



## LED780-33AU

- IR Through Hole LED
- 780 nm, 24 mW
- AlGaAs chip, 400 x 400  $\mu\text{m}$
- 3 mm Epoxy Resin Package
- Beam Angle:  $\pm 18^\circ$



### Description

**LED780-33AU** is an AlGaAs based infrared LED, emitting at a peak wavelength of typically **780 nm** and optical output power of 24 mW @ 50 mA. It comes in a **3 mm through hole** clear epoxy resin mold package with a beam angle of  $\pm 18^\circ$ . Different beam angle variants are available on request.

### Maximum Ratings\*

Parameter	Symbol	Values		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
Power Dissipation	$P_D$		200	mW
Forward Current	$I_F$		100	mA
Pulse Forward Current **	$I_{FP}$		500	mA
Reverse Voltage	$V_F$		5	V
Thermal Resistance	$R_{THJA}$		250	K/W
Junction Temperature	$T_J$		120	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	$T_{CASE}$	- 40	+ 100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$T_{STG}$	- 40	+ 100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Lead Solder Temperature ( $t_{max. 3s}$ )	$T_{SLD}$		+ 265	$^\circ\text{C}$

\* Operating close to or exceeding these parameters may damage the device

\*\* duty cycle = 1 %, pulse width = 10  $\mu\text{s}$

### Electro-Optical Characteristics ( $T_{CASE} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

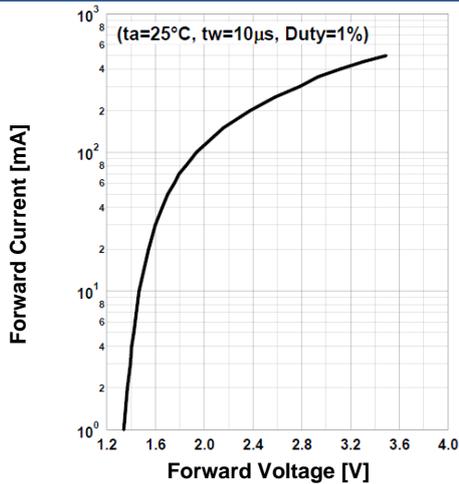
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_P$	$I_F=50 \text{ mA}$	770		790	nm
Half Width	$\lambda_\Delta$	$I_F=50 \text{ mA}$		27		nm
Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F=50 \text{ mA}$		1.7	2.0	V
	$V_{FP}$	$I_{FP}=500 \text{ mA}^*$		3.5		
Total Radiated Power	$P_O$	$I_F=50 \text{ mA}$		24		mW
		$I_{FP}=500 \text{ mA}^*$		230		
Radiant Intensity	$I_E$	$I_F=50 \text{ mA}$		56		mW/sr
		$I_{FP}=500 \text{ mA}^*$		540		
Beam Angle	$2\theta_{1/2}$	$I_F=50 \text{ mA}$		36		deg.
Rise Time	$t_r$	$I_F=50 \text{ mA}$		30		ns
Fall Time	$t_f$	$I_F=50 \text{ mA}$		30		ns

\* duty cycle = 1 %, pulse width = 10  $\mu\text{s}$

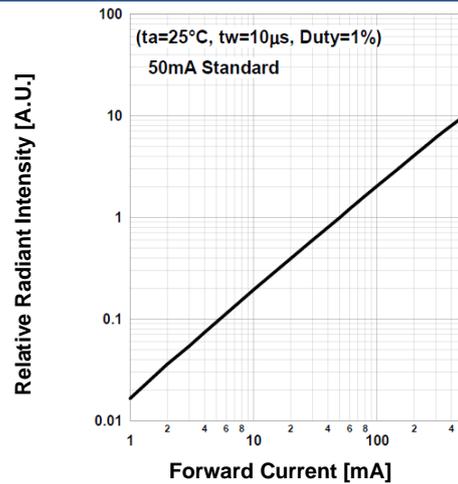


## Typical Performance Curves

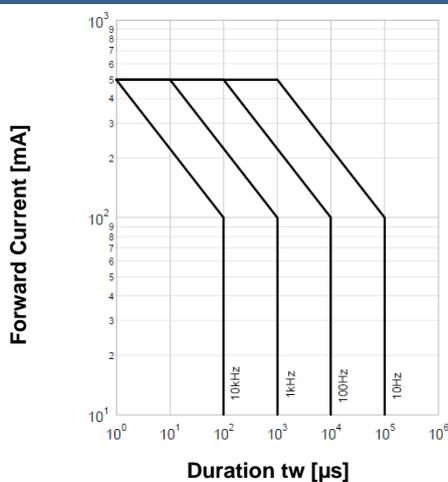
### Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



