

# **LG-05IR4C85C-5118U**

## **DATA SHEET**

SPEC. NO. : SZ21110102  
DATE : 2021/11/01  
REV. : A/0

Approved By:

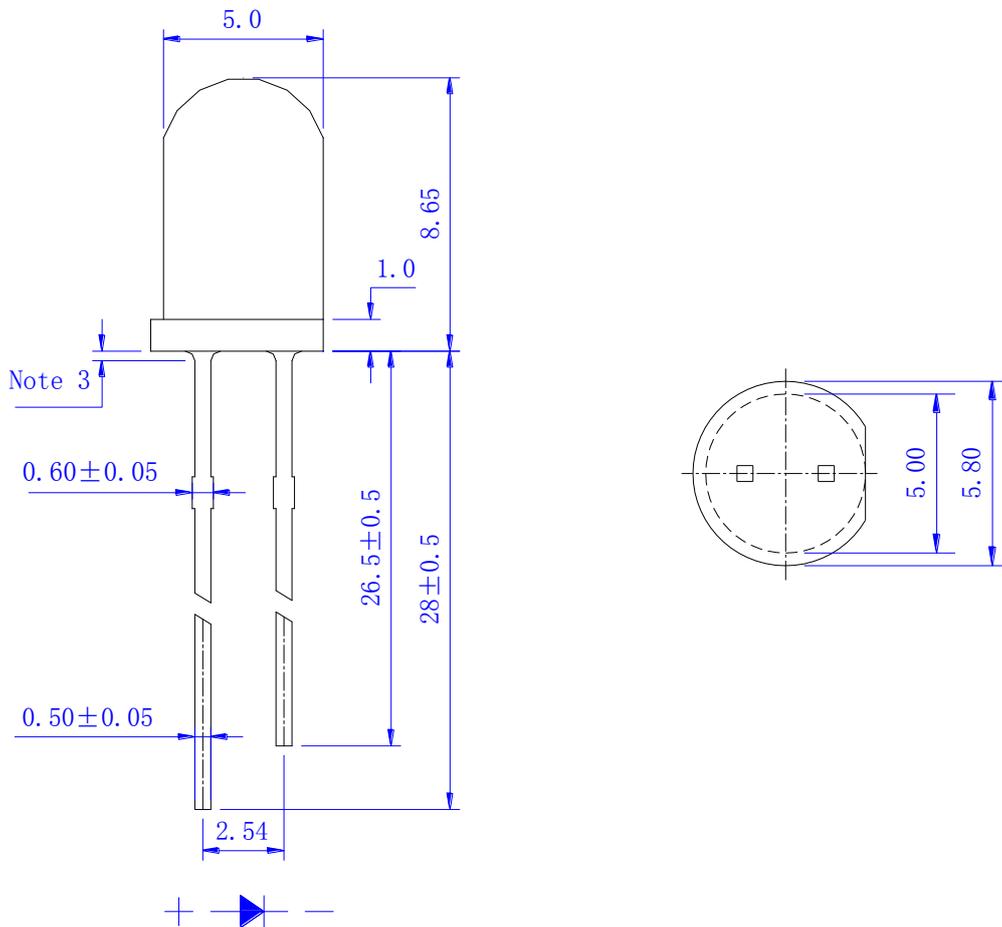
Checked By:

Prepared By:

## Features

- ◆ Pb free product—RoHS compliant
- ◆ Low power consumption, High efficiency
- ◆ General purpose leads
- ◆ Reliable and rugged
- ◆ Long life – solid state reliability
- ◆ Radiant angle: 20 °

## Package Dimension



Part NO.	Chip Material	Lens Color
LG-05IR4C85C-5118U	AlGaAs	Water Clear

### Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters.
2. Tolerance is ±0.20mm unless otherwise noted.
3. Protruded resin under flange is 1.0mm max.
4. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.
5. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C

Parameter	MAX.	Unit
Power Dissipation	180	mW
Continuous Forward Current	100	mA
Peak Forward Current*3	1	A
Reverse Voltage	5	V
Operating Temperature	-40°C to + 85°C	
Storage Temperature	-40°C to + 100°C	
IR Reflow Temperature	245°C for 30 seconds	

### 1. Storage:

The storage ambient for the LEDs should not exceed 30 °C temperature or 70% relative humidity.

It is recommended that LEDs out of their original packaging are used within three months.

For extended storage out of their original packaging, it is recommended that the LEDs be stored in a sealed container with appropriate desiccant or in desiccators with nitrogen ambient.

