



3mm Round With Flange Type  
Infrared LED  
Technical Data Sheet

Part No.: LL-304IRC4B-2AD

## Features:

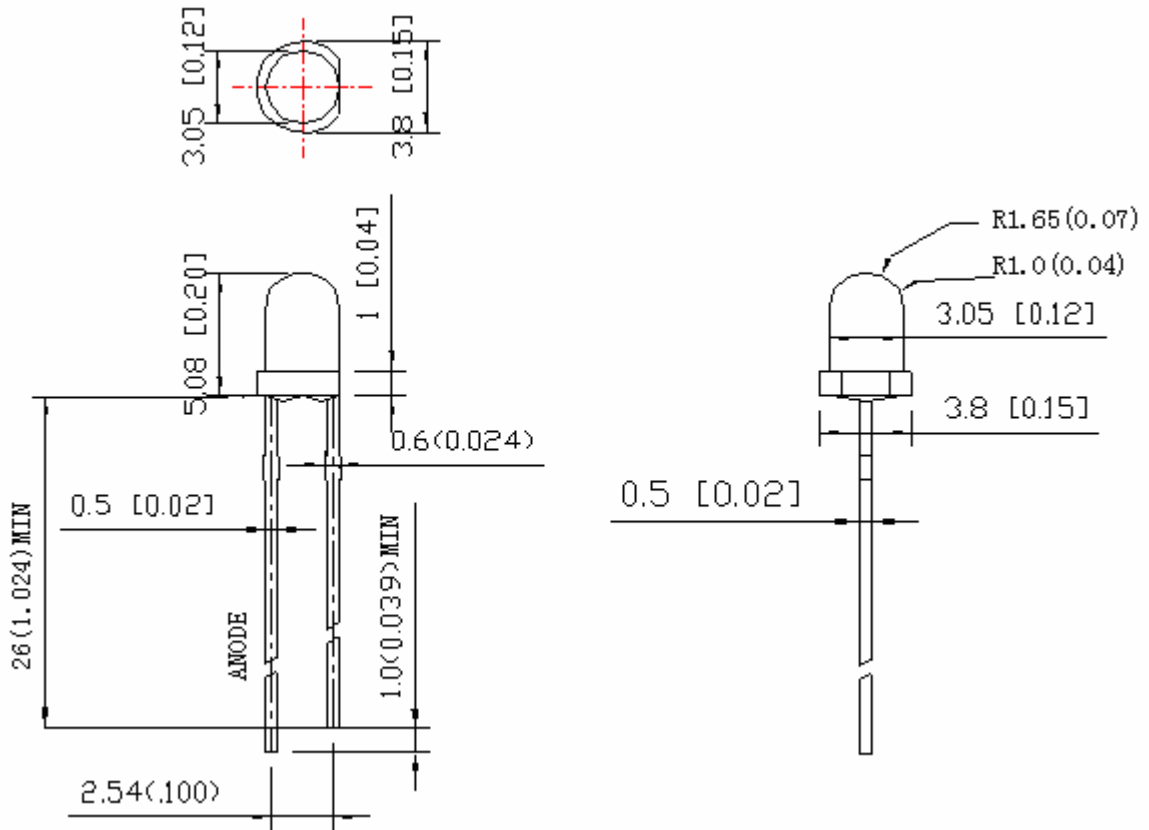
- ◇ Low forward voltage.
- ◇ Viewing angle=30°.
- ◇ Reliable and rugged.
- ◇ The product itself will remain within RoHS complaint Version.

## Descriptions:

- ◇ The device is spectrally matched with silicon photodiode and phototransistor.

## Applications:

- ◇ Floppy disk drive.
- ◇ Optoelectronic switch.
- ◇ Camera.
- ◇ Free air transmission system.
- ◇ Video.

