

# SMB1N-1150D-02

- Infrared High Power LED
- 1150 nm, 260 mW
- InGaAsP chip, 1000 x 1000 μm
- PA9T SMD package
- Beam Angle: ± 9°



### Description

**SMB1N-1150D-02** is a surface mount InGaAsP based high power infrared LED, with a typical peak wavelength of 1150 nm and optical output power of 210 mW @ 1 A. It comes in polyamide resin SMD package (PA9T) with silver plated soldering pads (lead free solderable), copper heat sink, and silicone resin molded lens. Additional variants with different beam angles are available on request.

### Maximum Ratings\*

Doromotor	Questo	Va	11	
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Power Dissipation	PD		3600	mW
Forward Current	lF		1500	mA
Pulse Forward Current **	IFP		4000	mA
Reverse Voltage	UR		5	V
Reverse Current (U <sub>R</sub> = 5V)	I <sub>R</sub>		10	μA
Thermal Resistance	Rтнja		10	K/W
Junction Temperature	TJ		120	°C
Operating Temperature	TCASE	- 40	+ 100	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	- 40	+ 100	°C
Lead Solder Temperature (t <sub>max</sub> . 5s)	T <sub>SLD</sub>		+ 250	°C

\* Operating close to or exceeding these parameters may damage the device

\*\* duty cycle = 1 %, pulse width = 10  $\mu$ s

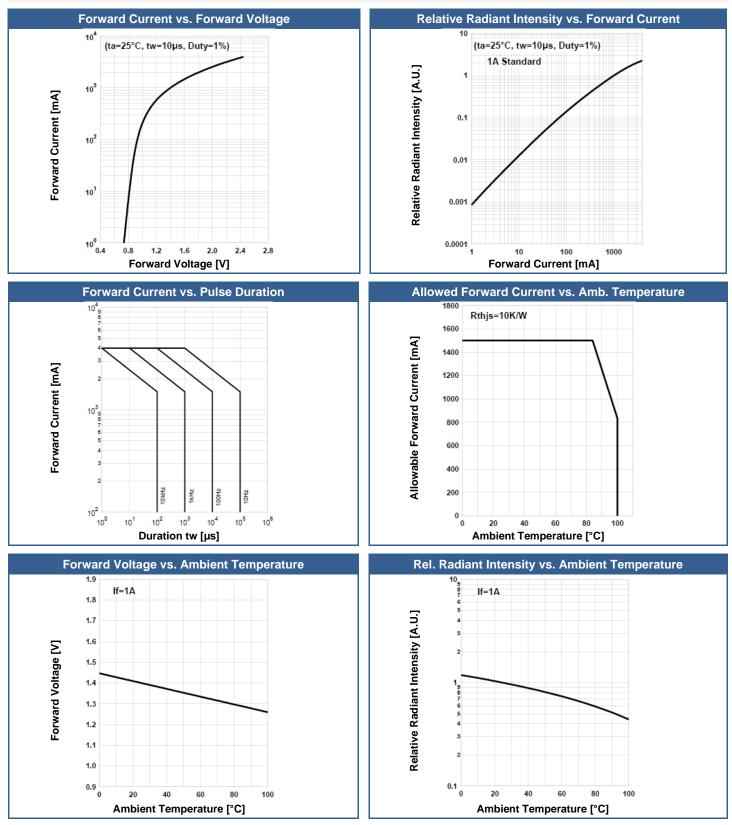
### Electro-Optical Characteristics (T<sub>CASE</sub> = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Values Typ.	Max.	Unit
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_P$	IF=1 A	1100		1200	nm
Half Width	$\lambda_{\Delta}$	I <sub>F</sub> =1 A		70		nm
Forward Voltage	UF	I <sub>F</sub> =1 A		1.4	1.8	V
	U <sub>FP</sub>	I <sub>FP</sub> =4 A*		2.4		
Total Radiated Power	Po	IF=1 A	150	260		mW
		I <sub>FP</sub> =4 A*		540		
Radiant Intensity	lE	I <sub>F</sub> =1 A		1000		mW/sr
		I <sub>FP</sub> =4 A*		2600		
Beam Angle	<b>20</b> <sub>1/2</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> =100 mA		18		deg.
Rise Time	tr	I <sub>F</sub> =1 A		90		ns
Fall Time	tf	I <sub>F</sub> =1 A		30		ns

