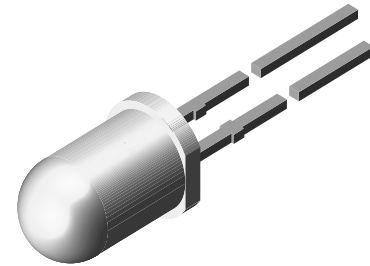


## High Speed Infrared Emitting Diode, 870 nm, GaAIAs Double Hetero

### Description

The TSHA550. series are high efficiency infrared emitting diodes in GaAIAs on GaAIAs technology, molded in a clear, untinted plastic package.

In comparison with the standard GaAs on GaAs technology these high intensity emitters feature about 70 % radiant power improvement.



94 8390

### Features

- Extra high radiant power
- Suitable for high pulse current operation
- Standard T-1 $\frac{3}{4}$  ( $\varnothing$  5 mm) package
- Angle of half intensity  $\varphi = \pm 24^\circ$
- Peak wavelength  $\lambda_p = 875$  nm
- High reliability
- Good spectral matching to Si photodetectors
- Lead-free component
- Component in accordance to RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC

### Applications

Infrared remote control and free air transmission systems with high power and comfortable radiation angle requirements in combination with PIN photodiodes or phototransistors.

Because of the reduced radiance absorption in glass at the wavelength of 875 nm, this emitter series is also suitable for systems with panes in the transmission range between emitter and detector.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

$T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse Voltage		$V_R$	5	V
Forward current		$I_F$	100	mA
Peak Forward Current	$t_p/T = 0.5$ , $t_p = 100 \mu\text{s}$	$I_{FM}$	200	mA
Surge Forward Current	$t_p = 100 \mu\text{s}$	$I_{FSM}$	2.5	A
Power Dissipation		$P_V$	210	mW
Junction Temperature		$T_j$	100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature Range		$T_{amb}$	- 55 to + 100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range		$T_{stg}$	- 55 to + 100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Soldering Temperature	$t \leq 5$ sec, 2 mm from case	$T_{sd}$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance Junction/Ambient		$R_{thJA}$	350	K/W

### Electrical Characteristics

$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$ , $t_p = 20\text{ ms}$	$V_F$		1.5	1.8	V
Temp. Coefficient of $V_F$	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$	$TK_{V_F}$		-1.6		mV/K
Reverse Current	$V_R = 5\text{ V}$	$I_R$			100	$\mu\text{A}$
Junction capacitance	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $E = 0$	$C_j$		20		pF

### Optical Characteristics

$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Temp. Coefficient of $\phi_e$	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$	$TK\phi_e$		-0.7		%/K
Angle of Half Intensity		$\phi$		$\pm 24$		deg
Peak Wavelength	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$	$\lambda_p$		875		nm
Spectral Bandwidth	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$	$\Delta\lambda$		80		nm
Temp. Coefficient of $\lambda_p$	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$	$TK\lambda_p$		0.2		nm/K
Rise Time	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$	$t_r$		600		ns
	$I_F = 1.5\text{ A}$	$t_r$		300		ns
Fall Time	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$	$t_f$		600		ns
	$I_F = 1.5\text{ A}$	$t_f$		300		ns
Virtual Source Diameter		$\emptyset$		2.2		mm

### Type Dedicated Characteristics

$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test condition	Part	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	$I_F = 1.5\text{ A}$ , $t_p = 100\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	TSHA5500	$V_F$		3.2	4.9	V
		TSHA5501	$V_F$		3.2	4.9	V
		TSHA5502	$V_F$		3.2	4.5	V
		TSHA5503	$V_F$		3.2	4.5	V
Radiant Intensity	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$ , $t_p = 20\text{ ms}$	TSHA5500	$I_e$	12	20	60	mW/sr
		TSHA5501	$I_e$	16	25	60	mW/sr
		TSHA5502	$I_e$	20	30	60	mW/sr
		TSHA5503	$I_e$	24	35	60	mW/sr
	$I_F = 1.5\text{ A}$ , $t_p = 100\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	TSHA5500	$I_e$	150	240		mW/sr
		TSHA5501	$I_e$	200	300		mW/sr
		TSHA5502	$I_e$	250	360		mW/sr
		TSHA5503	$I_e$	300	420		mW/sr
Radiant Power	$I_F = 100\text{ mA}$ , $t_p = 20\text{ ms}$	TSHA5500	$\phi_e$		22		mW
		TSHA5501	$\phi_e$		23		mW
		TSHA5502	$\phi_e$		24		mW
		TSHA5503	$\phi_e$		25		mW

