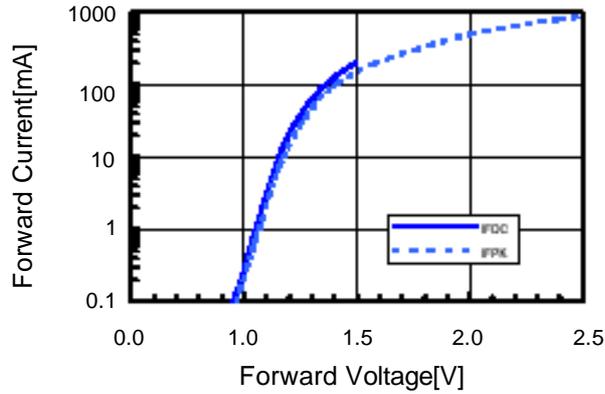


Fig.2 Relative Radiant Power vs. Wavelength

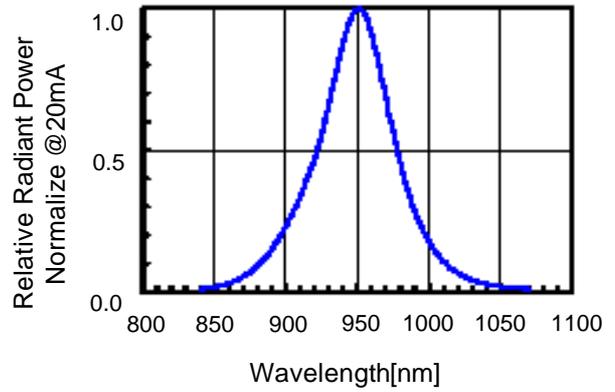


Fig.3 Relative Radiant Power vs. Forward DC Current

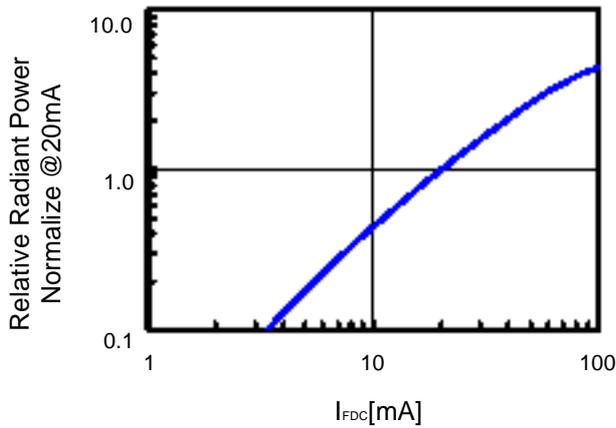


Fig.4 Relative Radiant Power vs. Forward Peak Current

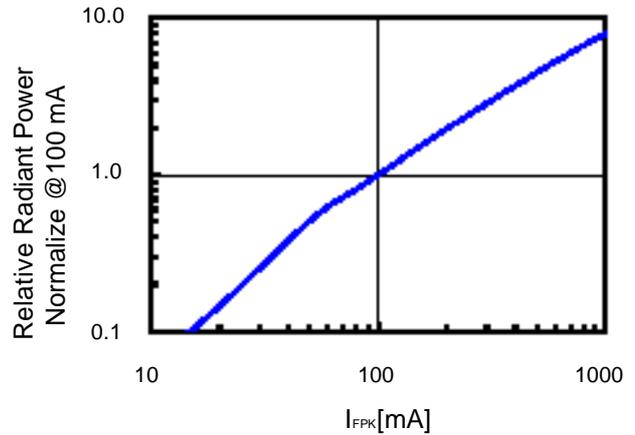


Fig.5 Forward DC Voltage vs. Temperature

