

Technical Data Sheet

Features:

- 2.15×2.40mm with 1.80mm lens.
- EIA Std. package.
- Fast response time.
- Small junction capacitance.
- High photo sensitivity.
- Low cost plastic package.
- Compatible with automatic placement equipment.
- EIA Std. package.
- The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version.

Descriptions:

- The AR180 SMD taping is much smaller than leaded components. Thus enable smaller board size. Higher packing density. Reduced storage space and finally smaller equipment to be obtained.
- Besides, light weight makes them ideal for miniature applications.
- Furthermore by automation assembly machines the accuracy is anticipated.

Applications:

- Automatic door sensor.
- Infrared applied system.
- Smoke Detector.
- Game machine.
- Copier.
- Automatic Control System.

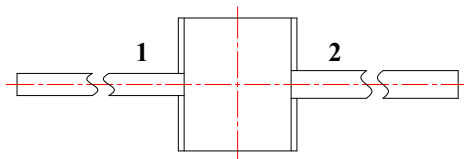
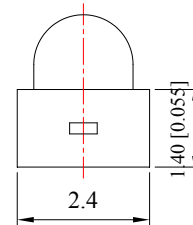
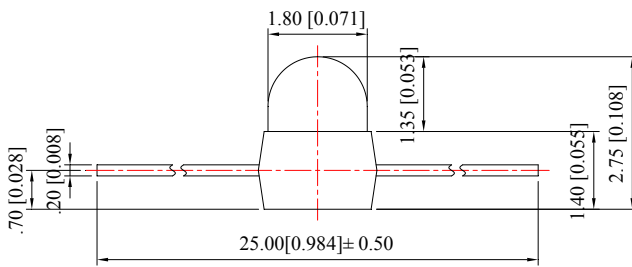
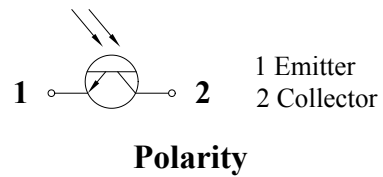
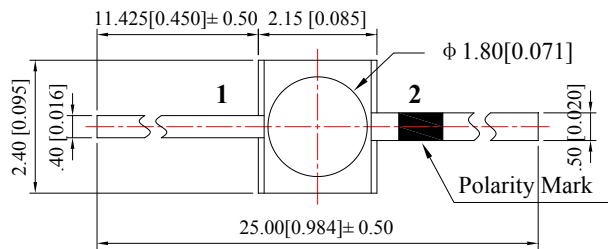
AR180PTD-1A
2.15x2.4mm, Phototransistor LED
Subminiature Axial LED



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| Part No. | Emitting Color | Lens Color |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| AR180PTD-1A | Phototransistor | Black |

Package Dimension:



Unit: mm
Tolerance: ± 0.10 mm

Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is ± 0.25 mm (.010") unless otherwise noted.

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Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C

| Parameters | Symbol | Max | Unit |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------|
| Power Dissipation | Pd | 100 | mW |
| Collector-Emitter Voltage | V _{CEO} | 30 | V |
| Emitter-Collector-Voltage | V _{ECO} | 5 | V |
| Collector Current | I _C | 20 | mA |
| Operating Temperature Range | Topr | -40°C to +80°C | |
| Storage Temperature Range | Tstg | -40°C to +85°C | |
| Soldering Temperature | Tsld | 260°C for 5 Seconds | |