**Package Dimension:**


Part No.	Chip Material	Lens Color	Source Color
LL-304IRC4B-2AD	GaAlAs	Water Clear	Infrared

**Notes:**

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is  $\pm 0.25$  mm (.010") unless otherwise specified.
3. Protruded resin under flange is 1.00 mm (.039") max.
4. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C**

Parameters	Symbol	Max.	Unit
Power Dissipation	PD	100	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	IFP	1	A
Forward Current	IF	65	mA
Reverse Voltage	VR	5	V
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-40°C to +85°C	
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-40°C to +100°C	
Soldering Temperature	Tsld	260°C for 5 Seconds	

**Electrical Optical Characteristics at Ta=25°C**

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
Radiant Intensity	Ee	6.0	10.0	---	mW/sr	IF =20mA
Viewing Angle*	2θ <sub>1/2</sub>	---	30	---	Deg	(Note 1)
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ <sub>p</sub>	---	940	---	nm	IF=20mA
Spectral Bandwidth	Δλ	---	50	---	nm	IF=20mA
Forward Voltage	VF	0.80	1.20	1.50	V	IF =20mA
Reverse Current	IR	---	---	10	μA	VR=5V

**Notes:**

1. θ<sub>1/2</sub> is the off-axis angle at which the luminous intensity is half the axial luminous intensity.