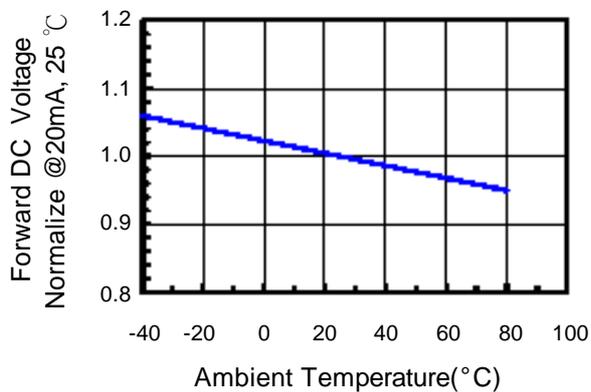
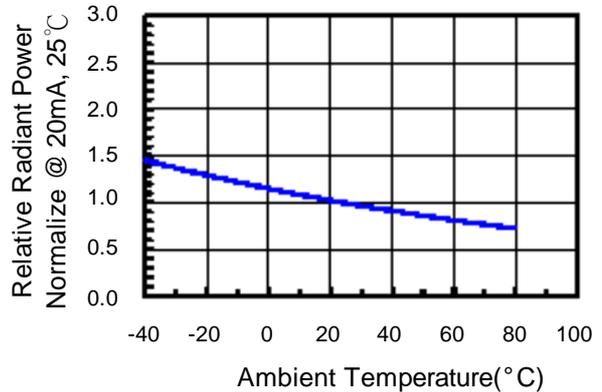


Fig.6 Relative Radiant Power vs. Temperature



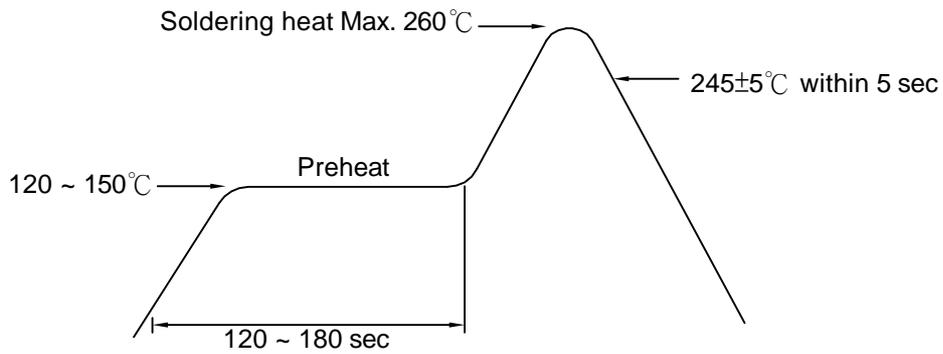


Recommended Soldering Conditions

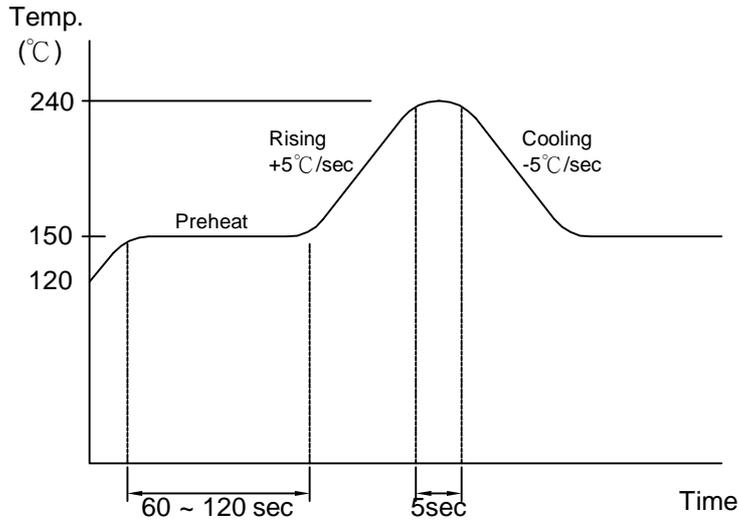
1. Hand Solder

Basic spec is $\leq 280^{\circ}\text{C}$ 3 sec one time only.