Electrical Optical Characteristics at Ta=25°C

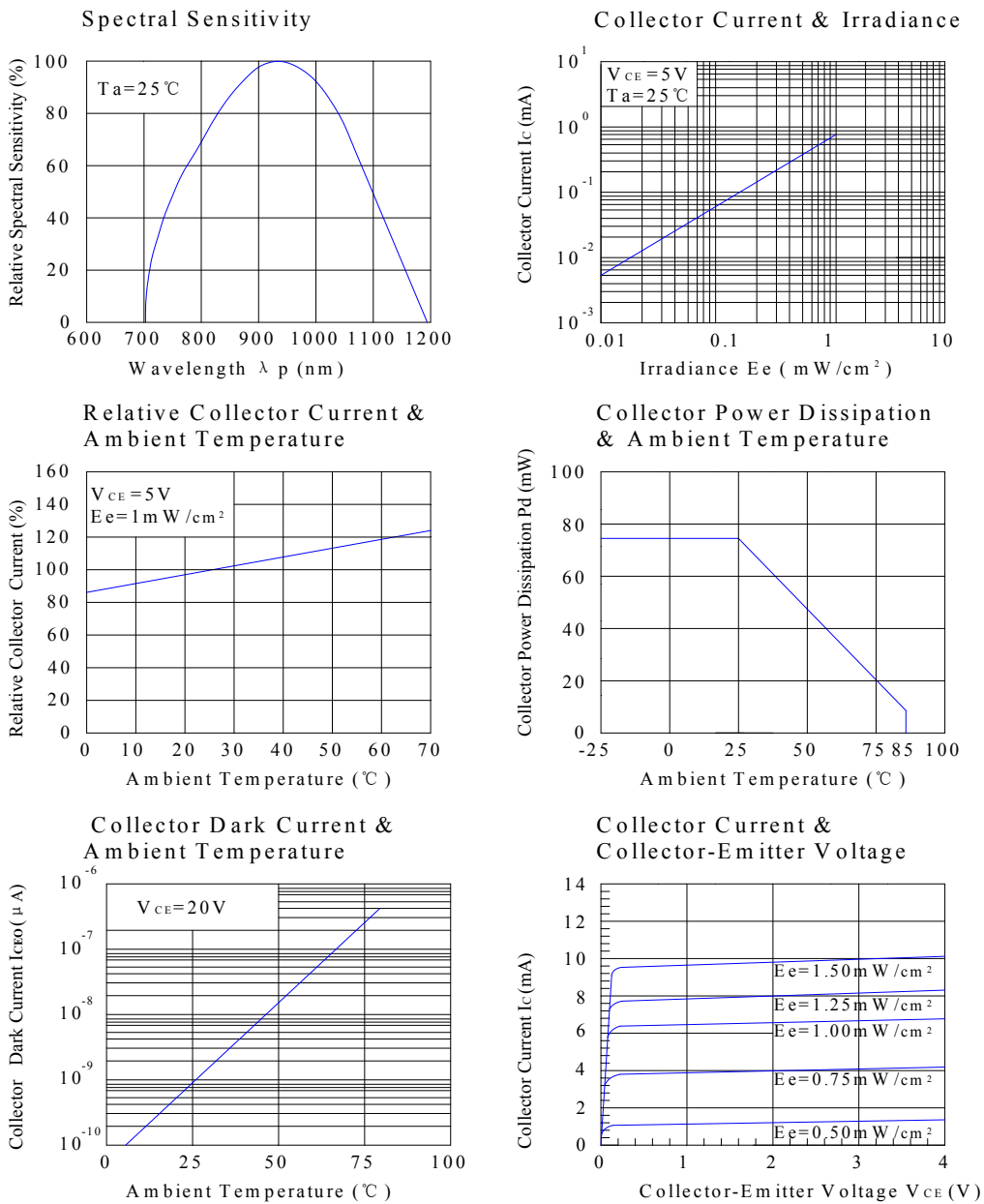
| Parameters | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Test Condition |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|--|
| Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage | BV _{CEO} | 30 | --- | --- | V | I _C =100μA, E _e =0mW/cm ² |
| Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage | BV _{ECO} | 5 | --- | --- | V | I _E =100μA, E _e =0mW/cm ² |
| Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage | V _{CE(SAT)} | --- | --- | 0.3 | V | I _C =2mA, I _B =100μA, E _e =1mW/cm ² |
| Collector Dark Current | I _{CEO} | --- | --- | 100 | nA | E _e =0mW/cm ² , V _{CE} =20V |
| On-State Collector Current | I _{C(ON)} | 1.0 | 2.0 | --- | mA | V _{CE} =5V, D=6mm, PD=0.5mW, λ=940nm, I _{LED} =20mA |
| Optical Rise Time (10% to 90%) | T _R | --- | 15 | --- | μS | V _{CE} =5V, I _C =1mA, R _L =1000Ω, F=100Hz |
| Optical Fall Time (90% to 10%) | T _F | --- | 15 | --- | μS | |
| Reception Angle | 2θ _{1/2} | --- | 30 | --- | Deg | |
| Peak Sensitive Wavelength | λ _P | --- | 940 | --- | nm | |
| Range of Spectral Bandwidth | λ | 0.5 | 700 | --- | 1200 | nm |

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- a. ALuminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE eye-response curve.
- b. 2θ1/2 is the o -axis angle where the luminous intensity is 1/2 the peak intensity
- c. The dominant wavelength (λd) is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and represents the single wavelength which defines the color of the device.

Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves
(25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)



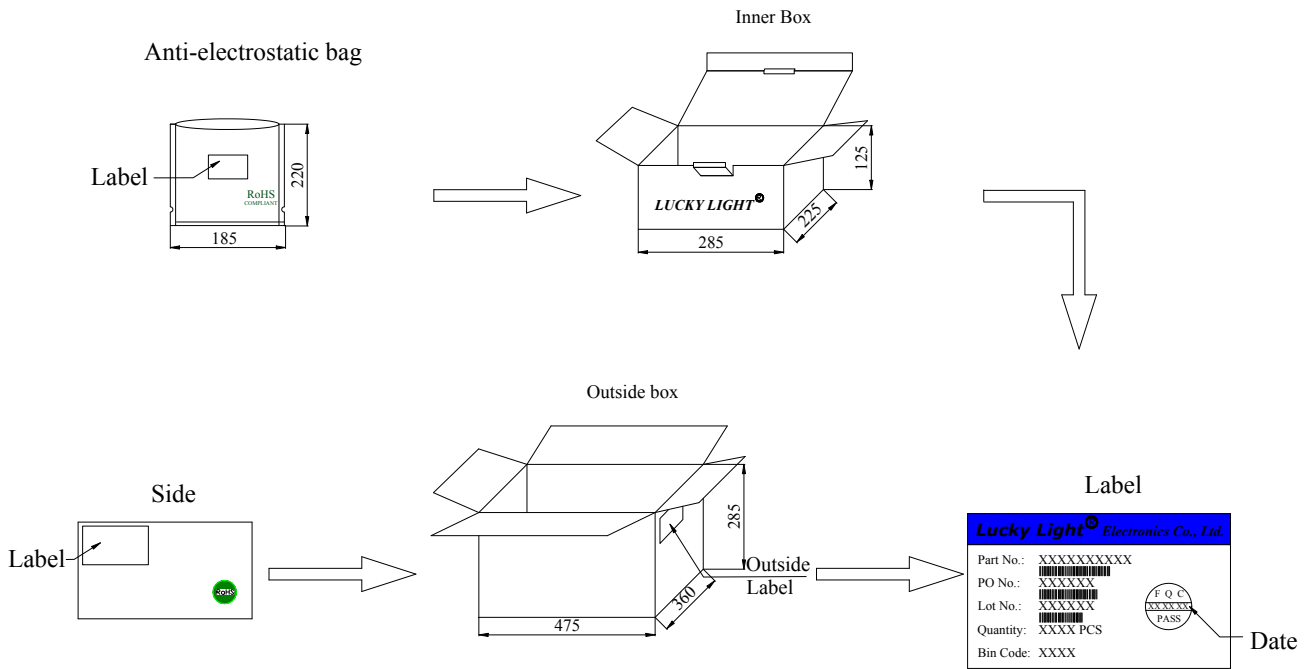
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Packing & Label Specifications:

Moisture Resistant Packaging:



Packing Quantity:

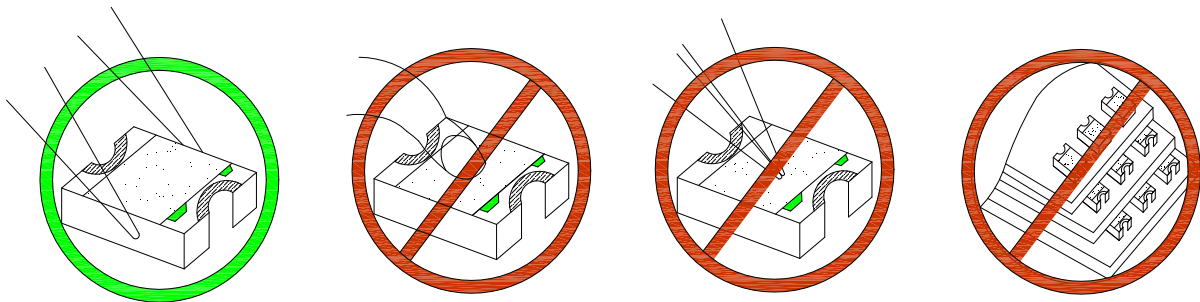
- a. 1000 PCS/bag.

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CAUTIONS

1. Handling Precautions:

- 1.1. Handle the component along the side surfaces by using forceps or appropriate tools.
- 1.2. Do not directly touch or handle the silicone lens surface. It may damage the internal circuitry.
- 1.3. Do not stack together assembled PCBs containing exposed LEDs. Impact may scratch the silicone lens or damage the internal circuitry.



Compare to epoxy encapsulant that is hard and brittle, silicone is softer and flexible. Although its characteristic significantly reduces thermal stress, it is more susceptible to damage by external mechanical force. As a result, special handling precautions need to be observed during assembly using silicone encapsulated LED products. Failure to comply might lead to damage and premature failure of the LED.

