

Features:

- •Low Power Consumption
- •Wide Viewing Angle
- •Low voltage DC operated
- •RoHS Compliant
- Moisture sensitivity level: 3

Application:

- •PCB mounted infared senstor
- •Infrared wireless data transmission
- •Optoelectronic switch
- •Smoke detector



Part Number	Dice Material	Emitted Color	Lens Color	
E6QYDD1204-IRA	GaAlAs	Infrared	Water Clear	

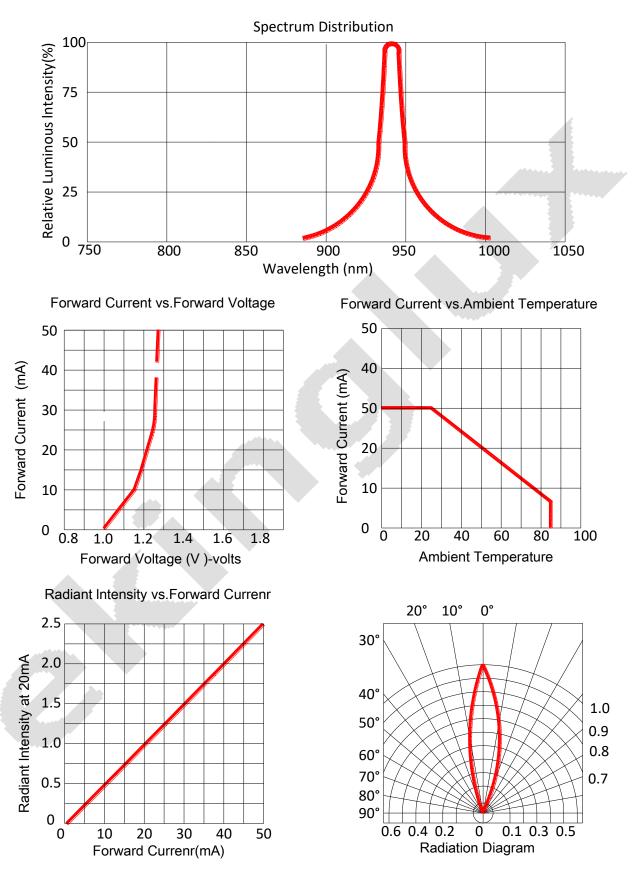
Electro-Optical Characteristics(Ta=25°C, @20mA)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Radiant Intensity	IE	1.0	-	3.0	mW/sr
Radiation Bandwidth	$ riangle \lambda$	-	50	-	nm
Capacitance	C	-	90	-	pF
Forward Voltage	VF	1.20	-	1.60	v
Peak Wavelength	λΡ	-	940	-	nm
Viewing Angle	201/2	-	120	-	deg
Reverse Current	IR	-	-	10	uA

Absolute Maximum Ratings(Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Max.	Unit
Peak Forward Current(1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	IPF	100	mA
Forward Current	IF	30	mA
Reverse Voltage	VR	5	v
Electrostatic Discharge	ESD	2000	v
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-40to+90	°C
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-40to+90	°C
Reflow Soldering	Tsld	260 ℃for	10secs





Optical & Electrical Characteristics

Reliability Test Items And Conditions

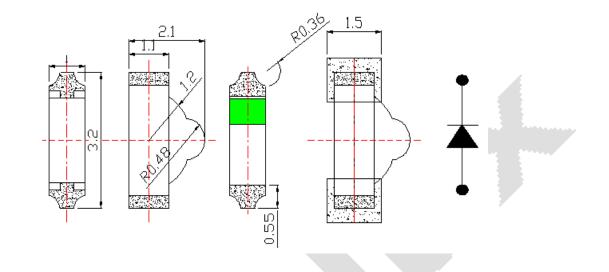
Test Items	Reference	Test Conditions	Time	Quantity	Criterion
Thermal Shock	MIL-STD-202G	-40℃ (30min) -100℃ (30min)	100 Cycles	22	0/22
Temperature And Humidity Cyclic	JEITA ED-4701 200 203	-10℃~65℃; 0%~90%RH	10cycles	22	0/22
High Temperature Storage	JEITA ED -4071 200 201	Ta=100 ℃	1000H	22	0/22
Low Temperature Storage	JEITA ED -4071 200 202	Та=-40 °С	1000H	22	0/22
High Temperature High Humidity Storage	JEITA ED -4071 100 103	Ta=60℃; RH=90%	1000H	22	0/22
High Temperature Life Test	JESD22-A108D	Ta=80 ℃	1000H	22	0/22
Life Test	JESD22-A108D	Ta=25 ℃ IF=20mA	1000H	22	0/22
Resistance to Sodering Heat	GB/T 4937, II, 2.2&2.3	Tsol*=(240±5) ℃10secs	2 times	22	0/22

Criteria For Judging Damage

Test Items	Symbol	Test Conditions	Criteria For Judging Damage			
Forward Voltage	V _F	I _F =I _{FT}	Initial Data±10%			
Recerse Current	I _R	V _R =5V	I _R ≤10uA			
Luminous Intensity	IV	I _F =I _{FT}	Average I_V degradation \leq 30% ; Single LED I_V degradation \leq 50%			
Resistance to Soldering Heat	-	-	Meterial without internal cracks,no meterial between stripped,no deaded light			