## Typical Characteristics ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

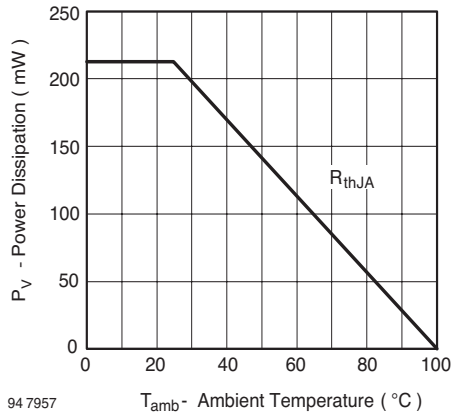


Figure 1. Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

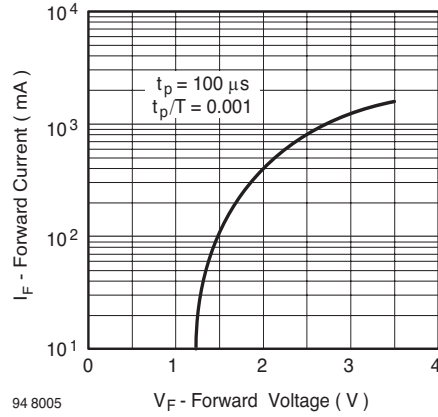


Figure 4. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

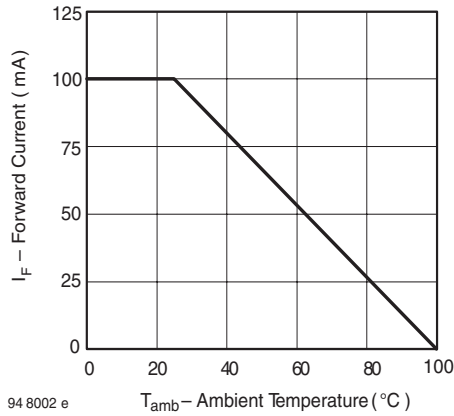


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

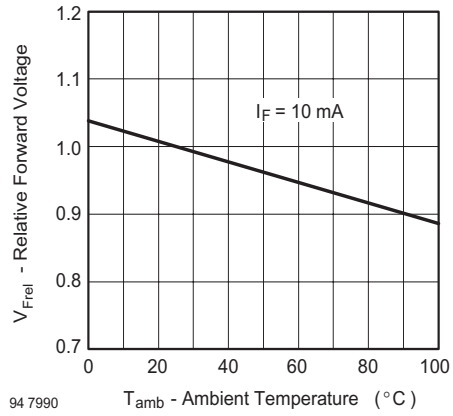


Figure 5. Relative Forward Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

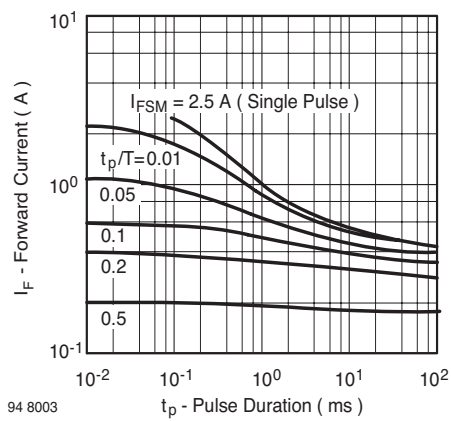


Figure 3. Pulse Forward Current vs. Pulse Duration

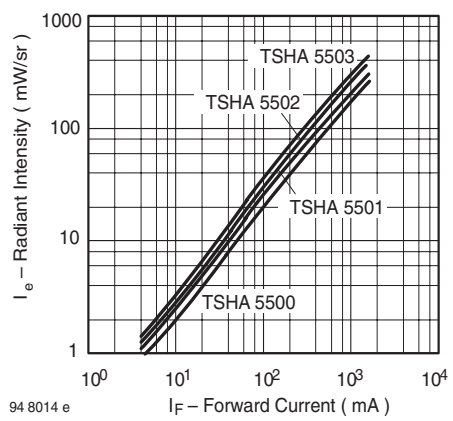


Figure 6. Radiant Intensity vs. Forward Current

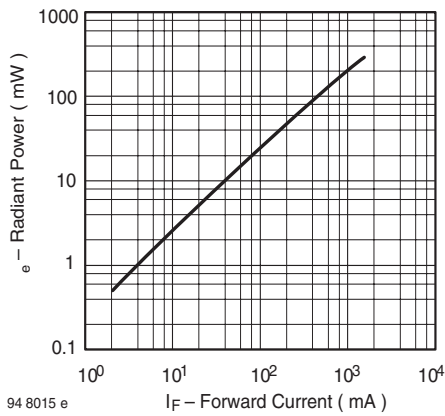


Figure 7. Radiant Power vs. Forward Current

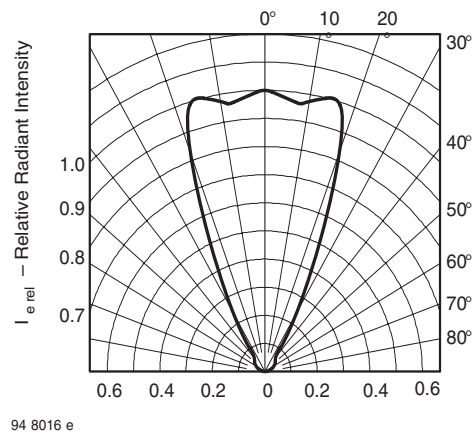


Figure 10. Relative Radiant Intensity vs. Angular Displacement

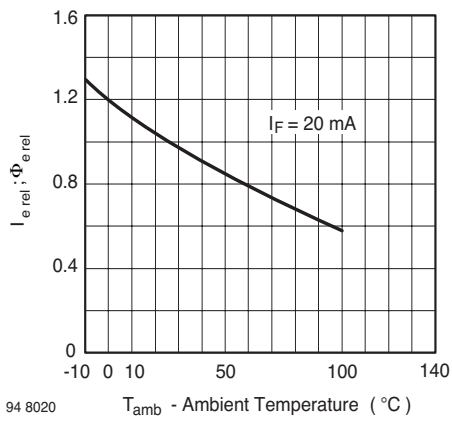


Figure 8. Rel. Radiant Intensity/Power vs. Ambient Temperature

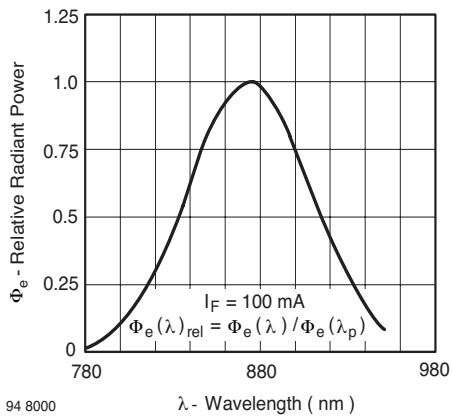
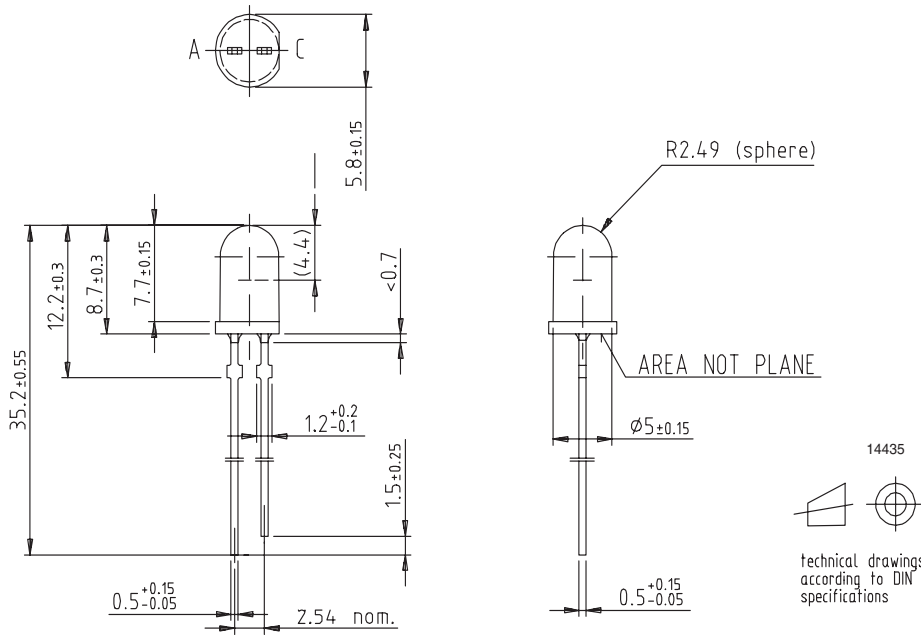


Figure 9. Relative Radiant Power vs. Wavelength

## Package Dimensions in mm



### Ozone Depleting Substances Policy Statement

It is the policy of Vishay Semiconductor GmbH to

1. Meet all present and future national and international statutory requirements.
2. Regularly and continuously improve the performance of our products, processes, distribution and operating systems with respect to their impact on the health and safety of our employees and the public, as well as their impact on the environment.

It is particular concern to control or eliminate releases of those substances into the atmosphere which are known as ozone depleting substances (ODSs).

The Montreal Protocol (1987) and its London Amendments (1990) intend to severely restrict the use of ODSs and forbid their use within the next ten years. Various national and international initiatives are pressing for an earlier ban on these substances.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH has been able to use its policy of continuous improvements to eliminate the use of ODSs listed in the following documents.

1. Annex A, B and list of transitional substances of the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendments respectively
2. Class I and II ozone depleting substances in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA
3. Council Decision 88/540/EEC and 91/690/EEC Annex A, B and C (transitional substances) respectively.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH can certify that our semiconductors are not manufactured with ozone depleting substances and do not contain such substances.

We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design  
and may do so without further notice.

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