### 2. Precautions in handling:

- When soldering, leave 2mm of minimum clearance from the resin to the soldering point.
- Dipping the resin to solder must be avoided.
- Correcting the soldered position after soldering must be avoided.
- In soldering, do not apply any stress to the lead frame particularly when heated.
- When forming a lead, make sure not to apply any stress inside the resin.
- Lead forming must be done before soldering.
- It is necessary to cut the lead frame at normal temperature.

### 3. Peak Forward Current:

Condition for is IFP pulse: Pulse Width  $\leq 100\mu\text{s}$  and duty  $\leq 1\%$ .

### 4. Caution in ESD:

Static Electricity and surge damages the LED. It is recommend to use a wrist band or anti-electrostatic glove when handling the LED. All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.

## Electrical Optical Characteristics at Ta=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Radiant Intensity	I <sub>e</sub>	140	230	420	mW/sr	I <sub>F</sub> =100mA (Note 1,3)
		---	2300	---	mW/sr	I <sub>F</sub> =1A (Note 1,3)
Viewing Angle	2θ <sub>1/2</sub>	15	20	25	Deg.	(Note 2)
Peak Wavelength	λ <sub>p</sub>	820	850	880	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =100mA
Spectral Line Half- Width	Δλ	---	35	---	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =100mA
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	---	1.50	1.80	V	I <sub>F</sub> =100mA
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	---	---	10	μA	V <sub>R</sub> =5V

### Note:

1. Point sources of the amount of radiation per unit time in a given direction within the unit solid Angle radiated energy.
2. θ<sub>1/2</sub> is the off-axis angle at which the Radiant Intensity is half the axial Radiant Intensity.
3. The I<sub>e</sub> guarantee should be added ±15% tolerance.

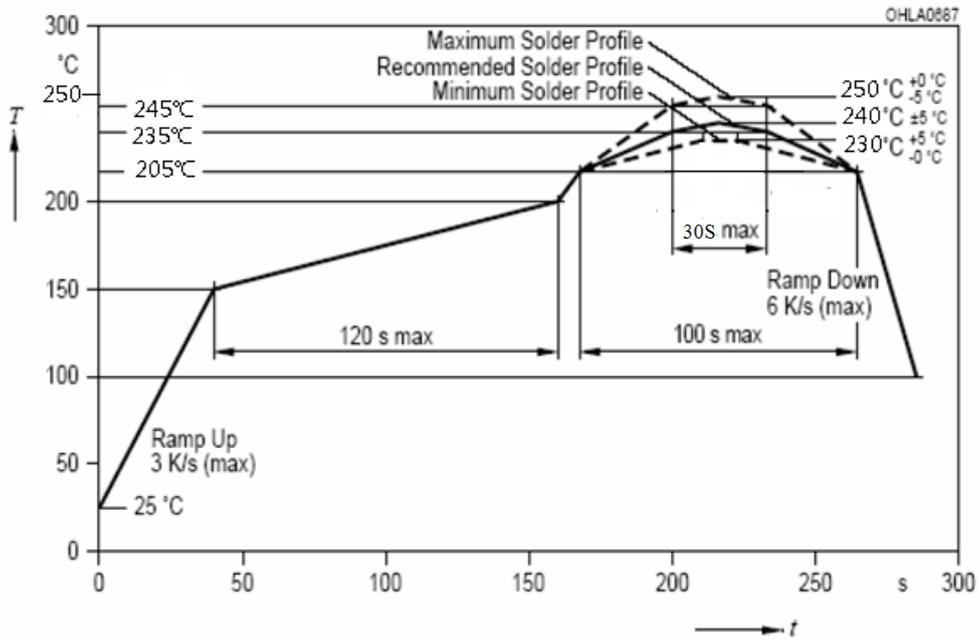
## Infrared Emitting Diode Specification

- Commodity: Infrared emitting diode
- Intensity Bin Limits (At 100mA)

BIN CODE	Min.(mW/sr)	Max.( mW/sr)
41	140	196
42	196	274
43	274	420

Note: The I<sub>e</sub> guarantee should be added ±15% tolerance.