\* duty cycle = 1 %, pulse width = 10 µs

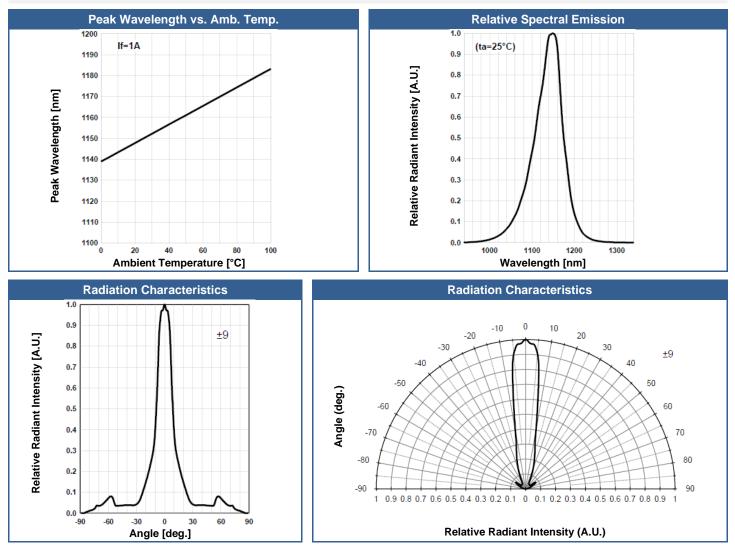


### **Typical Performance Curves**

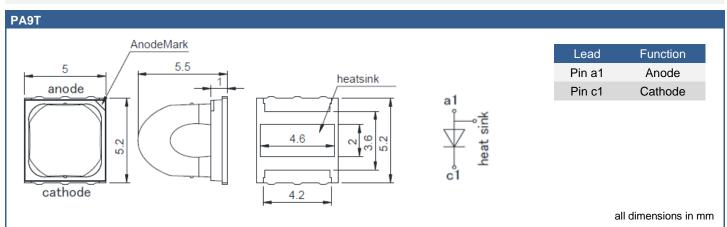




# **Typical Performance Curves**



## **Outline Dimensions**

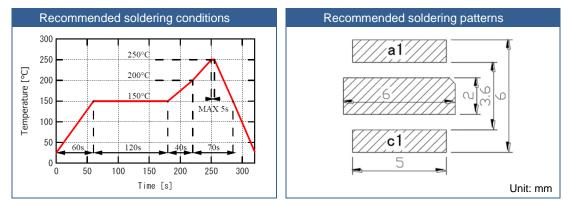




### **General Notes**

#### Soldering

- Do avoid overheating of the LED
- Do avoid electrostatic discharge (ESD)
- Do avoid mechanical stress, shock, and vibration
- Do only use non-corrosive flux
- · Do not apply current to the LED until it has cooled down to room temperature after soldering



#### Cleaning

- · Cleaning with isopropyl alcohol, propanol, or ethyl alcohol is recommended
- DO NOT USE acetone, chloroseen, trichloroethylene, or MKS
- DO NOT USE ultrasonic cleaners

#### Static Electricity

- LEDs are sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD).
- · Precautions against ESD must be taken when handling or operating these LEDs
- · Surge voltage or electrostatic discharge can result in complete failure of the LED.

#### Radiation

- During operation these LEDs do emit light, which could be hazardous to skin and eyes, and may cause cancer.
- Do avoid exposure to the emitted light. Protective glasses if needed
- It is further advised to attach a warning label on products/systems.

#### Operation

- Do only operate LEDs with a current source.
- Running these LEDs from a voltage source will result in complete failure of the device.
- Current of a LED is an exponential function of the voltage across it. Usage of current regulated drive circuits is mandatory.

#### Storage

- The maximum shelf life of LEDs in the originally sealed aluminum bag is 12 months.
- Before opening the aluminum bag, please store it at <30 °C, <60 % RH.
- After opening the aluminum bag, please solder the LEDs within 72 hours (floor life) at 5 30 °C, <50 % RH.
- Put any unused, remaining LEDs and silica gel back in the same aluminum bag and then vacuum-seal the bag.
- It is recommended to keep the re-sealed bag in a desiccator at <30%RH.

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The above specifications are for reference purpose only and subjected to change without prior notice