

# SPECIFICATIONS CL50IR850B-60

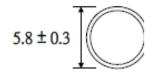
### **OUTLINES DIMENSIONS**

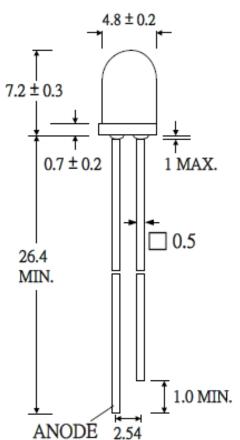
## **DESCRIPTION**

- Round Type
- T1-3/4 (4.8mm) Diameter
- Lens Color: Black Transparent
- With Flange
- Solder leads without stand-off
- Compliant with RoHS

### **FEATURES**

- · Emitted Color: Infrared
- Technology: GaAlAs
- Peak Wavelength λ<sub>P</sub> = 850nm
- Viewing Angle: 60°





#### Notes:

- 1. All Dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
- 2. Tolerance is ± 0.25mm (0.01") unless otherwise noted.
- 3. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Part Number	Chip Material	Color of Emission	Lens Type	Viewing Angle
CL50IR850B-60	AlGaAs	Infrared	Black Transparent	60°



ChromeLED Corp. reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to supply the best product possible. The most current version of this document will always be available at: www.chromeled.com



# **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

(TA=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Max Rating	Unit	
Power Dissipation	Pb	180	mW	
Pulse Current Forward Current	lFP	1	А	
Reverse Voltage	VR	5	V	
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-40~+85	°C	
Storage Temperature Range Ts		-40~+85	°C	
IFP = Pulse Width ≤ 10 ms, Duty Ratio ≤1/10. Soldering Condition: 260 °C/ 5sec				

# OPTICAL-ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(TA=25°C)

Davamatar	Symbol	Test Condition	Value		Llmit	
Parameter			Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Radiant Intensity	lE	I <sub>F</sub> = 50mA	26	40	1	mW/ Sr
Forward Voltage	VF	I <sub>F</sub> = 50mA	-	1.5	1.8	V
Reverse Leakage Current	lR	V <sub>R</sub> = 5V	1	ı	100	μΑ
Viewing Angle	201/2	I <sub>F</sub> = 20mA	1	60	1	deg
Peak Wavelength	λР	I⊧ = 20mA	-	850	-	nm

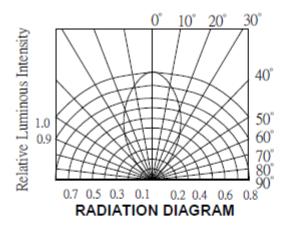
<sup>\*</sup>Tolerance of viewing angle: -10 / +5 deg.

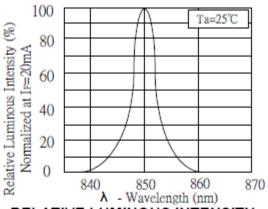


ChromeLED Corp. reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to supply the best product possible. The most current version of this document will always be available at: www.chromeled.com

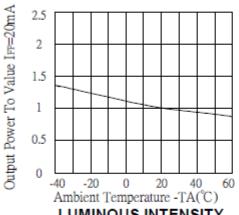


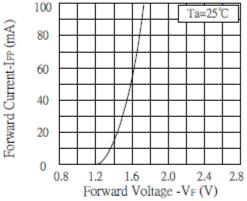
## **OPTICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES**





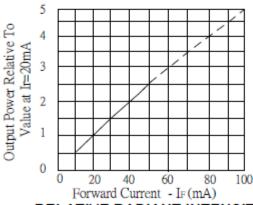
RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY
Vs. WAVELENGTH





MAX FORWARD CURRENT Vs. FORWARD VOLTAGE

LUMINOUS INTENSITY
Vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



RELATIVE RADIANT INTENSITY
Vs. FORWARD CURRENT



ChromeLED Corp. reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to supply the best product possible. The most current version of this document will always be available at: www.chromeled.com



## **SOLDERING CONDITIONS – LAMP TYPE LED**

- \* Solder the LED no closer than 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb. Soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended.
- \* Recommended soldering conditions

<u> </u>				
Dip Soldering				
Pre-Heat	100 °C Max			
Pre-Heat Time	60 Second Max			
Solder Bath Temperature	260 °C Max			
Dippng Time	5 Second Max			
Dipping Position	No lower than 3mm from the base of the epoxy			

Hand Soldering				
	3mm Series	Others		
Temperature Soldering Time Position	300 °C Max 3 Second Max No closer than 3mm from the base of the epoxy	350 °C Max 3 Second Max No closer than 3mm from the base of the epoxy		

- \* Do not apply any stress to the lead. Particularly when heated.
- \* The LED must not be repositioned after soldering.
- \* After soldering the LEDs, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the LEDs return to room temperature.
- \* Direct soldering onto a PC board should be avoided. Mechanical stress to the resin may be caused by the PC board warping or from the clinching and cutting of the leadframes. When it is absolutely necessary, the LEDs may be mounted in this fashion, but, the user will assume responsibility for any problems. Direct soldering should only be done after testing has confirmed that no damage, such as wire bond failure or resin deterioration, will occur. LEDs should not be soldered directly to double sided PC boards because the heat will deteriorate the epoxy resin.
- \* When it is necessary to clamp the LEDs to prevent soldering failure, it is important to minimize the mechanical stress on the LEDs.
- \* Cut the LED leadframes at room temperature. Cutting the leadframes at high temperature may cause LED failure.