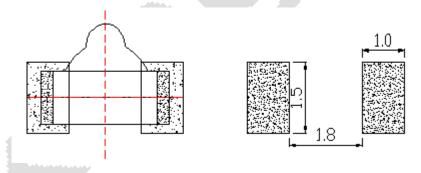
Product size (Unit:mm)



NOTES :

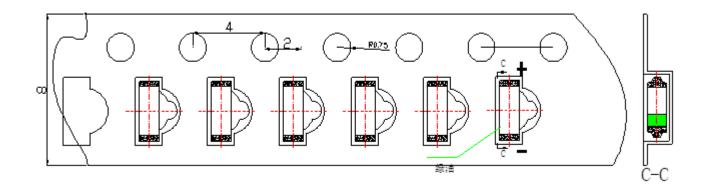
- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches)
- 2. Tolerances are $\pm 0.2 \text{mm}$ (0.008inch) unless otherwise noted

Recommended Soldering Pad Design (Unit:mm)



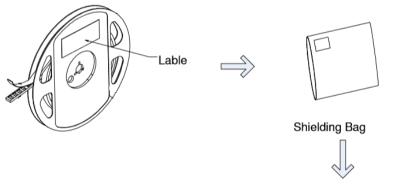
Taping and package Spec

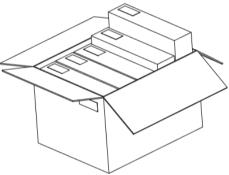
• Tape Specification: 3,000 pcs Per Reel

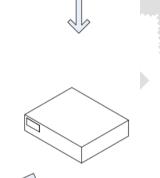


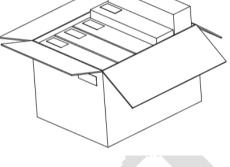


Packaging









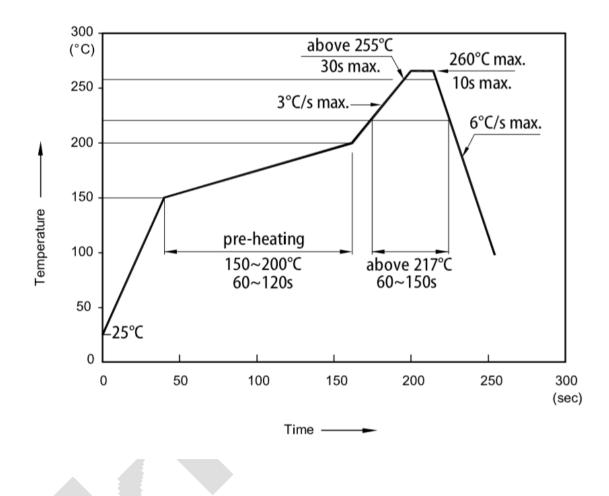
LabelStyle

EKINGLUX OPTOELECTRONICS	(SHANGHAI) CO.,LTD				
P/N:E6C1206QBAC1UDA					
Emitting Color: Blue					
HUE: 466-468 nm	COMPLIANT				
IV :100-150 mcd					
VF: 3.0-3.2 V example	BIN Code: 2				
QTY: 3000 PCS	DATE: 2018/06/06				
LOT NO.:1806103					



Useful hint

Reflow Soldering Instructions



- 1. Don't cause stress to the LEDs while it is exposed to high temperature.
- 2. The maximum number of reflow soldering passes is 2 times.
- 3. Reflow soldering is recommended. Other soldering methods are not recommended as they might cause damage to the product.



Precautions

1. Storage:

•Moisture proof and anti-electrostatic package with moisture absorbent material is used, to keep moisture to aminimum.

•Before opening the package, the product should be kept at 30° C or less and humidity less than 60% RH, and beused within a year.

•After opening the package, the product should be stored at 30° C or less and humidity less than 10%RH, and besoldered within 24 hours (1day). It is recommended that the product be operated at the workshop condition of 30° C or less and humidity less than 60%RH.

•If the moisture absorbent material has fade away or the LEDs have exceeded the storage time, baking treatment should be performed based on the following condition: $(70\pm5)^{\circ}$ C for 24 hours.

2. Static Electricity:

Static electricity or surge voltage damages the LEDs. Damaged LEDs will show some unusual characteristic such as the forward voltage becomes lower, or the LEDs do not light at the low current. even not light.

All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded. At the same time, it is recommended that wrist bands or anti-electrostatic gloves, anti-electrostatic containers be used when dealing with the LEDs.

3. Vulcanization:

LED curing is due to sulfur being in bracket and the +1 price of silver in the chemical reaction generated Ag2S in the process. It will lead to the capacity of reflecting of silver layer reducing, light color temperature drift and serious decline ,seriously affecting the performance of the product.So we should take corresponding measures to avioding vulcanization, such as to avoid using sulphur volatile substances and keeping away from high sulphur content of the material.

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