



# SMC910



## TECHNICAL DATA

### Invisible LED, SMD

### AlGaAs

SMC910 are AlGaAs LEDs mounted on a ceramic SMD package and sealed with silicone or epoxy resin for damp proof. On forward bias, it emits a radiation of typical 8 mW at a peak wavelength of 910 nm.

#### Specifications

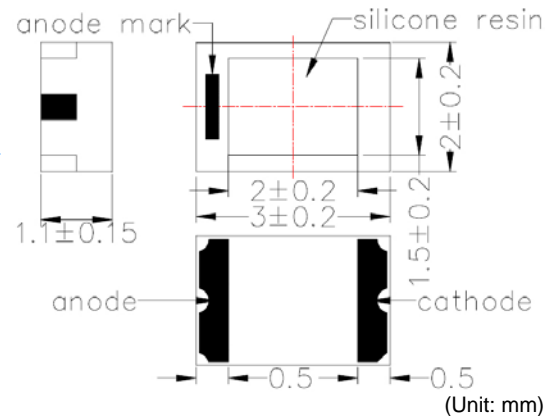
- Structure: AlGaAs
- Peak Wavelength: typ. 910 nm
- Optical Output Power: typ. 5 mW
- Package: Ceramic SMD, silicon or epoxy resin

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	160	mW
Forward Current	$I_F$	100	mA
Pulse Forward Current <sup>*1</sup>	$I_{FP}$	500	mA
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	V
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-30 ... +80	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-30 ... +80	$^\circ\text{C}$
Soldering Temperature <sup>*2</sup>	$T_{sol}$	255	$^\circ\text{C}$

<sup>\*1</sup> duty = 1%, pulse width = 10  $\mu\text{s}$

<sup>\*2</sup> must be completed within 5 seconds



#### Electro-Optical Characteristics

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	-	1.30	1.50	V
Reverse Current	$I_R$	$V_R = 5 \text{ V}$	-	-	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Total Radiated Power	$P_O$	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	2.5	5.0	-	mW
Radiation Intensity	$I_E$	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	-	2.0	-	mW/sr
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_P$	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	900	910	920	nm
Half Width	$\Delta\lambda$	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	-	40	-	nm
Viewing Half Angle	$\Theta_{1/2}$	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	-	$\pm 63$	-	deg.
Rise Time	$t_r$	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	-	1000	-	ns
Fall Time	$t_f$	$I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$	-	400	-	ns

Radiation Intensity is measured by Tektronix J-6512

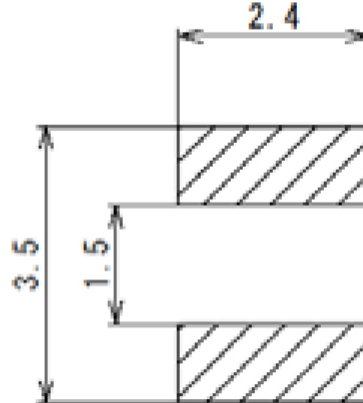
Total Radiated Power is measured by Photodyne #500

#### Notes

- Do not view directly into the emitting area of the LED during operation!
- The above specifications are for reference purpose only and subjected to change without prior notice.



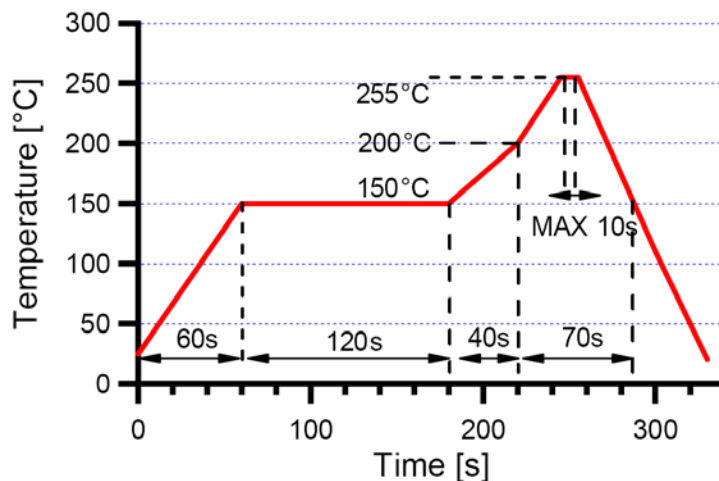
## Recommended Land Layout (Unit: mm)



### 1. Soldering Conditions

- DO NOT apply any stress to the lead particularly when heat.
- After soldering the LEDs should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the LEDs return to room temperature.
- When it is necessary to clamp the LEDs to prevent soldering failure, it is important to minimize the mechanical stress on the LEDs.

### Soldering Conditions



### 2. Static Electricity

- The LEDs are very sensitive to Static Electricity and surge voltage. So it is recommended that a wrist band or an anti-electrostatic glove be used when handling the LEDs.
- All devices, equipment and machinery must be grounded properly. It is recommended that precautions should be taken against surge voltage to the equipment that mounts the LEDs.

