LED38

- Mid-IR LED
- 3.75 μm, 30 μW qCW
- TO-18, with cap
- Without window



v 2.0 01.12.2014



## Description

**LED19-PR** series are fabricated from narrow band-gap InAsSb/InAsSbP heterostructures lattice matched to InAs substrate. This Mid-IR LED provides a typical peak wavelength of **3.75 μm** and optical power of typ. **30 μW qCW**. It comes in TO-18 package, with cap and without window (on request).

### **Maximum Ratings**

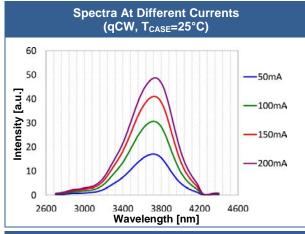
Parameter	Symbol	Val	Unit	
		Min.	Max.	Offic
Operating Temperature	T <sub>CASE</sub>	- 200	+ 50	°C
Lead Solder Temperature *	T <sub>SLD</sub>		+ 180	°C

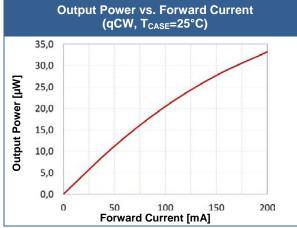
<sup>\*</sup> must be completed within 5 seconds

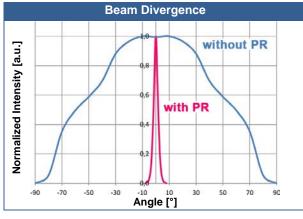
## Photodiode Characteristics (TCASE=25°C)

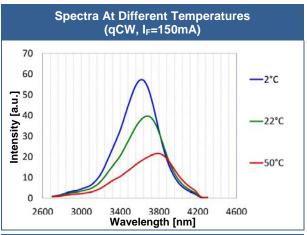
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values Min. Typ. Max.			Unit
			WIII.	Тур.	Max.	
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_P$	I <sub>F</sub> =150mA qCW	3.70	3.75	3.84	μm
Half Width (FWHM)	$\Delta \lambda$	I <sub>F</sub> =150mA qCW	500	600	700	μm
Optical Output Power, qCW	$P_{0}$	I <sub>F</sub> =200mA qCW	20	30	40	μW
Optical Output Power, pulsed	$P_0$	$I_F=1A$ , $f=1kHz$ ,	180	200	220	μW
Operating Voltage	$V_{OP}$	I <sub>F</sub> =200mA qCW	0.5		0.8	V
Switching Time	$t_{\rm s}$		10	20	30	ns

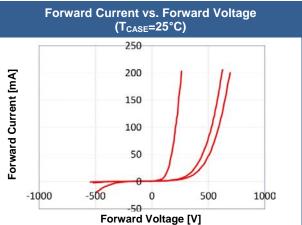
# **Performance Characteristics**





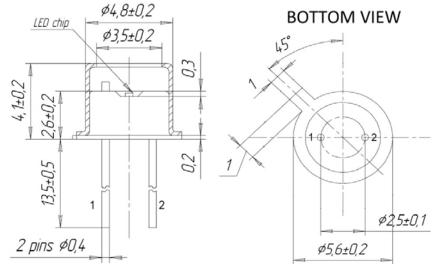






### **Outline Dimensions**

#### LED38 TO-18, without window

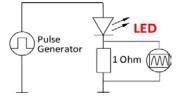


Material - kovar, finish - gold/plating

All Dimensions in mm

## **Operating Regime**

#### **LED Basic Circuit Connection**



#### **Suitable Drivers And Evaluation Boards**

Lead

PIN 1

PIN 2

Description

PD Anode

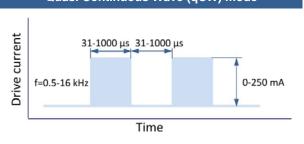
PD Cathode

- D-31M
- D-41
- D-51
- mD-1c
- mD-1p

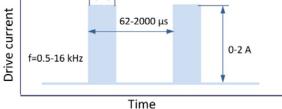
We recommend to use **Quasi Continuous Wave (qCW) mode** with duty cycle 50% or 25% to obtain maximum average optical power, and short **Pulse mode** to obtain maximum peak power.

CW (continuous wave) mode is NOT recommended!

### Quasi Continuous Wave (qCW) mode



# Pulse Mode 0.6-20 μs



### **Precautions**

#### Cautions:

- Check your connection circuits before turning on the LED.
- Mind the LED polarity: LED anode is marked with a RED dot.
- DO NOT connect the LED to the multimeter.

#### 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.

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