**Suggest IR Reflow Condition For Lead Free:**



## Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves (25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

Fig.1 Spectral Distribution

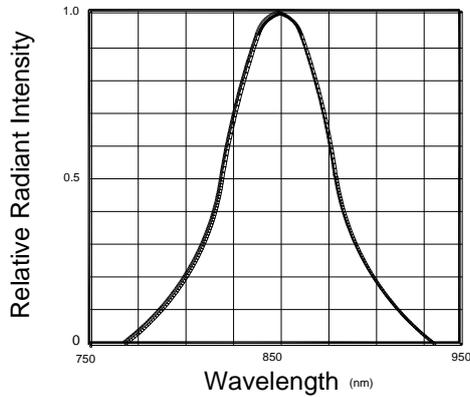


Fig.2 Forward constant current Vs Ambient Temperature

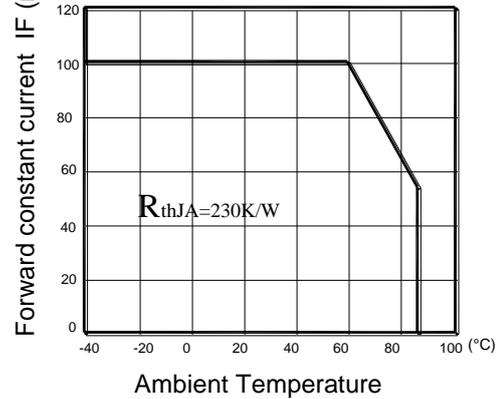


Fig.3 Forward Current Vs Forward Voltage

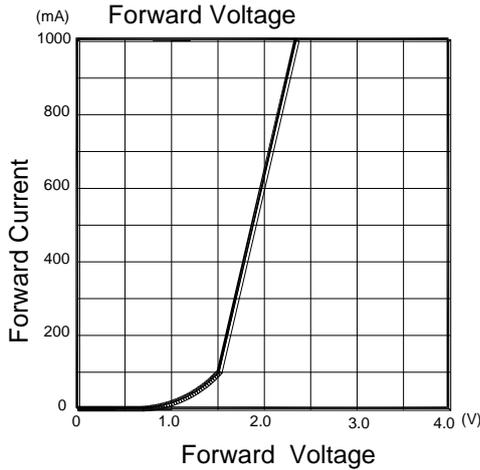


Fig.4 Relative Radiant Intensity Vs Ambient Temperature

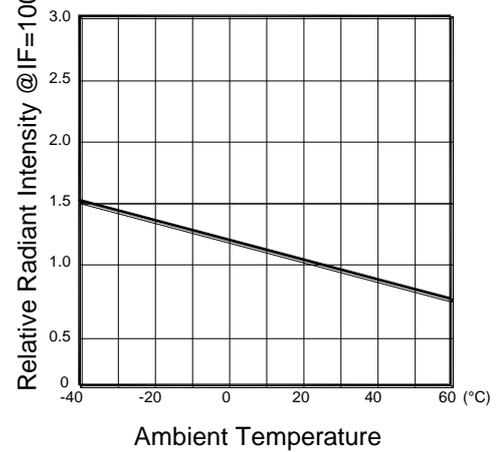


Fig.5 Relative Radiant Intensity Vs Forward Current

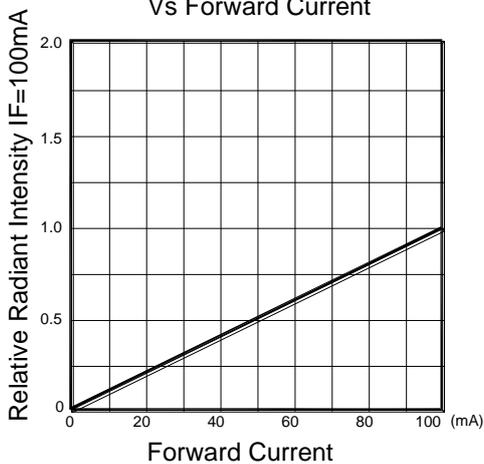
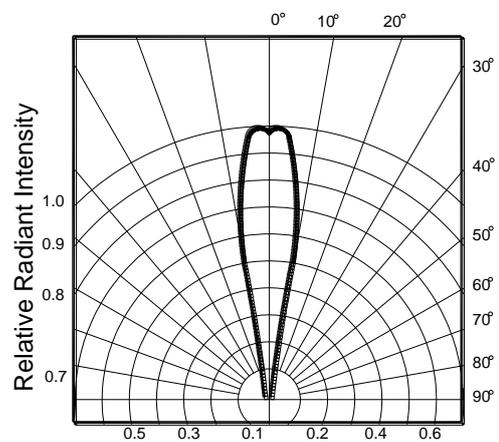


Fig.6 Radiation Diagram



## LED MOUNTING METHOD

1. The lead pitch of the LED must match the pitch of the mounting holes on the PCB during component placement. Lead-forming may be required to insure the lead pitch matches the hole pitch. Refer to the figure below for proper lead forming procedures (Fig.1).

