

# DATASHEET

# 5mm Infrared LED , T-1 3/4 IR333-A(BY)



### Features

- High reliability
- High radiant intensity
- Peak wavelength  $\lambda p=940$ nm
- 2.54mm Lead spacing
- Low forward voltage
- Pb free
- This product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version.
- Compliance with EU REACH
- Compliance Halogen Free(Br < 900ppm, Cl < 900ppm, Br+Cl < 1500ppm)

### **Descriptions**

- EVERLIGHT'S Infrared Emitting Diode (IR333-A(BY))is a high intensity diode, molded in a water clear plastic package.
- The device is spectrally matched with phototransistor, photodiode and infrared receiver module.

# Applications

Free air transmission system

.Infrared remote control units with high power requirement

.Smoke detector

.Infrared applied system

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## **Device Selection Guide**

LED Part No.	Chip Material	Lens Color	
IR333C-A(BY)	GaAlAs	Blue clear	

### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Continuous Forward Current	$I_{\rm F}$	100	mA
Peak Forward Current(*1)	$I_{FP}$	1.0	А
Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	5	V
Operating Temperature	Topr	-25 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 ~ +85	°C
Soldering Temperature(*2)	$T_{sol}$	260	°C
Power Dissipation at(or below)	$P_d$	150	mW
25℃ Free Air Temperature			

**Notes:** \*1:I<sub>FP</sub> Conditions--Pulse Width  $\leq 100 \,\mu$  s and Duty  $\leq 1\%$ .

\*2:Soldering time  $\leq$  5 seconds.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	
		IF=20mA	21.0		48		
Radiant Intensity	Ie	$I_F\!\!=\!\!100mA$ Pulse Width $\!\leq\!100\mu\text{s}$ ,Duty $\!\leq\!1\%$		100		mW/sr	
		$I_{F}=1A$ Pulse Width $\leq 100 \mu$ s ,Duty $\leq 1\%$ .		1000			
Peak Wavelength	λp	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA		940		nm	
Spectral Bandwidth	Δλ	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA		45		nm	
	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA		1.2	1.5	V	
Forward Voltage		$I_{F}\!\!=\!\!100mA$ Pulse Width $\!\leq\!100\mu\text{s}$ ,Duty $\!\leq\!1\%$		1.4	1.7		
		$I_{F}=1A$ Pulse Width $\leq 100 \mu$ s ,Duty $\leq 1\%$ .		2.6	4.0		
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> =5V			10	$\mu A$	
View Angle	2 0 1/2	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA		20		deg	
<b>Rank</b> Condition : I <sub>F</sub> =20m	A						
Unit : mW/sr							
	0						

# Electro-Optical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)

### Rank

Bin Number	Q	R
Min	21.0	30
Max	34.0	48

Note:

\*Measurement Uncertainty of Forward Voltage: ±0.1V

\*Measurement Uncertainty of Luminous Intensity: ±10%

\*Measurement Uncertainty of Dominant Wavelength ±1.0nm

### **Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves**

Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature 140 120 100 Forward Current (mA) 80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 -40 -20 0 Ambient Temperature (°C)

Fig.2 Spectral Distribution

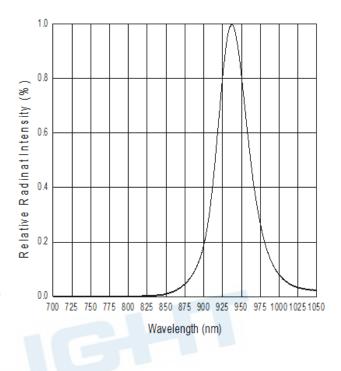


Fig.3 Peak Emission Wavelength Ambient Temperature

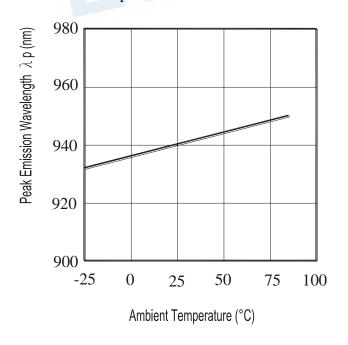
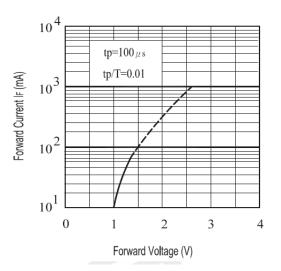