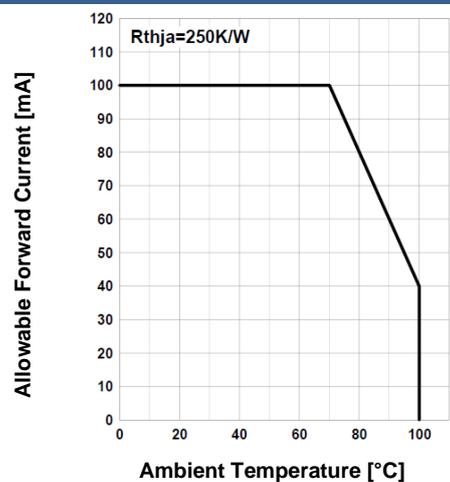
### Relative Radiant Intensity vs. Forward Current



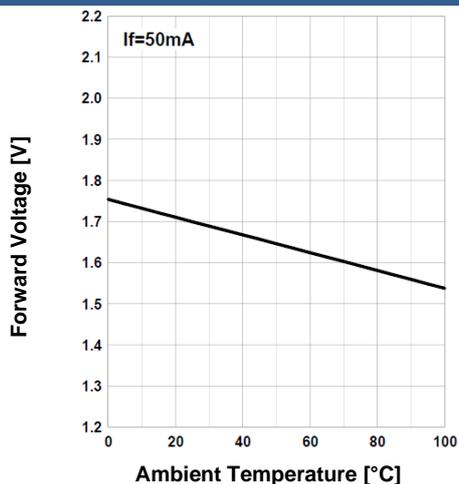
### Forward Current vs. Pulse Duration



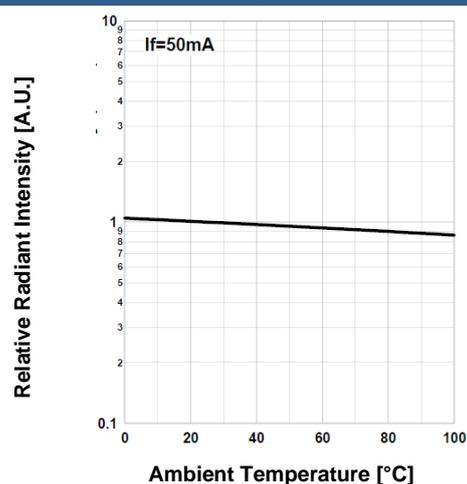
### Allowed Forward Current vs. Amb. Temperature



### Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



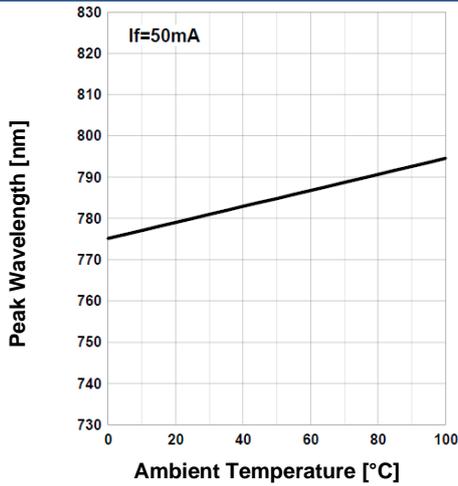
### Rel. Radiant Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature



