



## LED34H series

- Mid-IR LED Series
- 3.40  $\mu\text{m}$ , >45  $\mu\text{W}$  QCW



### Description

**LED34H series** are fabricated from narrow band-gap InAs/InAsSbP heterostructures lattice matched to InAs substrate. This Mid-IR LEDs provide a typical peak wavelength of **3.40  $\mu\text{m}$** , an optical power of typ. **50  $\mu\text{W}$  QCW**. There are different options of packaging available, as you can choose between TO-can, with parabolic reflector (R), window (W), and containing thermoelectric cooler and thermoresistor (T).

### Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Values		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
Operating Current, QCW mode	$I_{QCW\ max}$		250	mA
Operating Current, pulsed mode	$I_{PULSE\ max}$		2000	mA
Storage Temperature *	$I_{STR}$	-60	+90	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Temperature *	$T_{CASE}$	-60	+90	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Lead Solder Temperature *2	$T_{SLD}$		+180	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

\* Temperature range may vary for different packaging types

\*2 must be completed within 5 seconds

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_P$	$I_F=150\text{mA}$ QCW	3.30		3.44	$\mu\text{m}$
Half Width (FWHM)	$\Delta\lambda$	$I_F=150\text{mA}$ QCW	250		600	nm
Optical Output Power, QCW *	$P_O$	QCW mode *	45	50		$\mu\text{W}$
Optical Output Power, pulsed *2	$P_O$	Pulse mode *2	350	370		$\mu\text{W}$
Operating Voltage	$V_{OP}$	$I_F=200\text{mA}$ QCW	0.2		0.8	V
Switching Time	$t_s$					ns

\* Repetition rate: 0.5 kHz, pulse duration: 1 ms, duty cycle: 50%, current: 200 mA

\*2 Repetition rate: 0.5 kHz, pulse duration: 20  $\mu\text{s}$ , duty cycle: 1%, current: 1 A

### Packages

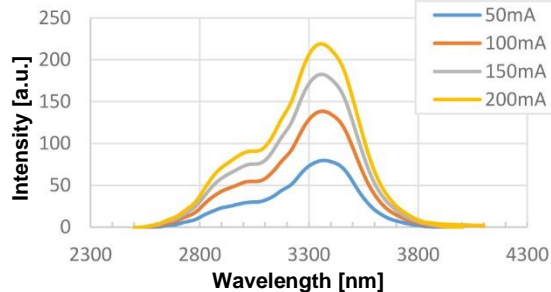
Part Number	Package
LED34H	TO-18 with cap without glass window
LED34H-R	TO-18 with parabolic reflector without glass window
LED34H-RW	TO-18 with parabolic reflector with glass window
LED34H-TW	TO-5 with built-in thermocooler and thermoresistor, covered by cap with glass window
LED34H-TRW	TO-5 with built-in thermocooler and thermoresistor, covered by parabolic reflector with glass window

All parameters refer to LEDs in TO18 package with a cavity and operation at ambient temperature 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless otherwise stated.

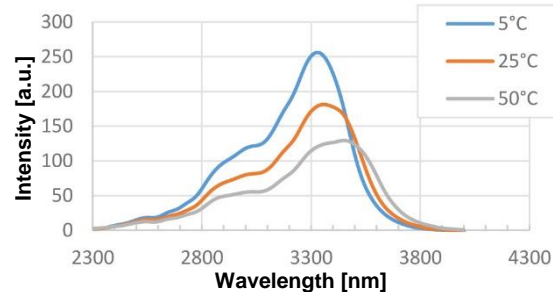


## Performance Characteristics

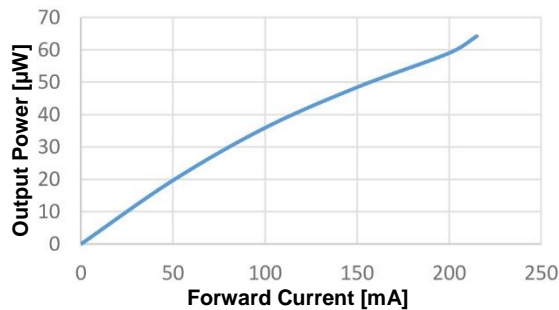
Typ. Spectra At Different Currents (QCW)



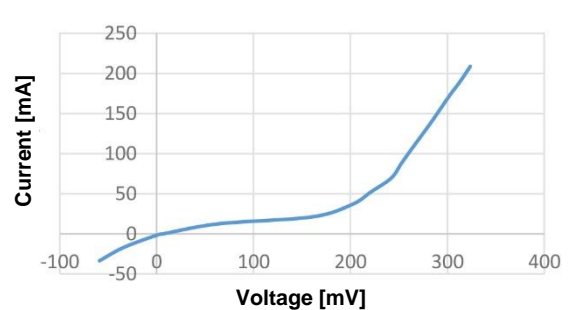
Spectra At Different Temperatures (QCW)



Typ. Optical Power Characteristics (QCW)