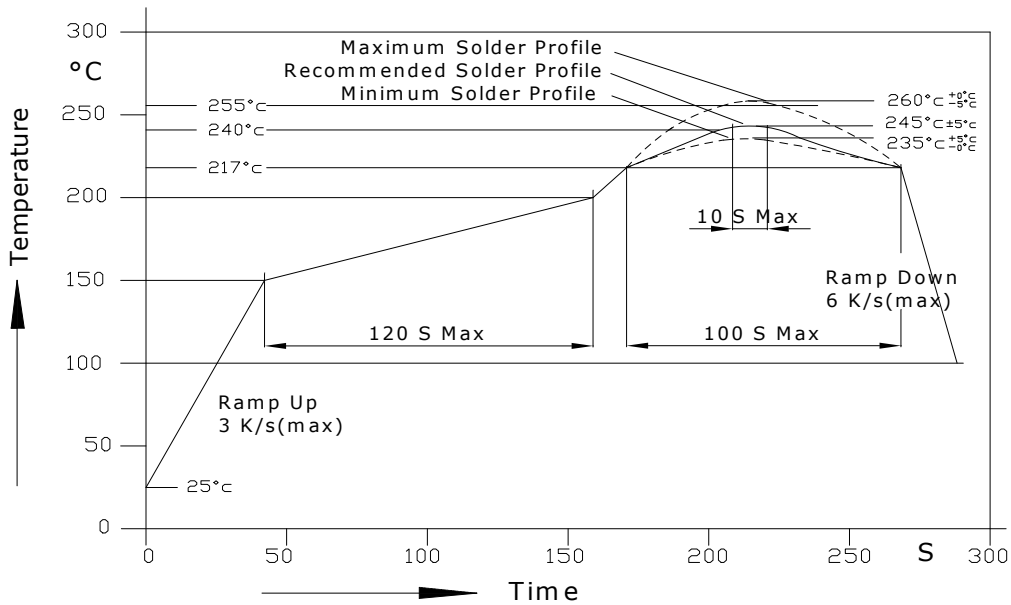
2. Storage

- 2.1. Do not open moisture proof bag before the products are ready to use.
- 2.2. Before opening the package, the LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 60%RH or less.
- 2.3. The LEDs should be used within a year.
- 2.4. After opening the package, the LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 60%RH or less.
- 2.5. The LEDs should be used within 168 hours after opening the package.
- 2.6. If the moisture adsorbent material has fabled away or the LEDs have exceeded the storage time, baking treatment should be performed using the following conditions. Baking treatment: 65±5°C for 24 hours.

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3. Soldering Condition

3.1. Pb-free solder temperature profile



- 3.2. Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times.
- 3.3. When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.
- 3.4. After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.
- 3.5. Recommended soldering conditions:

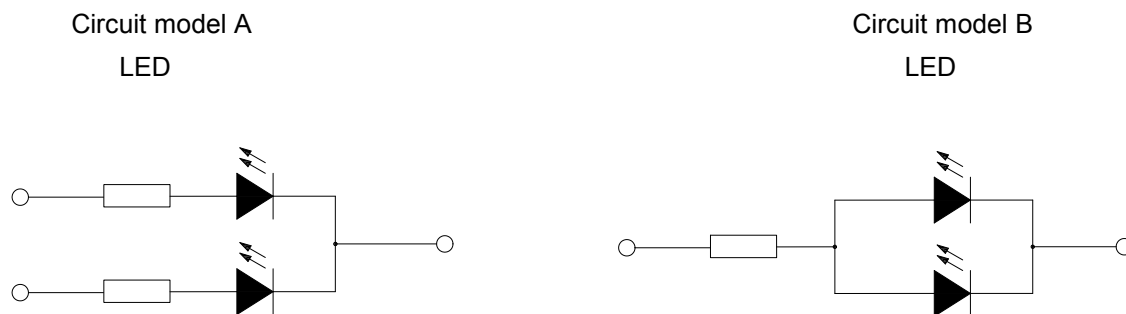
| Reflow soldering | | Soldering iron | |
|------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Pre-heat | 150~200°C | Temperature | 300°C Max. |
| Pre-heat time | 120 sec. Max. | Soldering time | 3 sec. Max. |
| Peak temperature | 260°C Max. | | (one time only) |
| Soldering time | 10 sec. Max.(Max. two times) | | |

3.6. Because different board designs use different number and types of devices, solder pastes, reflow ovens, and circuit boards, no single temperature profile works for all possible combinations. However, you can successfully mount your packages to the PCB by following the proper guidelines and PCB-specific characterization.

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4. Drive Method

4.1. An LED is a current-operated device. In order to ensure intensity uniformity on multiple LEDs connected in parallel in an application, it is recommended that a current limiting resistor be incorporated in the drive circuit, in series with each LED as shown in Circuit A below.



- Recommended circuit.
- The brightness of each LED might appear different due to the differences in the I-V characteristics of those LEDs.

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