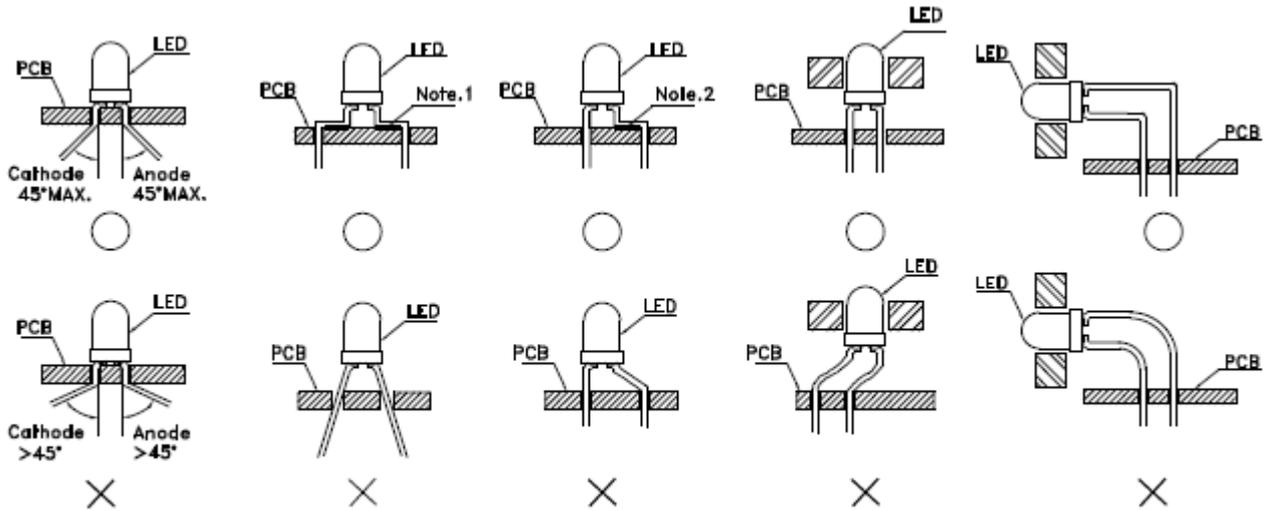


Fig. 1

“o” Correct mounting method “x” Incorrect mounting method

Note 1-2: Do not route PCB trace in the contact area between the lead frame and the PCB to prevent short-circuits.

2. When soldering wire to the LED, use individual heat-shrink tubing to insulate the exposed leads to prevent accidental contact short-circuit (Fig.2).

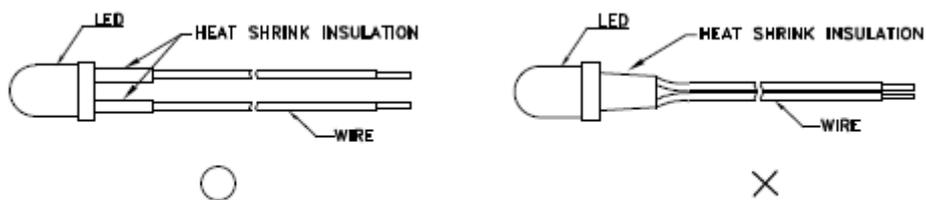


Fig. 2

3. Use stand-offs (Fig.3) or spacers (Fig.4) to securely position the LED above the PCB.

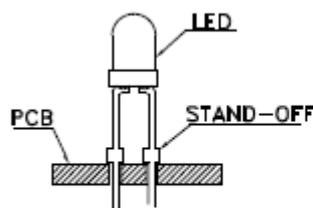


Fig. 3

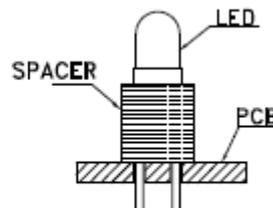


Fig. 4

## LEAD FORMING PROCEDURES

1. Maintain a minimum of 2mm clearance between the base of the LED lens and the first lead bend (Fig.5 and Fig.6).

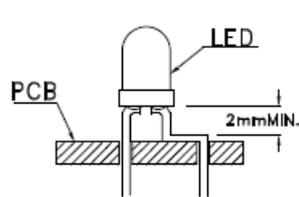


Fig. 5

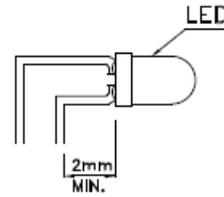


Fig. 6

2. Lead forming or bending must be performed before soldering, never during or after soldering.

3. Do not stress the LED lens during lead-forming in order to fractures in the lens epoxy and damage the internal structures.

4. During lead forming, use tools or jigs to hold the leads securely so that the bending force will not be transmitted to the LED lens and its internal structures. Do not perform lead forming once the component has been mounted onto the PCB (Fig.7).