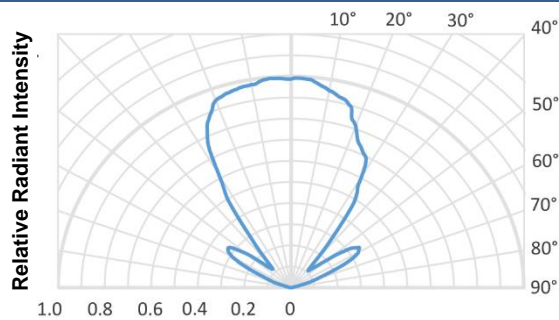


Typ. Current – Voltage Characteristics (QCW)

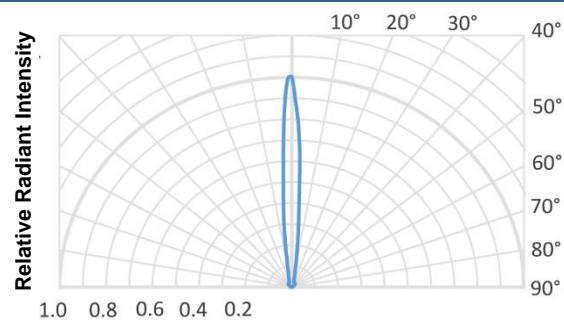


## Radiant Characteristics (Far-Field Pattern)

TO-18 Package With Cap



TO-18 package with Parabolic Reflector

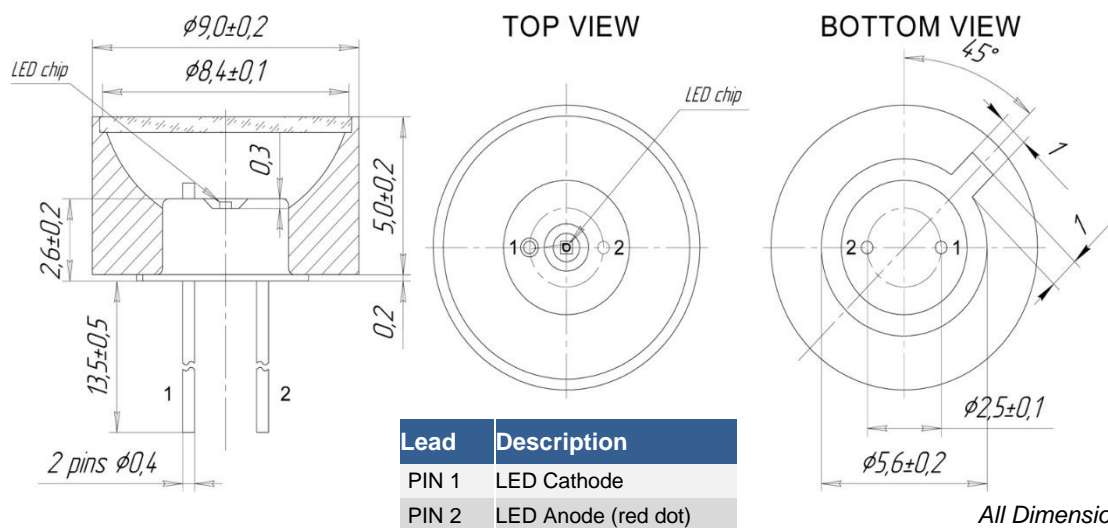






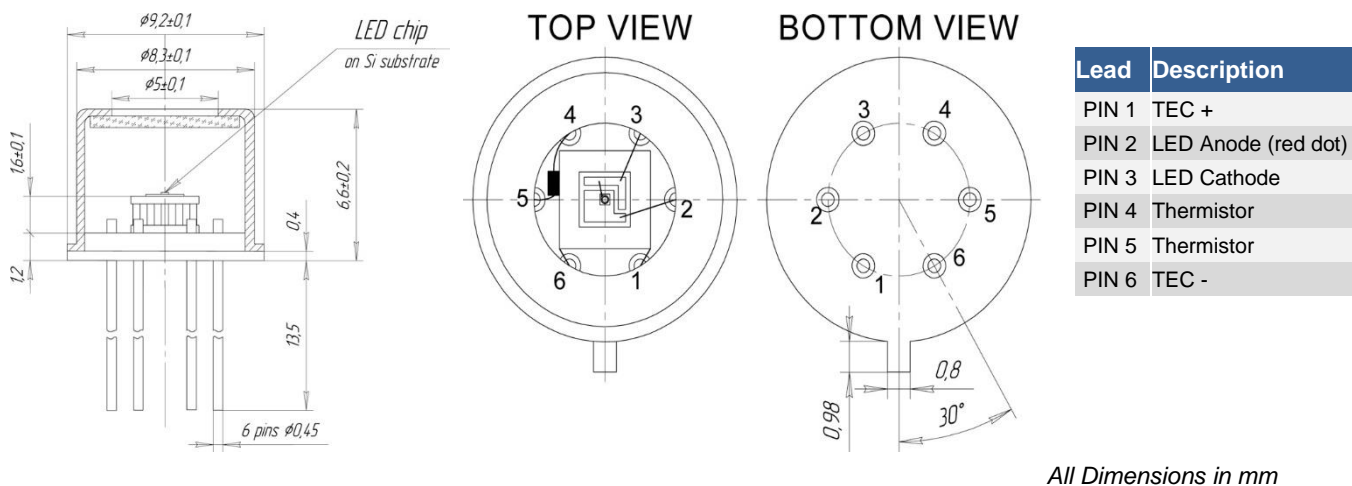
## LED34H-RW

TO-18, with parabolic reflector and window



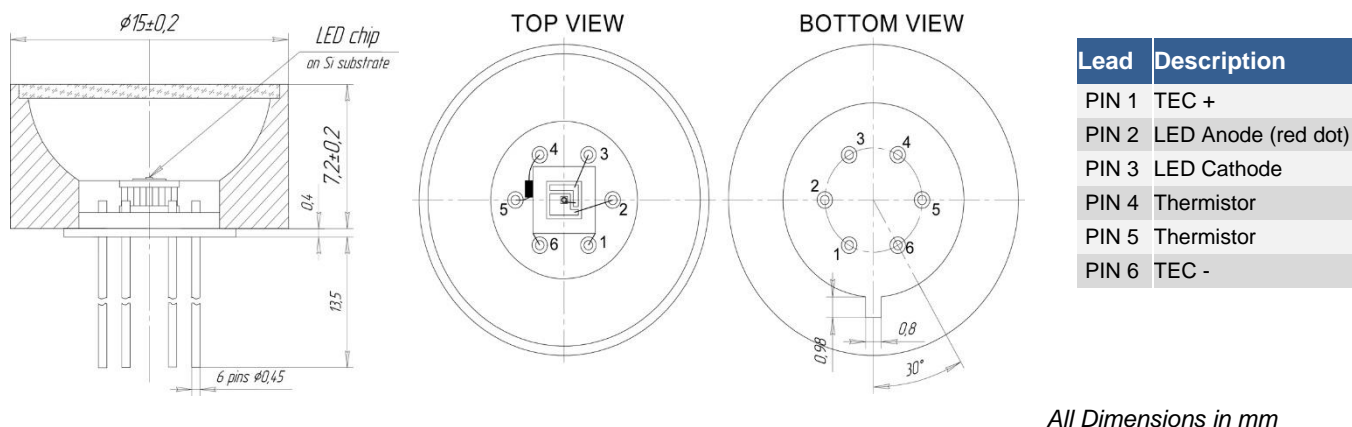
## LED34H-TW

TO-5, thermocooler and thermoresistor, cap and window



## LED34H-TRW

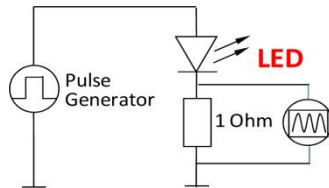
TO-5, thermocooler and thermoresistor, cap and window



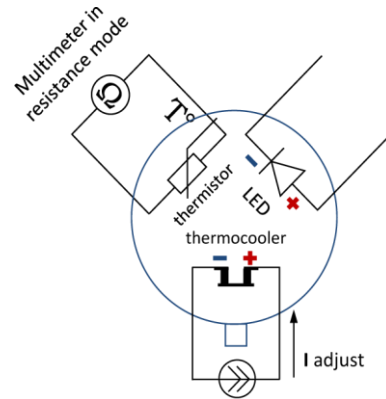


## Operating Regime

### LED Basic Circuit Connection



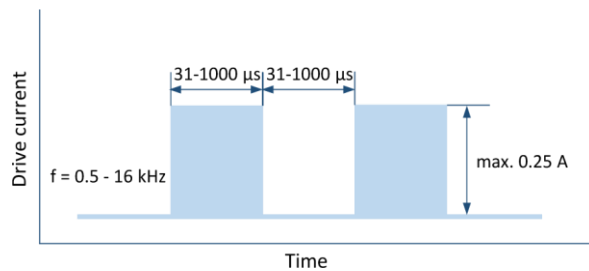
### LED With Thermoelectric Module



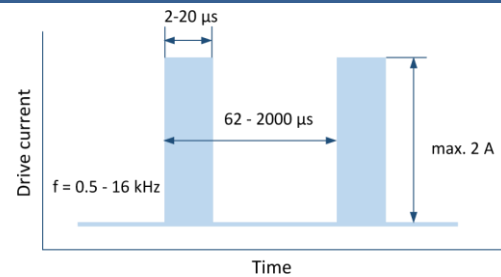
Constant current source

We recommend to use **Quasi Continuous Wave (QCW) mode** with duty cycle 50% or 25% to obtain maximum average optical power and **Pulse mode** to obtain maximum peak power. Hard CW (continuous wave) mode is **NOT** recommended.

### Quasi Continuous Wave (QCW) mode



### Pulse Mode







## Precautions

---

### Cautions:

- Check your connection circuits before turning on the LED.
- Mind the LED polarity: LED anode is marked with a RED dot.  
Reverse voltage applying is FORBIDDEN!
- DO NOT connect the LED to the multimeter.
- Control the current applied to the LED in order not to exceed the maximum allowable values.

### 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

### 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 device.



### 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.