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

Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

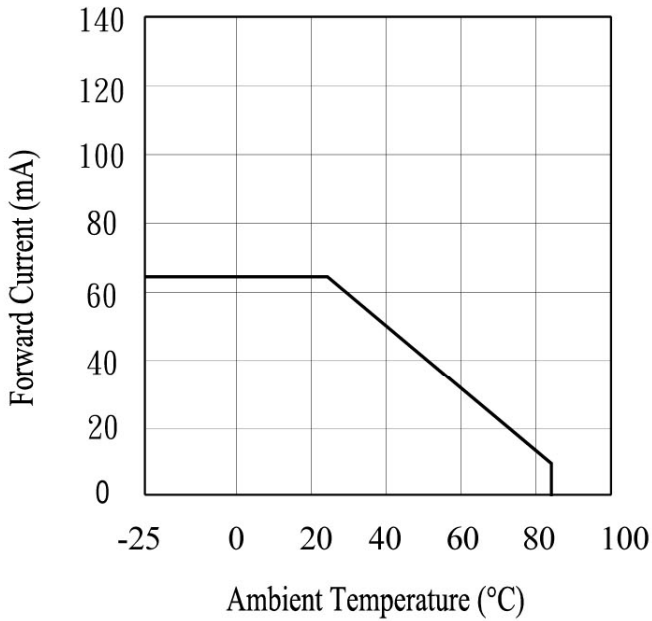


Fig.2 Spectral Distribution

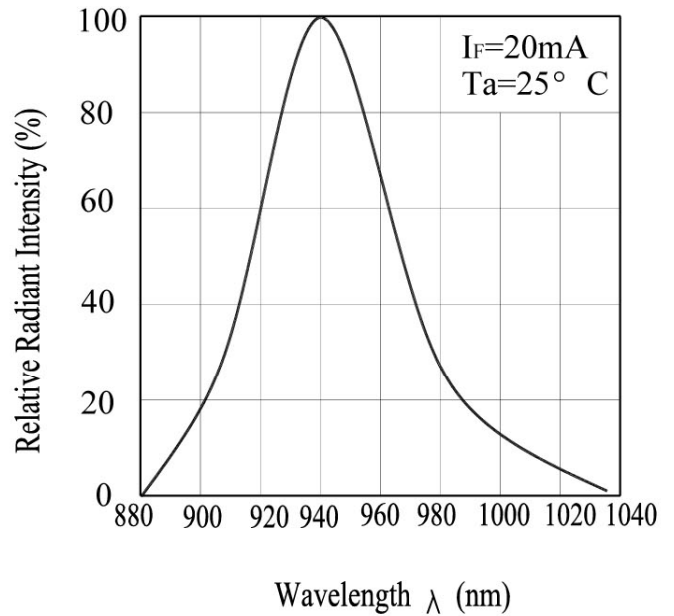


Fig.3 Peak Emission Wavelength vs. Ambient Temperature

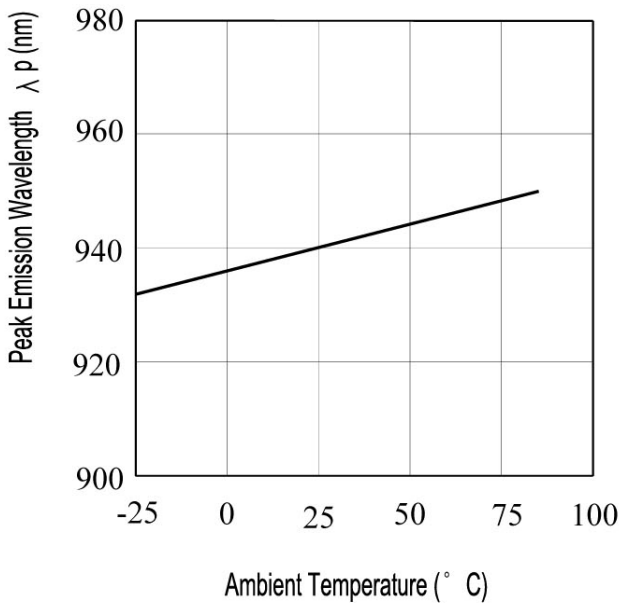


Fig.4 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

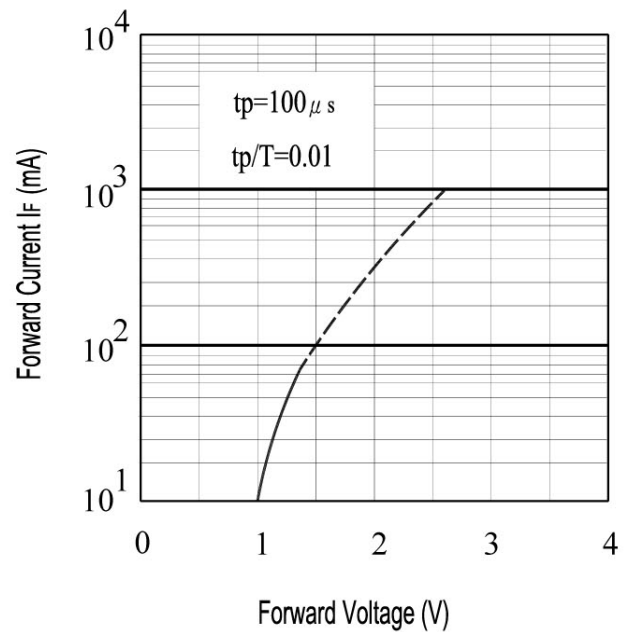


Fig.5 Relative Intensity vs. Forward Current

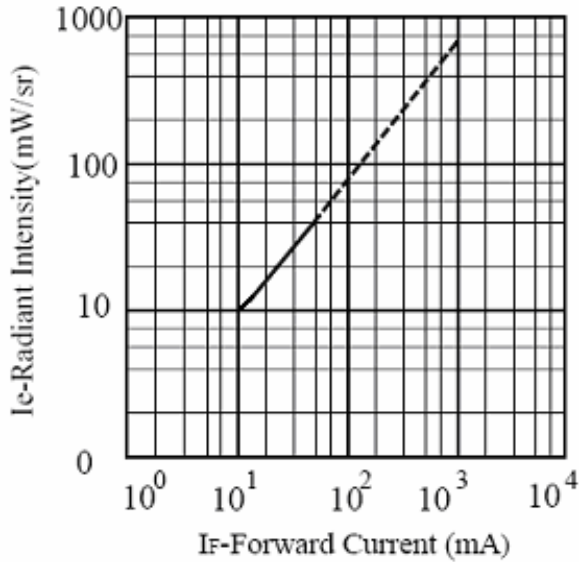


Fig.6 Relative Radiant Intensity vs. Angular Displacement

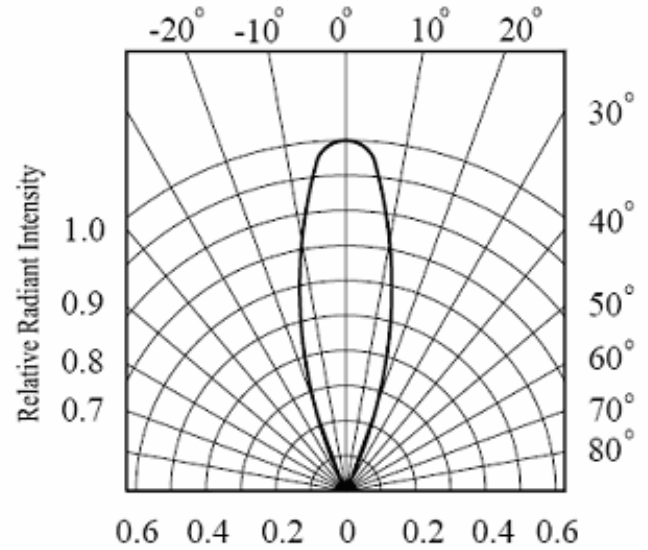


Fig.7 Relative Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature(°C)