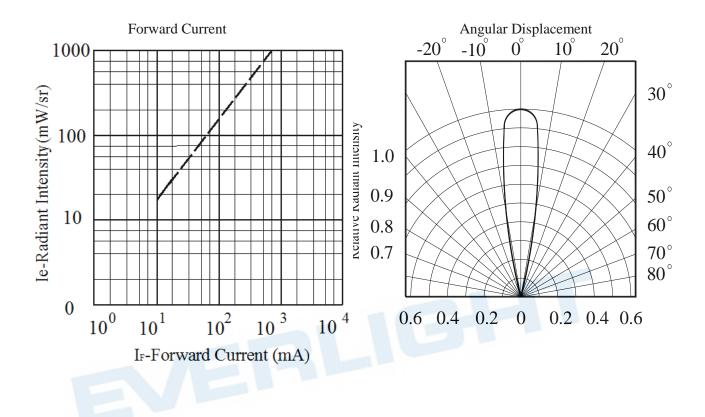
Fig.4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



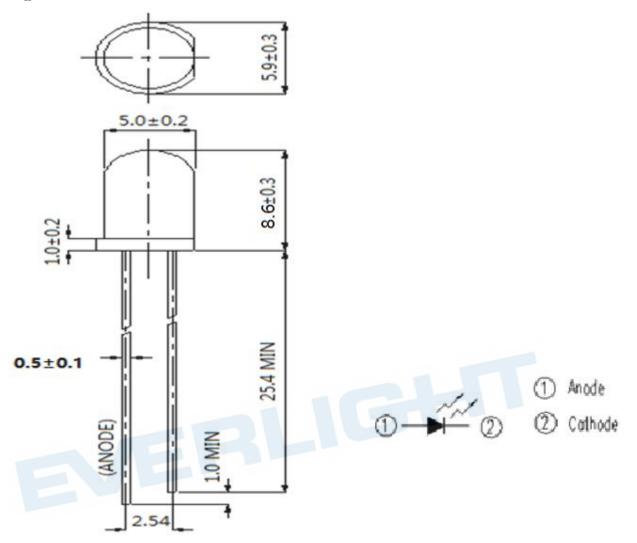
# **Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves**

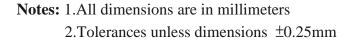
Fig.5 Relative Intensity vs.

Fig.6 Relative Radiant Intensity vs.

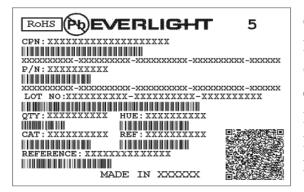


# **Package Dimensions**



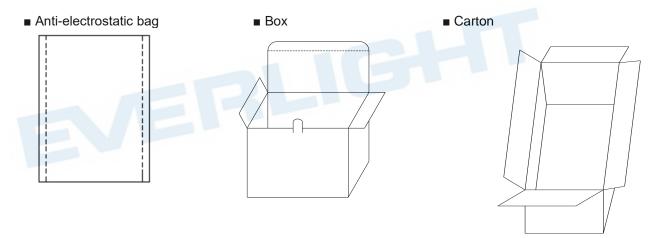


## **Label Form Specification**



CPN: Customer's Production Number P/N : Production Number QTY: Packing Quantity CAT: Ranks HUE: Peak Wavelength REF: Reference LOT No: Lot Number

#### **Packing Specification**



- Packing Quantity
- 1. 500PCS/1 Bag, 4 Bags/1 Box
- 2. 10 Boxes/1 Carton

#### Notes

- 1. Lead Forming
  - During lead formation, the leads should be bent at a point at least 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.
  - Lead forming should be done before soldering.
  - Avoid stressing the PHOTOTRANSISTORs. package during leads forming. The stress to the base may damage the LED's characteristics or it may break the PHOTOTRANSISTORs.
  - Cut the PHOTOTRANSISTORs lead frames at room temperature. Cutting the lead frames at high temperatures may cause failure of the PHOTOTRANSISTORs.
  - When mounting the PHOTOTRANSISTORs. onto a PCB, the PCB holes must be aligned exactly with the lead position of the PHOTOTRANSISTORs.. If the LEDs are mounted with stress at the leads, it causes deterioration of the epoxy resin and this will degrade the PHOTOTRANSISTORs..