5. Do not bend the leads more than twice(Fig.8)

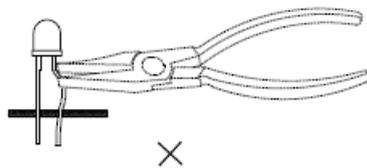


Fig. 7

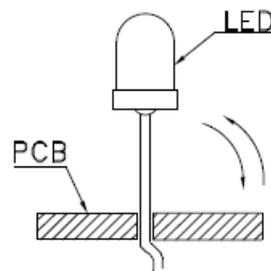


Fig. 8

6. After soldering or other high-temperature assembly, allow the LED to cool down to 50 °C before applying force (Fig.9).In general, avoid placing excess force on the LED to avoid damage. For any questions please consult with LIGHT representative for proper handling procedures.

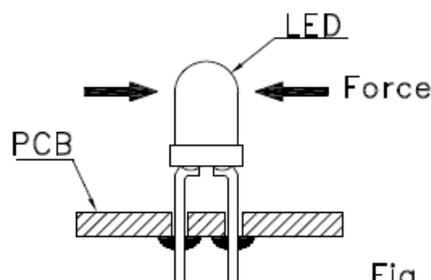
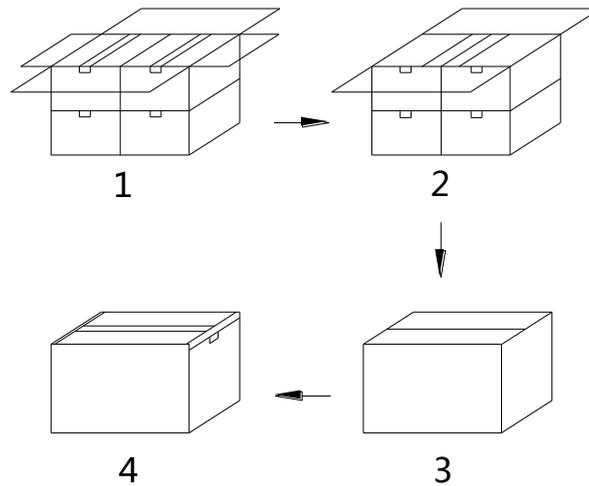
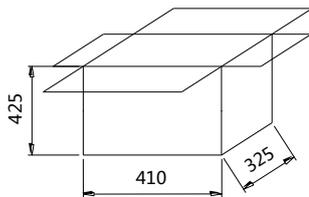
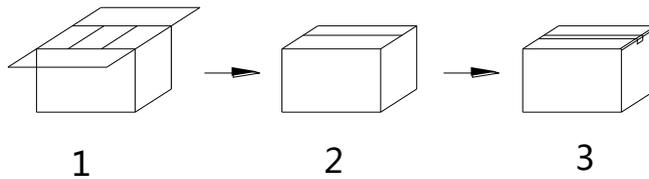
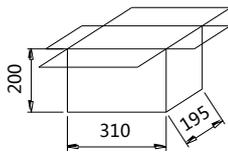
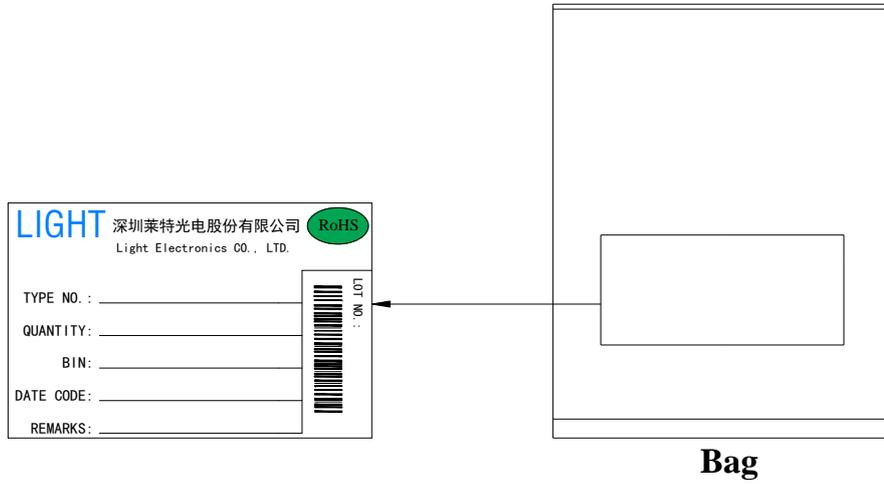


Fig. 9

## PACKAGE



Bag minimum volume (pcs / Bag)	Bag volume (pcs / Bag)	Inner box volume (Bag / box)	Outer carton volume (Box / Carton)
500	1000	10	4