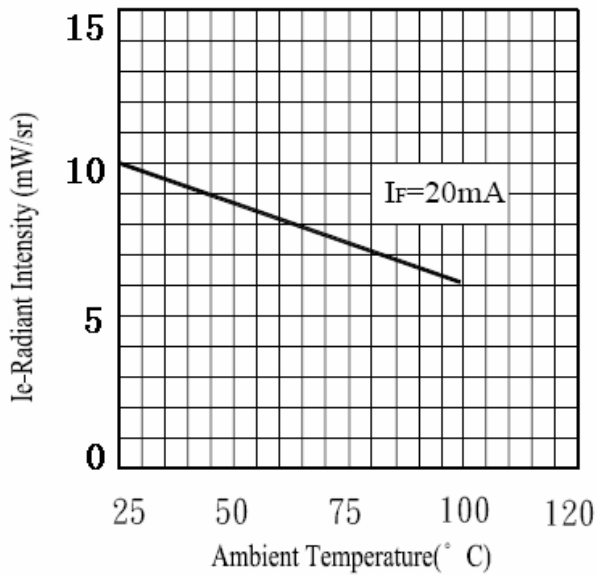
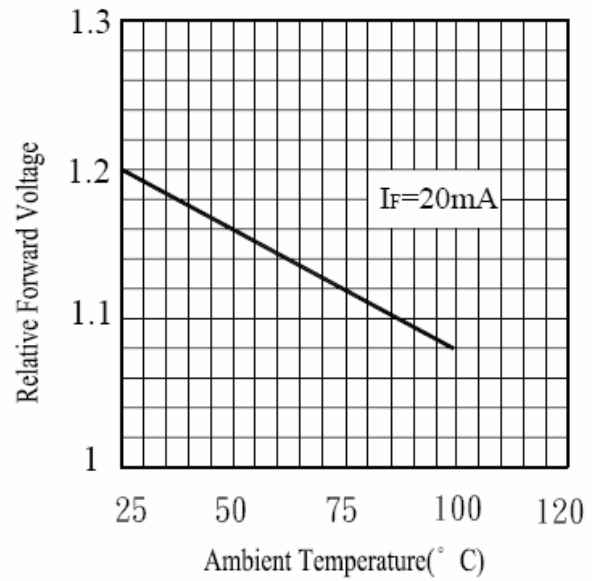


Fig.8 Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature(°C)



## Reliability Test Items And Conditions:

The reliability of products shall be satisfied with items listed below:

Confidence level: 90%.

LTPD: 10%.

### 1) Test Items and Results:

No.	Test Item	Test Hours/Cycles	Test Conditions	Sample Size	Ac/Re
1	Resistance to Soldering Heat	6 Min	Tsld=260±5°C, Min. 5sec	25pcs	0/1
2	Thermal Shock	300 Cycles	H:+100°C 5min∫ 10 sec L:-10°C 5min	25pcs	0/1
3	Temperature Cycle	300 Cycles	H:+100°C 15min∫5min L:-40°C 15min	25pcs	0/1
4	High Temperature Storage	1000Hrs.	Temp:100°C	25pcs	0/1
5	DC Operating Life	1000Hrs.	If=20mA	25pcs	0/1
6	Low Temperature Storage	1000Hrs.	Temp:-40°C	25pcs	0/1
7	High Temperature / High Humidity	1000Hrs.	85°C/85%RH	25pcs	0/1

### 2) Criteria for Judging The Damage:

Item	Symbol	Test Conditions	Criteria for Judgment	
			Min	Max
Forward Voltage	VF	IF=20mA	—	F.V.*)×1.1
Reverse Current	IR	VR=5V	—	F.V.*)×2.0

\*) F.V.: First Value.

Please read the following notes before using the product:

1. Over-current-proof

Customer must apply resistors for protection, otherwise slight voltage shift will cause big current change (Burn out will happen).

2. Storage

2.1 Do not open moisture proof bag before the products are ready to use.

2.2 Before opening the package, the LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 90%RH or less.

2.3 The LEDs should be used within a year.

2.4 After opening the package, the LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 70%RH or less.

2.5 The LEDs should be used within 168 hours (7 days) after opening the package.

3. Soldering Iron

Each terminal is to go to the tip of soldering iron temperature less than 260°C for 5 seconds within once in less than the soldering iron capacity 25W. Leave two seconds and more intervals, and do soldering of each terminal. Be careful because the damage of the product is often started at the time of the hand solder.

4. Repairing

Repair should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used (as below figure). It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.