#### 2. Storage

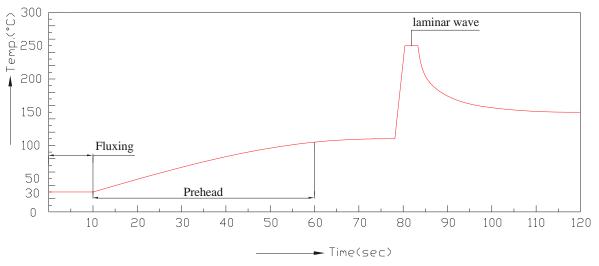
- The PHOTOTRANSISTORs. should be stored at 30°C or less and 70%RH or less after being shipped from Everlight and the storage life limits are 3 months. If the PHOTOTRANSISTORs. are stored for 3 months or more, they can be stored for a year in a sealed container with a nitrogen atmosphere and moisture absorbent material.
- Please avoid rapid transitions in ambient temperature, especially, in high humidity environments where condensation can occur.

#### 3. Soldering

- Careful attention should be paid during soldering. When soldering, leave more then 3mm from solder joint to epoxy bulb, and soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended.
- Recommended soldering conditions:

Hand S	oldering	DIP Soldering		
Temp. at tip of iron	300℃ Max. (30W Max.)	Preheat temp.	100 $^\circ\!\mathrm{C}$ Max. (60 sec Max.)	
Soldering time	3 sec Max.	Bath temp. & time	260 Max., 5 sec Max	
Distance	3mm Min.(From solder	Distance	3mm Min. (From solder	
	joint to epoxy bulb)		joint to epoxy bulb)	

Recommended soldering profile



Avoiding applying any stress to the lead frame while the PHOTOTRANSISTORs.are at high temperature

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particularly when soldering.

- Dip and hand soldering should not be done more than one time
- After soldering the PHOTOTRANSISTORs, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the PHOTOTRANSISTORs. return to room temperature.
- A rapid-rate process is not recommended for cooling the PHOTOTRANSISTORs. down from the peak temperature.

Although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the above table, dip or hand soldering at the lowest

possible temperature is desirable for the PHOTOTRANSISTORs..

- Wave soldering parameter must be set and maintain according to recommended temperature and dwell time in the solder wave.
- 4. Cleaning
  - When necessary, cleaning should occur only with isopropyl alcohol at room temperature for a duration of no more than one minute. Dry at room temperature before use.
  - Do not clean the PHOTOTRANSISTORs. by the ultrasonic. When it is absolutely necessary, the influence of ultrasonic cleaning on the PHOTOTRANSISTORs. depends on factors such as ultrasonic power and the assembled condition. Ultrasonic cleaning shall be pre-qualified to ensure this will not cause damage to the PHOTOTRANSISTORs.
- 5. Heat Management
  - Heat management of PHOTOTRANSISTORs. must be taken into consideration during the design stage of PHOTOTRANSISTORs. application. The current should be de-rated appropriately by referring to the de-rating curve found in each product specification.
  - The temperature surrounding the PHOTOTRANSISTORs. in the application should be controlled. Please refer to the data sheet de-rating curve.
- 6. ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)
  - Electrostatic discharge (ESD) or surge current (EOS) can damage PHOTOTRANSISTORs..
  - An ESD wrist strap, ESD shoe strap or antistatic gloves must be worn whenever handling PHOTOTRANSISTORs..
  - All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.
  - Use ion blower to neutralize the static charge which might have built up on surface of the LEDs plastic lens as a result of friction between PHOTOTRANSISTORs. during storage and handing.

#### DISCLAIMER

- 1. EVERLIGHT reserves the right(s) on the adjustment of product material mix for the specification.
- 2. The product meets EVERLIGHT published specification for a period of twelve (12) months from date of shipment.
- 3. The graphs shown in this datasheet are representing typical data only and do not show guaranteed values.
- 4. When using this product, please observe the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions for using outlined in these specification sheets. EVERLIGHT assumes no responsibility for any damage resulting from the use of the product which does not comply with the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions included in these specification sheets.
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