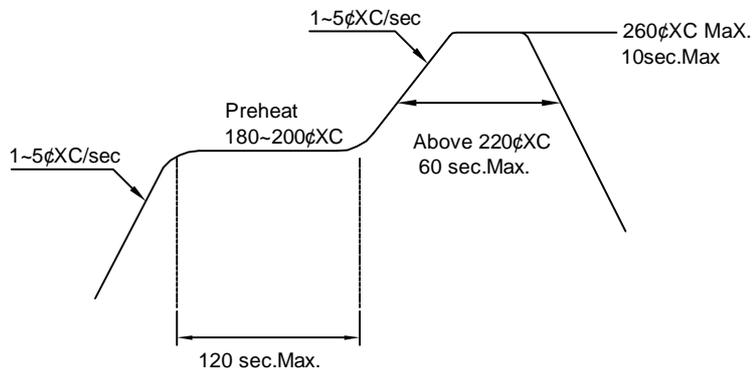
2. Wave Solder



3-1. LEAD Reflow Solder



3-2 .PB-Free Reflow Solder



Reflow Soldering should not be done more than two times.



Precautions For Use:

Storage time:

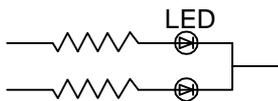
- 1.The operation of Temperatures and RH are : $5^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 35^{\circ}\text{C}$,RH60%.
- 2.Once the package is opened, the products should be used within a week.
Otherwise, they should be kept in a damp proof box with descanting agent.
Considering the tape life, we suggest our customers to use our products within a year(from production date).
- 3.If opened more than one week in an atmosphere $5^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 35^{\circ}\text{C}$,RH60%, they should be treated at $60^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 15hrs.

Drive Method:

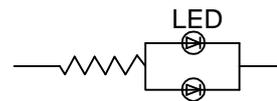
LED is a current operated device, and therefore, requirer some kind of current limiting incorporated into the driver circuit. This current limiting typically takes the form of a current limiting resistor placed in series with the LED.

Consider worst case voltage variations than could occur across the current limiting resistor. The forwr d current should not be allowed to change by more than 40 % of its desired value.

Circuit model A



Circuit model B



(A) Recommended circuit.

(B) The difference of brightness between LED could be found due to the VF-IF characteristics of LED.

Cleaning:

Use alcohol-based cleaning solvents such as isopropyl alcohol to clean the LED.

ESD(Electrostatic Discharge):

Static Electricity or power surge will damage the LED. Use of a conductive wrist band or anti-electrosatic glove is recommended when handing these LED. All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.



Reliability Test:

Test Item	Test Condition	Description	Reference Standard
Operating Life Test	1.Under Room Temperature 2.If=20mA 3.t=1000 hrs (-24hrs, +72hrs)	This test is conducted for the purpose of detemining the resisance of a part in electrical and themal stressed.	MIL-STD-750: 1026 MIL-STD-883: 1005 JIS C 7021: B-1
High Temperature Storage Test	1.Ta=105 °C±5°C 2.t=1000 hrs (-24hrs, +72hrs)	The purpose of this is the resistance of the device which is laid under ondition of high temperature for hours.	MIL-STD-883:1008 JIS C 7021: B-10
Low Temperature Storage Test	1.Ta=-40 °C±5°C 2.t=1000 hrs (-24hrs, +72hrs)	The purpose of this is the resistance of the device which is laid under condition of low temperature for hours.	JIS C 7021: B-12
High Temperature High Humidity Test	1.Ta=65 °C±5°C 2.RH=90 %~95% 3.t=240hrs ±2hrs	The purpose of this test is the resistance of the device under tropical for hous.	MIL-STD-202:103B JIS C 7021: B-11
Thermal Shock Test	1.Ta=105 °C±5°C & -40°C±5°C (10min) (10min) 2.total 10 cycles	The purpose of this is the resistance of the device to sudden extreme changes in high and low temperature.	MIL-STD-202: 107D MIL-STD-750: 1051 MIL-STD-883: 1011
Solder Resistance Test	1.T.Sol=260 °C±5°C 2.Dwell time= 10 ±1sec.	This test intended to determine the thermal characteristic resistance of the device to sudden exposures at extreme changes in temperature when soldering the lead wire.	MIL-STD-202: 210A MIL-STD-750: 2031 JIS C 7021: A-1
Solderability Test	1.T.Sol=230 °C±5°C 2.Dwell time=5 ±1sec	This test intended to see soldering well performed or not.	MIL-STD-202: 208D MIL-STD-750: 2026 MIL-STD-883: 2003 JIS C 7021: A-2