TOSHIBA TLN119

## TOSHIBA INFRARED LED GaAs INFRARED EMITTER

# TLN 119

PRINTERS, FAX MACHINES

FLOPPY DISK DRIVE

HOME ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT

**OPTO-ELECTRONIC SWITCHES** 

•  $\phi$ 3.1 mm plastic package

• Radiant intensity:  $I_E = 5 \text{ mW/sr (typ.)}$ 

• Half-angle value :  $\theta_{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm 30^{\circ}$  (typ.)

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Forward Current	${ m I_F}$	60	mA
Forward Current Derating (Ta>25°C)	ΔI <sub>F</sub> /°C	-0.8	mA/°C
Pulse Forward Current (Note 1)	IFP	600	mA
Reverse Voltage	$v_{R}$	5	V
Operating Temperature Range	$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{opr}}$	<b>-25~85</b>	°C
Storage Temperature Range	$\mathrm{T_{stg}}$	-30~100	°C
Soldering Temperature (3 s)	T <sub>sol</sub> (Note 2)	260	°C

(Note 1) : Pulse width  $\leq 100 \ \mu s$ , repetitive frequency =  $100 \ Hz$ 

(Note 2): Soldering must be performed 2 mm from the bottom

of the package body.

## 

Weight: 0.12 g (typ.)

PIN CONNECTION

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1 ○ ▶ ○ 2

1. Anode

4-4E1

2. Cathode

## OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION		Min	Тур.	Max	UNIT
Forward Voltage	$v_{ m R}$	$I_{\mathbf{F}} = 10  \mathrm{mA}$		1.00	1.15	1.30	V
Reverse Current	$I_{ m R}$	$V_{R} = 5V$		_	_	10	$\mu$ <b>A</b>
Radiant Intensity	$I_{\mathbf{E}}$	$I_{ m F}=20~{ m mA}$	TLN119	2.5	5.0	10.0	red.
			TLN119 (A)	2.5		6.0	mW/sr
			TLN119 (B)	4.2	-	10.0	CO m
Radiant Power	PO	$I_{ m F}=20{ m mA}$	LUE VE		4.5	_	mW
Peak Emission Wavelength	$\lambda_{\mathbf{P}}$	$I_{\mathrm{F}} = 20  \mathrm{mA}$	THE		945	_	nm
Spectral Line Half Width	Δλ	$I_{\mathbf{F}} = 20 \mathrm{mA}$	,	_	50	_	nm
Half Value Angle	$\theta_{\frac{1}{2}}$	$I_{\mathrm{F}} = 20\mathrm{mA}$		_	±30	_	٥
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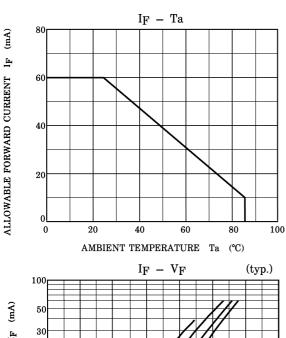
## **PRECAUTIONS**

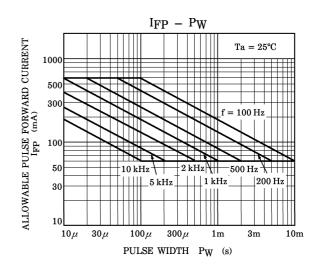
Please be careful of the followings.

1. When forming the leads, bend each lead under the 2 mm from the body of the device. Soldering must be performed after the leads have been formed.

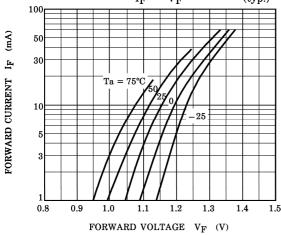
2. Radiant intensity falls over time due to the current which flows in the infrared LED. When designing a circuit, take into account this change in radiant power over time. The ratio of fluctuation in radiation intensity to fluctuation in optical output is 1:1.

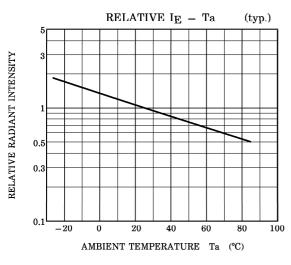
$$\frac{I_{E}(t)}{I_{E}(0)} = \frac{P_{O}(t)}{P_{O}(0)}$$

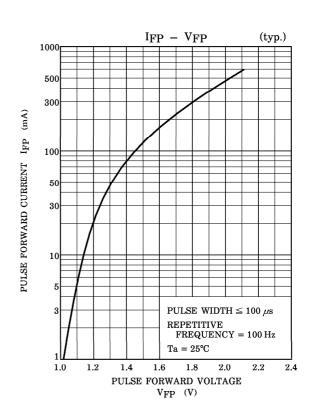




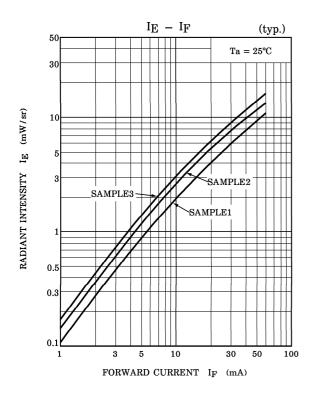
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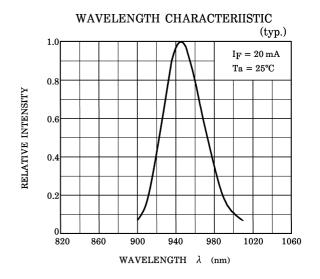




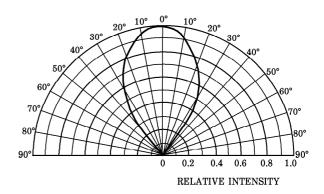


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RADIATION PATTERN (typ.)  $(Ta = 25^{\circ}C)$ 



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