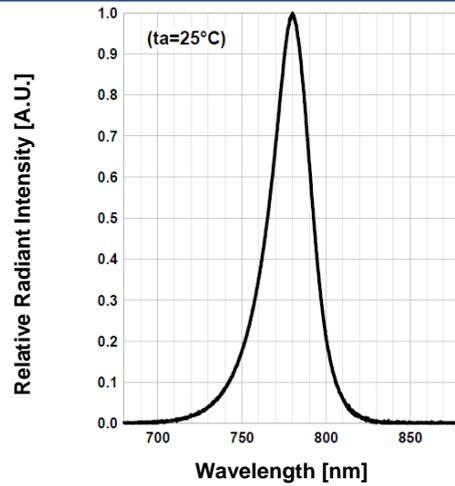


## Typical Performance Curves

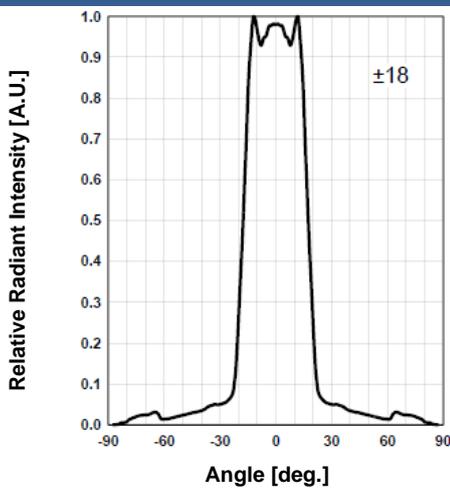
Peak Wavelength vs. Amb. Temp.



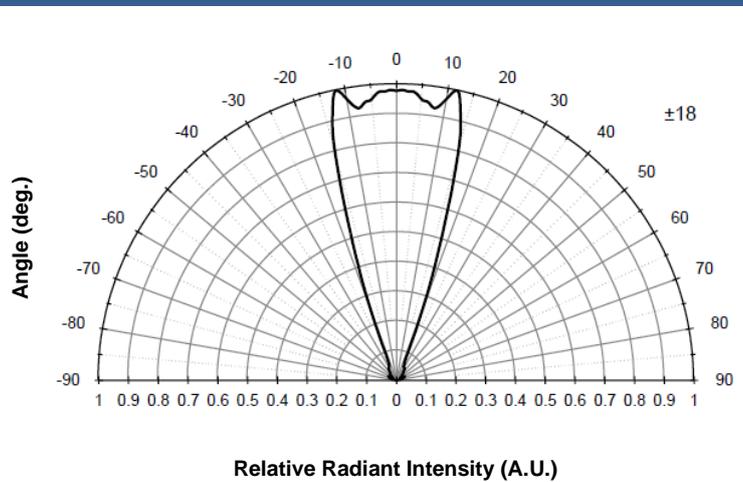
Relative Spectral Emission



Radiation Characteristics

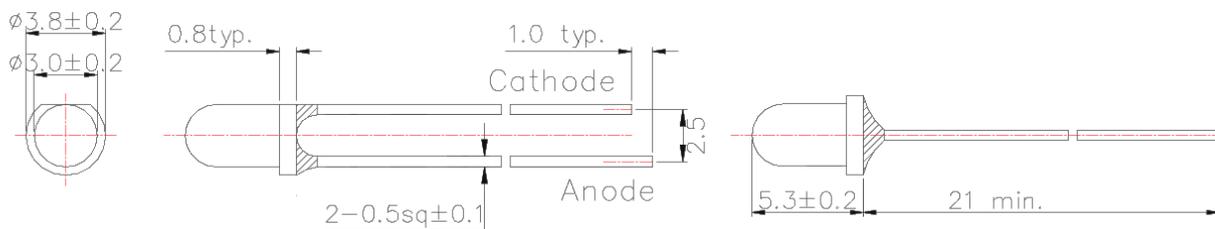


Radiation Characteristics



## Outline Dimensions

3 mm Through Hole



all dimensions in mm



## General Notes

### Soldering

- Do avoid overheating of the LED
- Do avoid electrostatic discharge (ESD)
- Do avoid mechanical stress, shock, and vibration
- Do only use non-corrosive flux
- Do not apply current to the LED until it has cooled down to room temperature after soldering

### Cleaning

- **Cleaning with isopropyl alcohol, propanol, or ethyl alcohol is recommended**
- DO NOT USE acetone, chloroform, trichloroethylene, or MKS
- DO NOT USE ultrasonic cleaners

### Static Electricity

- **LEDs are sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD).**
- Precautions against ESD must be taken when handling or operating these LEDs
- Surge voltage or electrostatic discharge can result in complete failure of the LED.

### Radiation

- During operation these LEDs do emit light, which **could be hazardous to skin and eyes**, and **may cause cancer**.
- Do avoid exposure to the emitted light. Protective glasses if needed
- It is further advised to attach a warning label on products/systems.

### Operation

- **Do *only* operate LEDs with a current source.**
- Running these LEDs from a voltage source will result in complete failure of the device.
- Current of a LED is an exponential function of the voltage across it. Usage of current regulated drive circuits is mandatory.

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